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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT
(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

YEAR-BOOK

FIFTH ISSUE
1928

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VWZ H

India

Army



14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

YEAR-BOOK

FIFTH ISSUE

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PRINTED BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.,
WELLINGTON WORKS,
ALDERSHOT.

9087-E .

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB

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RYDE, I.W.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1927.

To be Honorary Lieutenant :

- (2) Subadar Amin Gul, on retirement, Oct. 4th, 1927.

PROMOTIONS DURING 1927.

To be Captain :

- (1) Lieut. F. Adam, Jan. 29th, 1927.
- (2) Lieut. P. H. M. Cann, Jan. 29th, 1927.
- (4) Lieut. J. R. Booth, July 16th, 1927.

To be Lieutenant :

- (2) 2/Lieut. Sant Singh, April 29th, 1927.

To be Subadar-Major :

- (2) Subadar Akhmad, Oct. 3rd, 1927.

To be Subadar :

- (4) Jemadar Gurdit Singh, *M.S.M.*, Nov. 30th, 1927.
- (4) Jemadar Mehar Singh, Nov. 30th, 1927.
- (1) Jemadar Muhammad Ashraf, May 2nd, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Muhammad Khan, May 17th, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Ghulam Haider, Oct. 1st, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Gauri Saran, Oct. 3rd, 1927.

To be Jemadar :

- (1) Havildar Dharam Singh, Jan. 11th, 1927.
- (3) Havildar Sher Singh, Jan. 22nd, 1927.
- (3) Havildar Kartar Singh, Jan. 22nd, 1927.
- (3) Havildar Ghulamat Khan, Jan. 22nd, 1927.
- (3) Havildar Taj Muhammad, Jan. 22nd, 1927.

- (4) Havildar Noor Muhammad, Jan, 27th, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Nathu Ram, Jan. 27th, 1927.
- (2) Havildar (Clerk) Gopal Singh, April 14th, 1927
(Head Clerk).
- (2) Bn. Havildar-Major Labha, May 17th, 1927.
- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Abdul Shakur, May 17th, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Bahadur Singh, May 25th, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Ghulam Haider, May 25th, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Jai Singh, June 10th, 1927.
- (1) Havildar Bahadur Singh, June 21st, 1927.
- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Prem Singh, Oct. 1st, 1927.
- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Kartar Singh, Oct. 3rd, 1927.

RETIREMENTS.

- (5) Major M. G. Lee, May 6th, 1927.
- (1) Capt. K. L. Bodenham, April 11th, 1927.
- (2) Subadar-Major Amin Gul, Oct. 3rd, 1927.
- (2) Subadar Sharif, May 16th, 1927.
- (2) Subadar Sohnnoo, Oct. 1st, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Lachman Singh, April 14th, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Natha Singh, May 16th, 1927.
- (4) Jemadar Ali Muhammad, May 26th, 1927.
- (4) Jemadar Ram Saran, July 26th, 1927.
- (4) Jemadar Sher Singh, Aug. 16th, 1927.
- (1) Jemadar Kehr Singh, Oct. 31st, 1927.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (1) 2/Lieut. S. P. P. Thorat on first appointment.
- (4) 2/Lieut. J. W. C. Platt to the 8th Cavalry, Mar. 22nd,
1927
- (1) Capt. L. S. Ingle, *M.C.*, from the *R.A.F.*
- (4) Capt. H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, to the *I.A.S.C.*, Aug. 3rd,
1927.
- (5) 2/Lieut. R. T. Mills from the Royal Fusiliers,
Decr., 1927.

OBITUARY.

- (1) Subadar Zarullah Khan, May 2nd, 1927.

LIST OF OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (21) Capt. C. G. Oxley Brennan, 2nd Bn., 16th P.R.
- (24) Major R. C. Clifford, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, *F.R.C.S.*, *I.M.S.*,
at I.S.H., Lucknow.
- (40) Lieut.-Colonel A. C. P. Cochran, Commanding 10th
Bn., 16th P.R.
- (20) Colonel W. M. Fordham, *C.B.E.*, Headquarters,
1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
- (40) Major T. C. Fowle, Asst. Political Resident, Aden.
- (22) Colonel J. L. Furney, *C.B.*
- (19) Colonel C. J. Bruce-Hay, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*,
Commanding at Jubbulpore.
- (21) Capt. M. A. Hepworth, 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt.
- (24) Major H. Hingston, *M.D.*, Surgeon to H.E. the Governor
of Bengal.
- (40) Major-General W. H. Ogilvie, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Head-
quarters, Northern Command.
- (19) Major E. H. Pemberton, 5th Bn. 8th P.R.
- (21) Capt. B. G. Rowley, Royal Corps of Signals.
- (24) Lieut.-General Sir A. Skeen, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
C.G.S., Army Headquarters.
- (20) Major-General R. S. St. John, *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*,
Headquarters, Northern Command.
- (24) Lieut.-Colonel L. D. Watling, *I.A.S.C.*, Madras.
Capt. H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, *I.A.S.C.*, Secunderabad.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

The Fourth Annual Dinner was held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on May 31st, the following 53 members being present :—

General Sir J. B. Woon (in the Chair) ; Lieut.-Generals Sir S. H. Climo and Sir A. Skeen ; Major-Generals H. A. Cummins, L. C. Dunsterville, W. H. Ogilvie and R. S. St. John ; Br.-Generals E. W. Costello, C. Rattray and R. Ridgway ; Colonel H. C. McWatters ; Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Anderson, A. C. P. Cochran, B. H. Finnis, C. C. R. Murphy,

P. Murray, A. K. Rawlins, D. B. Ross, R. J. T. Stewart, H. S. Tyndall and W. F. R. Webb ; Majors R. W. Hornsby, C. H. Jackson, F. L. R. Munn, H. Stuart-Menteth and R. S. Waters ; Captains V. W. D. Anderson, C. J. Attfield, K. L. Bodenham, G. Brown, J. D. Drew, H. C. Ellis, E. A. Evans, J. Exshaw, T. Fleming, L. V. C. Hawkes, H. W. Hind, H. Y. Huthwaite, L. S. Ingle, G. F. S. Keating, R. H. Le M. Lawrence, C. M. Percy-Jones, G. Pigot, C. H. K. Phillips, W. A. Putnam, R. H. H. Scott, F. W. Stewart, V. C. Tweedy, D. G. W. Teasdale, R. T. Thornton, J. Wickham and T. B. Yarrow ; Mr. B. J. Magnus.

Good wishes for a successful evening were received by telegram from the 1st and Training Battalions, and greetings, with regrets for inability to be present, were intimated from the following :—

General Sir F. Campbell ; Major-General C. A. Fowler ; Br.-Generals d'A. C. Brownlow, G. A. Dale and L. N. Herbert ; Colonels A. D. Cox, W. M. Fordham, J. L. Furney, A. I. R. Glasfurd and H. W. R. Senior ; Lieut.-Colonels E. Clementi-Smith, R. Clifford, A. W. Cooke-Young, P. M. McCleverty and J. Y. Tancred ; Majors W. C. H. Bunbury, A. W. Wallace and C. V. Wardell ; Rev. C. Gault ; Captains P. J. Doyle, S. Jepson, E. Johnson, F. J. Smeeton, H. H. Wadeson, C. P. F. Williamson and S. H. Woolf ; Messrs. M. Rowland Jones, W. F. Gipps and J. McMoyle.

After an excellent dinner, the toast of the “ King Emperor ” having been duly honoured, the Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening.

After expressing his appreciation of once more being privileged to take the chair at such a large and representative gathering, he commented on the varying activities of the separate battalions, with all of whom he had been connected in some way or other during his service. His amusing rendering of one or two anecdotes gave the cue to a proposition made later by another speaker, and he closed by asking all to join in the toast—“ The Regiment, long life and prosperity to it.”

The toast was enthusiastically honoured, and was responded to on behalf of the serving officers by Capt. Scott, whose brief remarks were received with applause.

General Dunsterville followed with some remarks about the Year Book, and foreshadowed an addition which would not only be interesting reading, but also have historical value.

The Hon. Secretary referred to the 3rd Battalion's support in sending a despatch from the front, which had been of great interest to all at home. After a short review of the financial situation, which was quite satisfactory, he passed on to draw the attention of members to the Club Records and how each individual member could, and ought to, assist in making them as complete as possible. He gave two instances of details intimately connected with officers' careers, and pointed out that these were the kind of things very easily overlooked and extremely difficult to discover in later years. He closed with his personal thanks to all present for turning up in such numbers.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1927. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance on January 1st, 1927	2	10 5	By Purchase of £12 3½% Conversion Loan ...	9	8 4
„ Subscriptions	8	6 0	„ Extra Cost Dinner ...	1	6 11
„ Subscriptions Commuted	9	0 0	„ Postages	1	10 5
			„ Stationery	1	14 2
			„ Printing	0	16 6
			„ Miscellaneous	0	15 4
				15	11 8
			„ Balance, c/f.	4	4 9
	<u>£19</u>	<u>16 5</u>		<u>£19</u>	<u>16 5</u>

YEAR BOOK ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance on January 1st, 1927	5	7 9	By Gale & Polden	25	0 0
„ Subscriptions	23	18 0	„ Printing	1	3 9
„ Interest	3	7 2	„ Miscellaneous	0	0 10
				26	4 7
			„ Balance, c/f.	6	8 4
	<u>£32</u>	<u>12 11</u>		<u>£32</u>	<u>12 11</u>

DINNER ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Tickets	40	10 0	By Cost of Dinner	36	15 0
„ From General Account	1	6 11	„ Printing	3	13 7
			„ Postages	1	5 8
			„ Miscellaneous	0	2 8
	<u>£41</u>	<u>16 11</u>		<u>£41</u>	<u>16 11</u>

SUMMARY.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
General A/c Balance, Cr.	4	4 9	Cash with Hon. Treasurer	1	17 10
Year Book Account, Credit	6	8 4	Cash at Bank	8	15 3
	<u>£10</u>	<u>13 1</u>		<u>£10</u>	<u>13 1</u>

Twenty-six commuted subscriptions at £3—£78 covered by £102 of 3½% Conversion Loan at cost of £78 2s. 4d.

J. B. WOON, General.

January 6th, 1928.

P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.

Hon. Treasurer,

14th Punjab Regt. Dinner Club.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts, and vouchers, relating thereto and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) J. WOODS THOMSON, F.C.R.A.,

February 3rd, 1928.

Corporate Accountant.

1st Battalion

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 19th Punjabis in 1903; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India*.—Gungharee—Puttiallee—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan*.—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan*.
1915-16 *Leradik*.
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 *Dushak*.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	REMARKS.
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	D. B. Ross, <i>O.B.E.</i> ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	T. B. Minniken ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	L. M. Heath, <i>C.I.E., M.C.</i>	—
"	A. D. Bennett, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	J. G. P. Drummond, <i>M.C.</i>	Adjutant, 11th (Territorial) Battalion.
Captain	C. P. F. Williamson ...	—
"	G. Pigot, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	L. V. Fitzpatrick ...	C.C., s.p.t.
"	E. C. Spencer, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Adj. & Q.M. (I.W.) Army School of Education, Belgaum.
"	N. V. Hart ...	With 10th Bn.
"	P. J. Doherty ...	Quartermaster 10th Bn.
"	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	V. C. Tweedy ...	—
"	V. D. W. Anderson ...	—
"	F. Adams ...	Adjutant.
Lieut.	S. M. Khurshid ...	For. & Pol Dept.
"	A. S. B. Shah ...	Quartermaster...
"	S. G. S. Dhillon ...	—
"	S. Sant Singh ...	—
2/Lieut.	S. P. P. Thorat ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	REMARKS.
Sub.-Major	Maula Baksh	—
Subadar	Gurdas Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Lachhman	—
„	Mir Dast, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Massa Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Hukmat Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Ganga Singh	—
„	Khusal Khan	—
„	Allah Ditta	—
„	Ram Ditta	—
„	Muhammad Ashraf	—
Jemadar	Said Akbar	—
„	Muhabbat Khan	—
„	Gulbar	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Abbas Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Banta Singh	—
„	Kishan Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Kehr Singh	—
„	Fateh Muhammad	—
„	Muhammad Akram	Education Jemadar.
„	Painda Khan	—
„	Nasib Singh	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Dharm Singh	Jemadar Clerk.
„	Bahadur Singh	—

BATTALION NOTES.

During the past year the chief item of interest to this Battalion has been the move from its excellent barracks at Saugor to the somewhat less comfortable conditions of life obtaining at Manzai. Although Saugor had the disadvantages of being a one-battalion station, it had many advantages which are not to be found here. At the same time, however, it is fully recognized that a tour on the Frontier is a most excellent thing for a battalion, and although there are many places which from certain points of view are preferable to Manzai, there is no doubt that the Battalion has gained great benefit from its first year here and will undoubtedly gain still further benefit. Moreover, although Manzai at first sight does not inspire the new arrival with exactly pleasurable feelings, it is being steadily improved, and in due course will doubtless be by no means a bad station.

The move from Saugor took place in March, 1927, but prior to the relief the Battalion was able to put in some useful collective training at brigade manœuvres, held in the vicinity of Jhansi. We marched from Saugor to Jhansi (123 miles), and during the manœuvres acted as part of the skeleton enemy opposing the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade. The manœuvres were carried out under the strictest field service conditions, especially as regards administrative arrangements, and were most interesting and instructive; they terminated somewhat dramatically owing to the receipt, in the middle of the night, of orders for the mobilization of the 20th Brigade for China. The Battalion, therefore, marched straight back to Jhansi, 25 miles—a longish march, but one which was easily carried out, as all ranks were pretty hard by then. Lieut.-Colonel Ross had been withdrawn from the Battalion on the eve of the manœuvres to act as G.S.O.1 to the Director, attached to whose staff was also another representative of the Battalion in the person of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Macrae, D.S.O., who was chief umpire.

We were railed back from Jhansi to Saugor, but before our departure Major-General Sir Herbert Holman, Commanding the C.P. District, was good enough to come to

our camp and bid us good-bye. He congratulated the Battalion on its excellent work during the manœuvres, and was most complimentary as to the high standard which the Battalion had reached. The G.O.C. had also shown his appreciation of our work by his very welcome orders for the Battalion to rail back to Saugor instead of marching, thus saving us a long and somewhat uninteresting march, and giving us more time to get ready for our early move to the Frontier.

February at Saugor was a busy month, as everyone was fully occupied with training in North-West Frontier warfare and getting ready for the move. We eventually entrained on March 1st, and arrived at Manzai on the 5th, immediately finding detachments of two platoons both at Mari Indus and at Khirgi. During this journey the officers of the 11th Battalion kindly came down to see us at Delhi Station, while at Lahore Station we very much appreciated the presence of the British Officers, Indian Officers, and a large number of N.C.Os. of the 10th Battalion, who had been good enough to come over for this purpose from Ferozepore. Soon after taking over from the 2nd Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment at Manzai, we were fortunate enough to be able to go into camp at Khirgi, where all ranks put in a useful ten days of training in frontier warfare.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Battalion on April 22nd, and the remarks of both His Excellency and of the District Commander in connection with the inspection were couched in terms which were gratifying in the extreme. The Battalion also had the privilege of being selected to find the guard for the Commander-in-Chief during his stay at Manzai.

The hot weather, which fully justified the somewhat unenviable reputation of Manzai in this respect, passed uneventfully; a certain amount of training was carried out, while the demands for fatigues were heavy and frequent.

October, therefore, came as a welcome change, both from a climatic point of view and also as in that month the Battalion formed part of the Manzai Mobile Column which proceeded to Wana. Three days were spent there, and we then returned to Sarwekai, where we were employed on

road construction or doing battalion training until the middle of December, when we returned to Manzai, after an absence of just over two months. This trip was not only most interesting, but also instructive in the extreme, and all ranks gained the greatest benefit from it. Although no opposition had been encountered, we had occasionally been sniped and two attempts were made on our sentries' rifles. The two sentries had the bad luck to be wounded, but they stuck to their rifles all right.

Although extracts from the inspection report cannot be quoted in these notes, it is perhaps permissible to say that the report which the Battalion was fortunate enough to gain was very pleasant.

In Sport, "B" Company won the Manzai Brigade Inter-Company Hot Weather Hockey League Championship, but our Battalion team did not have equally good fortune later on.

We sustained two losses of most valuable Indian Officers during the year: Subadar Zarullah Khan died as the result of a motor accident, and Jemadar Kehr Singh, the Quartermaster Jemadar, retired on pension after twenty-four years' loyal and excellent service. He was most popular with all ranks, and his departure on his well-earned pension was much regretted.

We have just received news that the Battalion is to move in relief to Karachi next cold weather; that, however, is a matter for next year's notes.

"SEVENTY YEARS AGO."

Owing to exigencies of service across the Frontier and difficulties in obtaining access to records, the Battalion contribution under the above heading is unavoidably held over until next year.

2nd Battalion

(THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) (BROWNLOW'S).

Formed at Nowshera in 1857, by Lieut. C. H. Brownlow, of eight companies transferred from the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry; and designated the 8th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Became the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in 1861. Designation altered to 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1883; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry in 1901; 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) in 1904; 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN

PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Yusufzai.
- 1860 *China*.—Taku Forts—Pekin.
- 1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla Campaign—Eagle's Nest and Crag Picquets.
- 1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1878 *Afghanistan*.—Ali Musjid.
- 1882 *Egypt*.—Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884 Afghan Boundary Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1891 *Nilt*. (Detachment.)
- 1894-95 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan—Wano.
- 1895 Pamir Delimitation Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1896 *Soudan*.—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin).
- 1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Shabkadr.
- 1900-01 *China*.—Capture of Peitang Forts and Paoting-Fu Expedition.
- 1904 *Somaliland*.—(Mounted Infantry Detachment.)
N.E. Frontier of India.—Tibet (Mounted Infantry Detachment).
- 1914-20 *Mesopotamia*.—1914-17 Basra—Kut—Baghdad.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1917-20 Palestine—Megiddo—Sharon—Nablus.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	REMARKS.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	C. M. Hawes, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	R. W. Hornsby ...	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	J. N. Fenton ...	Attached 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	L. R. Messum ...	—
„	C. F. Mackenzie ...	—
Captain	G. R. Kidd ...	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	C. I. F. Maynard ...	—
„	L. V. C. Hawkes ...	—
„	W. E. H. Talbot ...	Staff College, Quetta.
„	B. J. Amies ...	—
„	T. Fleming ...	—
„	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	J. C. S. Hadaway ...	—
„	T. W. Boyce, <i>M.C., M.M.</i> ...	—
„	G. E. Gray ...	Quartermaster.
„	G. Brown ...	Seconded with South Waziristan Scouts.
Lieut.	R. H. Le M. Lawrence ...	Adjutant.
„	N. B. Swash ...	With 11th Bn.
2/Lieut.	J. R. Shelley ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Akhmad	—
Subadar	Nur Khan	—
„	Puran Singh	—
„	Godar Khan	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Dharam Singh	—
„	Mangal Singh	—
„	Nur Alam	—
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Ghulam Haider	—
„	Gauri Saran	—
Jemadar	Sher Muhammad	—
„	Maihl Singh	—
„	Kashmir	—
„	Chait Singh	—
„	Karam Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Sowaran Singh	Indian Adjutant.
„	Guran Ditta	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Muzaffar Hussain	Educational Officer.
„	Gopal Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Labha	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Abdul Shakur	—
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Kartar Singh	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion remained at Ferozepore until October 18th, when it moved to Bannu, where it will probably remain until 1929.

In January the Battalion carried out collective training, embracing a most interesting and instructive continuous scheme which lasted throughout the month, with a brief interlude of Brigade training on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. The Brigade training included entraining and detraining the Battalion (less its first-line transport, which moved by road). The "enemy" had a flight of aeroplanes, but although these searched diligently they failed to find the Battalion until the evening of the 13th. It was very interesting to see how quickly the men took to using shadows and lying still to avoid detection. On conclusion the airmen said concealment was excellent.

Battalion training included night operations, and progress in this was very noticeable, also the value of a "paper chase trail" on which to march and deploy.

The annual administrative inspection took place on January 29th. This went off very successfully, the Brigade Commander expressing himself as very pleased with the administrative arrangements of the Battalion.

In March the hockey team, including Capt. R. H. Le M. Lawrence and Capt. M. J. A. Sheehan, competed in the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament. The results were:—Beat 2/8th Punjab Regiment, 3—1; 2/12th Frontier Force Regiment, 2—1; 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 5—0; and the 2/11th Sikh Regiment in the final after a very close and well-contested game, 2—1. From Jhelum the team proceeded to Lahore, where it competed in the Lahore District Tournament, beating 3/10th Baluch Regiment 4—0, and the 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment in the final by 2—0.

On March 8th and 9th the G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command visited Ferozepore. He dined with the officers on the evening of the 8th, and on the 9th inspected the Battalion

on parade, expressing himself as very pleased with the drill and turn-out.

On April 12th the new G.O.C. Lahore District (Major-General Sir H. F. Cooke, *K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.*) inspected the Battalion at ordinary work.

In March the Officers gave a dance in the Mess. Dancing took place outside and "sitting out" in a roof garden, which was attractive and evidently much appreciated; in fact, so popular, that the numbers of young (and old) people had to be controlled.

Individual training was carried on throughout the hot weather. This was made more interesting than usual by our cinema; a few good training films were obtained and were keenly watched and discussed by the men.

The original date for the Battalion's move to Bannu was February, 1928. However, in July, intimation was received that the date was to be October 17th, so packing commenced. The send-off from Ferozepore—all the garrison lining the road and all unit bands playing to the station—was very much appreciated by the men. Being in Ferozepore with the Training Battalion brought the men into close touch with other battalions of the Regiment, and they were very sorry to part with their many friends there. The Battalion also formed a close friendship with the 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the men thoroughly enjoyed the many games of hockey they had with that unit.

After arrival in Bannu training started at once, and some two weeks were spent in camp at Kurram Garhi. Major-General K. Wigram, *C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., p.s.c.*, Commanding Waziristan District, inspected the Battalion in this camp and spent some hours watching the men work in the hills.

To get to know people, and to get all strangers to know one another, the Officers were "At Home" on December 7th. This included a "treasure hunt," followed by tea in the Mess. The hunting was very keen and much merriment was caused by the efforts of some officers (who should have known better) to discover the points of the compass.

Christmas brought its usual gaiety and was very cheery indeed. Hoarse ex-carol singers playing silent golf on

Christmas morning was rather a sad sight, but they revived and put in a very strong appearance at the usual gin crawl later on.

The year ended with the Battalion very happy and fit, and beginning to work out, by a process of elimination, where the next down-country station will be.

“SEVENTY YEARS AGO.”

Eight months after the raising of the Battalion its material and training were considered sufficiently good to allow it to be sent on field service across the Frontier against the Hindustani Fanatics at Sittana, and by the end of 1859 it was cantoned at Gwalior.

The Second China War saw the Battalion volunteer *en masse* for service overseas, a striking event in the days when to cross the *kala Pani* was an action attended with serious religious disabilities.

The march from Gwalior to Calcutta—by road, bullock train, and rail—took seven weeks, and the voyage in the sailing ships *Minden*, *Punjab*, and *Lord Dalhousie* occupied eight weeks as far as Hong-Kong. On arrival at Calcutta, and confronted with the dreadful reality of risking the “breaking of caste,” by crossing the sea and spending some months in a wooden sailing ship under circumstances which would compel them to forego some of their daily caste ceremonies, the hearts of some of the Dogras began to fail them. With the courage of ignorance they had no fear of the real dangers of the voyage, but they shrank from the spiritual risk of endangering their souls in the hereafter.

At this crisis the Pandit stepped nobly into the breach and, in a splendid harangue, pointed out that he was of the highest caste and cheerfully took the risk, backing his arguments by quotations from the Vedas and other Hindu scriptures, to show that loyalty in a soldier counterbalanced all minor irregularities of caste observance.

Very rough weather was encountered on the voyage and almost every man in the Battalion suffered from sea-sickness. The first batch of cases made a rush to the ship's surgery, reporting that they must have eaten some poisonous food which had brought about severe vomiting. The doctor dispensed a little soothing syrup while endeavouring to explain the cause of the symptoms, but when the entire Battalion was seized with the same dreadful sickness there was something like a panic. However, a change to fair weather brought an immediate restoration to health and thereafter sea-sickness was regarded as a joke.

A good many rupees line the bottom of the ocean on the course sailed by the ships—coins thrown overboard to appease the evil demons of the deep. As a calm invariably followed a storm there can be no doubt that this method was efficacious. It is commended to the notice of the young soldier of the present day.

In August, 1860, the Battalion took part in the capture of the Taku Forts, and in September-October in company with the French contingent, advanced to and shared in the capture of Pekin. It was the first unit in the combined force to place its flag on the walls. A simultaneous rush was made by four men—a Sikh, a Dogra, a Pathan, and a Punjabi, one of each class enlisted in the Battalion—and all four were killed. The next party secured a foothold and the position was won. This splendid instance of a division of honours among four classes is a record, worthy of emulation in all times, and a proof of that comradeship and true brotherhood which service in the Army develops in widely different classes and creeds in their common loyalty to the Sirkar.

In the early days the uniform of the Battalion was, like that of many Frontier battalions, very irregular. A group of officers taken about 1860 shows that, in addition to irregularity of pattern, there was a great deal of diversity in the method of wearing.

From the earliest days the uniform had certain specialities. The officers wore sambhur-skin gaiters and "bumbles" in their helmets. Sword scabbards were covered with black asses skin. Non-commissioned officers wore emerald green

silk sashes in place of the usual red, and all native ranks wore khaki "tumbahs" instead of pyjamas and putties. The origin of the term "tumbah" is not known, but the actual garment was a combined knickerbocker and stiff canvass gaiter possessing the advantage of rapid adjustment for wading streams. This pattern remained in use until the Great War. The green sashes were last worn in 1895, and the sambhur-skin gaiters went out about 1900, being shortly followed by the asses skin scabbards.

3rd Battalion

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjabis in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—
Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—
Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain,
Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and
Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—
Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai
and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on Para Chamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul
Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of
Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha, and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in
Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—Kurnah, Es Sinn,
Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin
Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of
Kohat—Kurram Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	C. H. Stockley, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	W. F. Haynes	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	With 10th Bn.
„	C. Leslie Smith, <i>p.s.c.</i>	D.A.Q.M.G., Peshawar District.
Captain	D. Beanland	Staff College, Quetta.
„	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	J. Wickham	—
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	E. C. Pine Coffin	—
„	M. Glover	—
„	W. D. Joyce	—
„	C. J. Hathaway	—
„	R. P. Beamish	G.S.O., 3rd Gr., N. Comd.
„	G. R. Pouncey	Adjutant.
„	C. F. S. Langridge	—
„	G. F. M. Furney, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	H. Dracott	S. W. Scouts.
„	A. C. Wilson	—
Lieut.	J. G. Davis	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ali Beg, <i>Hon. Capt., Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Ahmad Din, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	—
„	Hazara Singh ...	—
„	Miran Shah ...	—
„	Lal Singh, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Beli Ram ...	—
„	Muhabat Khan ...	—
„	Matalbi Ram ...	—
„	Dalel Singh ...	—
„	Kasam Khan ...	—
Jemadar	Sardar Khan ...	—
„	Harnam Singh ...	—
„	Muhammad Zafaran ...	—
„	Tokhar Chand ...	—
„	Sultan Khan ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Bahadur Shah ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Negi Ram ...	—
„	Bhagat Ram ...	—
„	Prem Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Muhammad Sarwar ...	—
„	Mian Khan ...	—
„	Hari Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Taj Muhammad Khan ...	—
„	Muhammad Khan ...	—
„	Kartar Singh ...	—
„	Sher Singh ...	—
„	Ghulammat Khan ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

In company with the 2nd Glosters, Durham Light Infantry, and the 4/1st Punjab Regiment, the Battalion spent seven months in Shanghai in aid of Civil Power as part of the 20th (Jhansi) Indian Infantry Brigade.

Space will not permit of a description of the mobilization, so it will suffice to say that, whilst out on Brigade training seventeen miles distant from Jhansi, on January 21st, at 03.45 hours, the orders were received to mobilize, and the Battalion embarked on the transport *Sirdhana* at Calcutta on the 30th after eight hectic days.

In order to bring the British Officers up to strength, Capt. C. S. Hadaway and Lieut. W. G. Coventry joined from the 2nd and 5th Battalions respectively, and the following mobilization promotions were made to Jemadar :—Havildars Sher Singh (as M.G. Jemadar), Kartar Singh, Ghulammat Khan, and Taj Muhammad.

The voyage was uneventful as far as Singapore, but thereafter, as the transport plunged into the north-eastern monsoon, the cold became intense, and the men suffered considerably, as only warm knickerbockers had been available for issue.

Shanghai was reached on February 16th but, as the billets were not ready, the Battalion did not disembark until the 21st, spending the interval in daily reconnaissances for defensive positions covering the settlement.

Shanghai is an enormous place consisting of the International Settlement, the French Concession, and the residential area outside both, in which, although the roads are Settlement controlled, the side streets and land are Chinese territory.

As to the nature of the place, one might well describe it as the "Paris-cum-Liverpool" of the East. Huge factories, mills, and warehouses, large hotels, beautiful houses, and wonderful clubs, make a display of wealth giving the impression that money was of no object and only the best sufficed.

The first positions were covering the residential area, which covered the main business centre. As these positions

were in Chinese territory, the reconnaissances had to be carried out in mufti and only by British Officers. The first billet was at Yangtzepoo, a district which would correspond to the East End of London, and until we got into it the time was spent in route marches through the Settlement.

On one occasion a Chinese mob stoned the rear of the Battalion and, unfortunately, there were strict orders against clashes with the populace. But on fixing bayonets and the arrival of a Municipal policeman the mob quickly cleared.

Disembarkation and the march to the billets took place on February 21st, and the weather was awful—cold and rain almost the whole time, and although warm clothing had been issued, the men suffered considerably. After several false alarms, orders were finally received on the 25th to occupy the covering positions, as it was reported that the Cantonese "Unbeaten" Army was approaching and expected to enter the Settlement. This entailed a march of nine miles in heavy rain ending with trouble over the billets. Hearing that their own troops were going to land, the Japanese mill, who had offered shelter, refused entrance and one company was out in the rain for half the night.

The defensive position ran along what is known as the Soochow Creek, an evil-smelling creek about one hundred and fifty yards wide, full of junks, barges, lighters, and with Chinese houses all the way along and down to the water's edge. The Battalion front was roughly five thousand yards, with the 4/1st Punjab Regiment on the right, and the Glosters on the left.

The right and centre companies had to solve the problem how to stop an enemy crossing a creek crowded with all manner of craft, half of which it was almost impossible to see, from positions among a network of narrow lanes and filthy houses occupied by a hostile population. The left company was more fortunate in having more elbow-room in a front of 1,800 yards.

To add to the difficulties, fire was only allowed to be opened if life were endangered or all other means failed in preventing the Chinese soldiery from entering the Settlement.

Wire entanglements were put up and posts built—nothing happened! The whole show in Shanghai seems to have been continually preparing for something that never came off.

On March 3rd, no sooner had the first line been completed, than orders were received for the construction and occupation of another line in rear of it and, by the time it was finished, the Battalion was relieved by the Bedford and Herts and returned to the Yangtzepoo billet, again in heavy rain. Here another area was reconnoitred, another line of wire was erected, and posts built under rather better conditions from a defence point of view. The rain continued with the work on the sector until March 21st, when occupation orders were suddenly received, as the Cantonese were reported to be definitely going to attack the Settlement.

March 21st proved an exciting day, as 4,000 Chinese soldiery were reported on the front, and it was really hoped something would happen. A mob of 500 started pulling up "B" Company's wire and throwing it into the creek. They were charged by a platoon of "B" Company under Lieut. Coventry, and dispersed, and left a banner behind which now hangs in the Mess as a trophy. Considerable firing occurred all night on the left, but on the Battalion front all was quiet.

On March 22nd Chinese tried to rush the barriers on the Durhams' front, were fired on and repulsed with some loss. Nothing occurred on the Battalion front, and the "4,000" force never materialized.

From this time on, things gradually became normal, posts were steadily reduced, and eventually matters developed into trying to prevent the local inhabitants from stealing the pickets in the wire for firewood.

Early in April the Battalion was relieved in this sector and proceeded into reserve, two companies occupying the Hongkew Park School. This was a most pleasant change from the slum surroundings, and much appreciated by the men, but was only enjoyed for about a fortnight.

With improving weather and conditions, hockey and football grounds, and a swimming bath, all provided by the British residents of Shanghai, added greatly to our contentment and comfort.

June 3rd, the King-Emperor's birthday, was celebrated by the Coldstream Guards Trooping the Colour, the ceremony being attended by detachments from every unit. The men were greatly impressed and practically the whole of Shanghai was present on the racecourse.

July and August proved very trying on account of the heat. When we arrived it was the cold that was felt and now, with a 95/98 wet bulb and a 100 dry bulb, even the most energetic felt like a piece of chewed string.

Two things remain outstanding for the whole occupation. First, the cheery spirit of the men under, at times, the most trying and miserable conditions. Cold, rain, filth, measles, mumps and lice were a few of their troubles, whilst several concerted attempts were made upon their loyalty by seditionists, all of which proved not only abortive, but very discouraging from the Bolshevik point of view.

Secondly, the magnificent kindness and generosity of the British residents of Shanghai. They could not have done more to help us and alleviate some of the discomforts. The leading shops gave 15 per cent. discount, and the Shanghai Club charged no subscriptions, those of other clubs being merely nominal.

Since the return to Jhansi on September 20th, the men have enjoyed three, and the British Officers two months leave, which has been productive of quite a big shirkar bag consisting of three tigers, three panther, three Bara-Singa, two oorial, four swamp deer, three sambar, six muggar, one black buck and one Chinkara, besides several hundred head of small game.

The Battalion is under orders for the Zhob Area next cold weather, but there is no information as whether this means Loralai, Fort Sandeman, or Murgha.

“SEVENTY YEARS AGO.”

The Battalion volunteered for service in China in 1860 and marched from Mian Mir to Karachi in five weeks, where it embarked by wings on two transports. Canton was reached on July 1st, and in September the Battalion

moved to Shanghai as part of the force detailed for the protection of that place against the Taiping Rebels, and during its service throughout the China War took part in several actions.

On April 4th, 1862, it formed part of a force, 1,700 strong with 12 guns, which attacked a stockaded camp some twelve miles from Shanghai, held by 9,000 Chinese. After three-quarters of an hour shelling the Chinese bolted, losing 300 casualties in their retreat.

The next operation was the clearing of the rebel camp at Onkatz, two miles from Shanghai, and on the 17th the town of Tserpoo was attacked. The force, consisting of a detachment 8/14th Brigade R.A., 99th Regiment, 5th B.N.L.I., 22nd P.N.I. (400 strong), 400 French troops, Zephyrs with 5 mountain guns, and 300 Chinese, moved by gunboats up the Woosung River. The attack was concentrated on a curtain between two small bastions each of which mounted two guns, and the advance of our guns was covered by the Zephyrs to within four hundred yards of the walls. Such was the spirit of rivalry between the British and French that, after five rounds from each gun, a sudden rush was made supported by the Native Infantry. In spite of a brisk enemy fire an abbattis was passed, portable bridges thrown over two staked ditches, and a 14-ft. wall scaled by ladders. The assault was successful, the Battalion's casualties being Lieut. Birch and one sepoy wounded.

The cheerful confidence in certain success of operations is evidenced by the publication of an order on April 22nd to the effect that "Prior to the capture of Kading and other towns proper arrangements are to be made to prevent men leaving the ranks for pillage, and valuables are to be collected and distributed to the troops."

On April 25th operations commenced for the capture of Kading, and the force moved to Nezang, five miles from Kading, where the Rebels were holding a position covering the road and river approaches. Reconnaissance showed that the stockades were well defended with staked ditches five to six feet deep and too broad for the bridges with the force. The position was therefore turned by the troops crossing the canals on pontoons, with the result that the enemy

bolted and ran the gauntlet of fire from the 5th and 22nd at point-blank range. Considerable execution was done, and the incident was afterwards referred to by the ranks as "hare shooting."

The force then moved on Kading, which reconnaissance revealed as a square-walled town, with projecting gateways, mounting four guns in the centre of each face and covered by a flank defence. The wall, including an 8-ft. parapet, was 31 ft. high, and the moat, besides being staked and strongly stockaded on both sides, was 45 ft. broad and 7 ft. deep. After one and a half hours' bombardment a bridge of boats was made by the Navy, and storming parties scaled the walls. The Rebels lost 1,000 prisoners and many killed, a Chinese Imperialist general destroying 2,300 in their retreat. The Battalion casualties were three wounded.

On May 7th the force left Shanghai in steamers for Soonkong for an expedition against Tsingpoo. Re-embarking in small country boats, it proceeded up creeks and canals to Tsingpoo against which it arrived on the 9th and devoted the 10th and 11th to reconnaissance, from which it was ascertained that the town was three miles in circumference enclosed by a wall 25 ft. high and a moat 60 ft. broad and 10 ft. deep; the country was impassable without bridges, and the approaches were not only devoid of cover, but intersected by canals every three hundred yards; the walls mounted several guns, in calibre 6 to 18-pdrs. and Gingals.

By 4 a.m. on the 12th storming parties of the French, 31st, 67th, and 22nd, with axes and ladders, were in position whilst British and French seamen moved under cover in the canals leading to the moat ready to throw bridges. The heavy guns opened at daylight and by 7 a.m. two breaches had been made, while the boat parties cleared the canals of stakes and established their bridges. The storming parties then advanced, taking light guns with them for close support, under a brisk fire from the gingals until the top of the breach was reached. The Chinese Imperial troops accounted for the whole of the garrison.

After the capture of Tsingpoo the force proceeded in small country boats to Najow, which was reached on the 16th and taken by storm on the evening of the 17th. On the 18th a

move was made against Tsolin, which was captured on the 20th after an unopposed bombardment. The force then returned to Shanghai as the rebels had cut up a force of Imperial troops, were investing Kading, and advancing.

On May 24th a force consisting of R.A. (4 Armstrong guns, 4 mountain guns, and 4 howitzers), R.E., 31st Regiment and the 22nd P.N.I. (340 strong) moved to Nazain, six miles from Kading. The guns and provisions were conveyed in boats, and whilst these were separated from the rest of the force by the low tide, the rebels attacked in force in front and on the flanks. In the evening they made movement round the rear towards the boats, but all attacks were successfully repulsed. The Battalion casualties were one sepoy killed and four wounded, including two subadars. Kading was then relieved and the garrison withdrawn.

On the 28th the force returned to Shanghai, where it remained on the defensive, the Imperialists doing nothing, and the rebels doing nothing.

On October 30th the Battalion sailed for India, the *North China Herald* conveying the thanks of the community for its services which were officially brought to notice in the Fort William General Orders, and later in 1882 the battle honour "China" was authorized to be borne on the Colours.

4th Battalion

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 24th Punjabis in 1903; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1857 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Narinji in Eusafzai. |
| 1859-60 | <i>India.</i> —Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. |
| 1863 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Umbeyla. |
| 1878-9-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —2nd Bazar Valley Expedition,
1879.
Kabul—Kandahar, March, 1880.
Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880. |
| 1888 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Hazara (Black Mountain). |
| 1897-98 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara. |
| 1900-01 | <i>China.</i> —Relief of Peking, August 14th, 1900. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>Egypt.</i> —Suez Canal. |
| | 1915-16 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Basra, Shaiba, Nasariya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut. |
| | 1917-18 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Euphrates Operations, Khan Baghdadi. |
| | 1918-19 <i>Salonika.</i> |
| | 1919 <i>South Russia.</i> |
| | 1919-20 <i>Anatolia.</i> —Ismid, June 15th, 1920. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lt.-Col.	C. W. J. Smith, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Bt. Lt.-Col.	A. B. Haig, <i>M.C.</i>	
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	C. H. Jackson	—
"	C. F. Scroope	—
Captain	H. Y. Huthwaite, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	A. B. Miller s.p.t.	
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	G. P. T. Dean, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Burma Military Police.
"	T. R. Lee	...
"	C. J. Attfield	—
"	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i> ...	With 10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	H. G. P. Stubbs	With 10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	P. E. C. J. Gwyn	Language study, Japan.
"	J. C. Cotton	Leave ex-India till 24/3/28.
"	J. A. Lynch	—
"	J. Exshaw	With 11/14th Punjab Regt.
"	P. H. M. Cann	Adjutant.
"	J. R. Booth	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Pirthi Chand, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Sarfraz Khan ...	With 10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	Suba Khan ...	—
"	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	—
"	Shamsher Singh ...	—
"	Mohd Sayid ...	—
"	Feroze Khan ...	—
"	Ghagha Singh ...	—
"	Gurdit Singh ...	—
"	Mehr Singh... ...	Educational Officer.
Jemadar	Khadam Khan ...	With 10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	Gul Azbar, <i>M.S.M.</i> ...	Indian Quartermaster.
"	Nadar Khan, <i>M.S.M.</i> ...	—
"	Karam Khan ...	(On probation).
"	Atta Mohd Shah ...	Head Clerk.
"	Tehl Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	With 10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	Nur Mohammad ...	—
"	Nathu Ram ...	Indian Adjutant.
"	Bahadur Singh ...	—
"	Ghulam Haider ...	—
"	Jai Singh ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion was relieved at Jamrud by the 1st Battalion 17th Dogras (P.W.O.) on March 11th, and entrained the same evening for Secunderabad, where it arrived on the afternoon of March 16th. Army Headquarters had set their hearts on our marching the last three hundred miles despite the fact that the hot weather was fully established in these parts. Fortunately, shortage of water, bad roads, and difficulties of supply and transport resulted in the march being cancelled shortly before we moved, so the Battalion came through by train. The change from Jamrud, where the winter was still in evidence, to the somewhat muggy heat of Secunderabad in March was rather trying, especially to the Musalmans, for whom the "rosa" was in force, and our first impressions were not favourable. As time passed, however, opinions changed and, in spite of certain drawbacks, Secunderabad is now distinctly popular with most of the British and Indian ranks. We are a long way from the men's homes and from the Himalayan shooting grounds, while the cold weather is a poor imitation of that in the north. On the other hand, the hot weather is child's play; it lasts only four months. Once the rains break towards the end of June, the climate is really delightful and the country as green as England. Station duties are almost nil, and the sepoy is getting fifteen to twenty-five nights in bed as against the one and a half or two that he got in Jamrud. The rolling grass country is delightful for training and riding; and at last we find ourselves with the men, the time, and the ground for good, solid training. We have the worst lines on the best situation in Secunderabad, but there is much talk of rebuilding the lines—some day!

Intensive individual training was carried on in breathless haste from March to October, and intensive collective training from October to the middle of January, 1928. Two companies at a time went into company training camp for a month at a time; then the Battalion went out for twenty days to a battalion camp; and finally, we all go into Brigade training camp for a fortnight. With the idea of encouraging the initiative of the Indian Officers companies

were sent out for a week into camp under Indian Officers only, and the results were so successful that this policy is to be extended in 1928. Taking it all round, the training has been most satisfactory this year. Everyone has worked hard, and the standard of efficiency has been high enough to earn more than one complimentary remark from "Higher Authority." We are all very pleased at seeing the Battalion back again in black putties, the British Officers wearing black field boots.

Polo is going strong in the Battalion, and this has been a better year than last. In February the Punjab Native Infantry Polo Tournament was revived after an interval of thirteen years. The Battalion team consisted of Major C. Hungerford Jackson (1), Capt. J. R. Booth (2), Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig (3), and Capt. A. B. Miller (back). The only other teams entered were the 2/12th Frontier Force Regiment and the Guides Infantry, the latter being the holders of the cup. In the first round the Guides drew a bye, and we met and defeated the 2/12th Frontier Force Regiment by 10—0 after a rather one-sided game. It was expected that the Guides in the final would provide a harder proposition, but though the game was considerably faster, the result of 9—0 in our favour was a decisive victory which enabled us to bring back in triumph the much coveted cup. The absence of officers on leave in the summer prevented the Battalion from putting a team in for the Novices' Polo Tournament at Secunderabad, but Lt.-Col. Haig and Capt. Miller joined up with two lads in the Gordon Highlanders, called themselves the P.B.I., and after being defeated in the main tournament succeeded in winning the subsidiary in very good style. In December the same team that won the P.N.I. Cup in the spring entered for the "Low Handicap" but training interfered considerably with polo and neither ponies nor their riders were at the top of their form. We were beaten in the first round by the eventual winners—a local team—by 7—3, and shortage of ponies, aggravated by two going lame, compelled us to scratch from the subsidiary. With two batteries of artillery, a cavalry brigade, and several regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry there is no lack of polo at Secunderabad, or of teams to compete in tournaments.

Secunderabad is a great racing centre and meetings are held on two days every fortnight for the greater part of the year. The Battalion has taken very kindly to this pastime and is fast degenerating into a mob of "Racing Swine." Capt. Lynch is official starter; first Capt. Pim and now Major Hungerford Jackson is one of the judges; Capt. Booth rides his own pony to victory, also one of which Capt. Huthwaite is the owner. The rest of us attend pretty regularly and have our little flutter, and even the Indian ranks are to be seen on the course in ever-increasing numbers.

Hockey has not been the Battalion's long suit this year. Rainstorms ruined the Jamrud hockey ground in the middle of the summer, and it had not been brought into playable condition again when the Battalion left, in spite of big efforts to get it going. In the Peshawar District Tournament we defeated the 3/9th Jat Regiment by 2—0, but were in turn beaten by the 1/17th Dogra Regiment (P.W.O.) by 4—0, who thus wiped out their defeat by us last year. Here in Secunderabad furlough and intensive training make the training of a hockey team difficult. The only tournament we have played as yet has been the "Young Soldiers' Tournament," in which we were defeated by the 1/3rd Madras Regiment by 6—2, they being the eventual winners of the units in Secunderabad.

Taking it all round, 1927 has been a good year with rather more ups than downs, and its close finds the Battalion in good fettle and in a cheery and optimistic mood as to the future.

"FORTY YEARS AGO."

In 1889, taking the 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (as it was then designated) as the normal standard, the outstanding personalities of an Indian battalion appeared to be the Commanding Officer, the Quartermaster, the Subadar-Major, the Senior Clerk, and the Senior Hospital Assistant. Each in his own sphere exercised a lasting influence on the newly joined probationer.

Within twenty-four hours of his arrival, it was the Commanding Officer who personally conducted the newcomer

on a tour round the lines of the Battalion and amazed him by a knowledge of every man and circumstance connected with the Battalion and, to his astonishment, appeared to know not only the name of each man addressed, but also his regimental number, village, and in most cases his clan.

Beginning with the hospital, the surprising fact immediately obtruded itself that only bare beds were provided for the patients though later it was discovered that sheets, purchased with regimental funds, were produced for the edification of inspecting officers, to be ruthlessly withdrawn as soon as the latter had taken their departure.

The next move was to the lines, which were in the process of demolition, the only evidence of the future being the woodwork of the old lines, dumps of mud and straw, and last but not least, the bulk of the Battalion in the scantiest of fatigue kit up to their knees in the quagmires of material intended for conversion into sun-dried bricks. Enquiries, as to whether the new lines were being erected either under the orders of the Royal Engineers or by contractors, were met with derision and the information that the Quartermaster and a committee of Indian Officers formed a staff of engineers, architects, contractors, and builders, which could not be surpassed in achievement for the money sanctioned by a paternal Government.

From the lines to the Battalion office was not so facile a movement, as it is nowadays, a ride of a mile being necessary to reach the Adjutant's bungalow, where the office was located, and consisted of the two smallest rooms on the south side and a bathroom for files and records. The clerical staff were two in number, both indefatigable workers, of whom the senior was the unique and outstanding personality of Chowdri Janki Pershad. Single-handed this devoted gentleman of nature combined the duties of clerk to the Quartermaster, to both Wing Commanders, the Transport Officer, and the Mess President. It seems almost incredible that one individual could have achieved so much, but Janki Pershad was consumed with a passion for work and actuated by a devotion to duty which impelled him to cope with a day of never less than twelve and more often sixteen hours. This was the existence he endured without a murmur for

more than twenty years, after which he gained some relaxation of endeavour from the gradual expansion of the clerical staff.

In 1889 games among the Indian ranks were unknown, though athletics were very popular more especially middle-distance races and tug-of-war. The 24th possessed a wonderful runner for distances of half a mile and upwards, who was timed on one occasion at 4 min. 24 sec. for the mile. Tug-of-war competitions, whether between regiments, companies, or classes, invariably aroused intense interest and rivalry, and, as the "rest on the rope" was permissible, the pulls often lasted for an hour or more, the record being over three hours.

In 1889 Association football was introduced, but at first it was necessary to resort to bribery, in the shape of libations of milk and rations of ghi, to attract players. Gradually the enthusiasm for the game enabled these inducements to be dispensed with, and the game prospered so well that, within eighteen months, a team was sent to Lahore, where three matches were played against the North Western Railway Volunteers and the Lahore High School, the results being two narrow defeats and a draw. A notable feature of these games was the fact that the Civil and Military Gazette devoted a leading article to the occasion, laying great stress on the fact that the team was the first, not only of Indian soldiers, but also of Indians in any walk of life, to play football in the capital of the Punjab.

The year 1891 at Ferozepore saw the start of the Battalion's polo career, when the team consisted of four players and eight ponies, whose progress was so steady that in 1896, at the Malakand, the Battalion played and won their first tournament.

No event causes such consternation in a battalion as the disappearance of a rifle, and in 1891 at Ferozepore, there occurred a well-planned theft of two rifles belonging to the Reserve Centre.

At the time, owing to the non-existence of any special buildings for the purpose, any available accommodation (usually a complete barrack in the men's lines) was pressed into use to house the arms, equipment, and stores of the

Reservists, and such a building has never presented an unconquerable obstacle to the nimble-witted Pathan.

On March 14th, when the first batch of Afridis departed on furlough, the Reservists' rifles were thus housed prior to being returned to the arsenal. On March 15th the end wall of the Reservists' Arms Barrack was found to have been broken through and two rifles were missing. The police were promptly notified and telegrams sent to Pindi, Peshawar and Kohat.

The sole redeeming feature of the case was the miscreants had not touched any rifles belonging to the Battalion, a poor form of consolation !

On the evening of March 15th a wire was received from Pindi stating that the rifles had been recovered and naming two Afridi sepoys as the culprits.

The younger of these two men was the last individual anyone would have suspected, a lad of less than two years' service with the figure of a girl and the face of a saint. The elder sepoy, realizing the potentialities of the lad's figure and face (should it become necessary to uncover in the last resort), had persuaded the boy to assume the disguise of an Afridi woman and, posing as a lady of the Zenana, the lad had travelled with the two stripped rifles strapped to his sides and would have passed muster under most circumstances.

At Rawal Pindi the Afridis were turned out and searched without result but, at the last moment before the departure of the train, a Punjabi constable was intrigued by the attractiveness of a Pathan lady entering the carriage of the Afridi Zenana women. As his practised eye travelled downwards to catch a glimpse of the fair one's ankle, his glance was arrested by the abnormal size of the feet, which he was convinced could not belong to a woman. He imparted his suspicions to his sergeant, who forthwith summoned the Inspector by whom the case was immediately taken in hand.

The pseudo-lady was pointed out and requested to alight—with respectful gentleness and tact the Inspector felt down her sides ; the murder was out and the rifles recovered, and in due course the two thieves served a lengthy sentence in one of H.M.'s Indian gaols.

5th Battalion

Raised at Shajehanpur in 1858 by Lieut. E. Dandridge, as the Shajehanpur Levy. Became the 44th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 40th Regiment (Shajehanpur) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1890 ; 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1892 ; 40th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 40th Pathans in 1903 ; 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1904 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914-20 1914-15 *B.E.F., France.*
 1916-17-18 *East Africa.*
 1919 *Afghanistan.*

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1st, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Lt.-Col.	H. A. Murray	Commandant.
Major	A. C. H. Trevor	2nd-in-Command.
"	E. Segar	One year's leave <i>ex</i> India from 15/8/27.
"	F. C. G. Campbell, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Company Commander.
"	B. H. Bonham-Carter ...	Bde. Major Allahabad Bde.
Captain	M. Hurford Jones ...	Company Commander.
"	W. F. Charter, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Instructor, Small Arms School, Pachmarhi Wing.
"	K. C. B. Dawes	With 11th Battalion.
"	H. K. Percy Smith ...	With 10th Battalion.
"	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i>	—
"	W. A. Putnam	With 11th Battalion.
"	G. C. G. Lewis	—
"	G. F. S. Keating	South Waziristan Scouts.
"	R. H. H. Scott	Quartermaster.
"	T. L. T. Miller	Adjutant.
Lieut.	W. G. Coventry	Ninety days' leave pending resignation from 23/11/27
"	R. T. Mills	—

Attached.

Major J. N. Fenton (2nd Battalion).

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Sher Afzal	—
Subadar	Kaur Singh	—
„	Ali Akbar	—
„	Khadi Sher... ..	Re-employed.
„	Sarain Singh	—
„	Narain Singh	With 10th Battalion.
„	Chowdri Khan	—
„	Kabal Singh	—
Jemadars	Fateh Khan	—
„	Harnam Singh	—
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Mian Khan	—
„	Sucha Singh	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Khazan Singh	—
„	Kapura	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Maghar Singh	—
„	Khan Beg	With 10th Battalion.
„	Santa Singh	—
„	Chuhar Singh	—
„	Muhd Khan	—
„	Salah Muhd	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The opening of the year found the Battalion snugly ensconced at Bannu, a small frontier cantonment half-way between Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. It had been decreed by those who control the destinies of battalions that one year should be spent in the comparative civilization of Bannu, where skirts are occasionally seen and the scent of flowers is constantly perceptible, the second year of the tour being endured in the bleak and forbidding post of Idak, which is situated over the British Administrative border. All ranks took the keenest interest in their surroundings at Bannu, and constant schemes and tests were carried out during December and January, when the cold was intense. Owing, however, to the heavy nature of the duties, seldom more than a platoon was available for these outings.

During the first three months of the Battalion sojourn in Bannu two companies were detached to Saidgi, a crumbling outpost of Empire sixteen miles distant. This reduced the strength of available men in Bannu, and no one regretted the transfer of this unpleasant habitation to the North Waziristan Scouts in February.

In January, too, "The Forty Thieves" contended in the District Sports, but as scant time had been available for preparation, the number of prizes gained were not as many as had been expected.

Leave and sickness reduced the ranks, British and Indian alike, during the hot weather, so that the very few left to carry on found life scarcely worth living. The heat of Bannu can be intense, rising on occasions to 120° F., yet through it all the vegetation retains its verdant greenness, which is extremely restful to the eyes. In the middle of October—the welcome cool of the coming cold weather was making itself felt—the 2nd Battalion turned up to relieve us, and the meeting was a cordial one, as it is a long time since the two battalions have been stationed so close together.

The situation was rendered still more piquant by the 1st Battalion being in Manzai, in Southern Waziristan, where they arrived in the spring of 1927. It has been practically arranged that every advantage will be taken of this extremely favourable concatenation of circumstances to effect a Regimental Reunion of the three battalions at Bannu to compete in friendly rivalry.

Soon after the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, the 5th departed to Idak, where collective training was commenced and culminated in a three days' march to Miran Shah, about eleven miles away, and back, during which outing operations were combined with the Tochi Scouts, stationed at that place. The operations proved most successful and instructive, and the weather was beautiful though very cold.

Subadar-Major Gul Zaman, *I.O.M.*, *Bahadur*, visited the Battalion in October and received a warm welcome; and in December the Battalion was very surprised and delighted to receive a letter from Colonel S. H. P. Graves, who raised the reconstituted "40th Pathans" in 1890. He had come East on a trip to visit a married daughter in Poona, but, owing to the long and trying journey, he regretted he was unable to pay the Battalion a visit, which would have been a delightful surprise and afforded all ranks the rare opportunity of giving a hearty welcome to their veteran Commandant.

"THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO."

Reconstituted in 1890, the original designation of the Battalion was the 40th Baluchis, as it was intended that the personnel should be recruited from the Baluch tribes. However, this idea was abandoned after a big Durbar held at Sibi, when the Baluch chiefs would only assent to their men being enlisted if they were allowed to command their companies without the interference of British Officers, to enlist and grant all leave, and that the uniform should be their own national costume. It was then announced that the Battalion was to consist of any trans-frontier tribesman except Afridis.

As can be readily imagined, the result of this proposed constitution was the speedy application of the nickname "The Forty Thieves," by which the Battalion was generally known in its purely Pathan days.

The nucleus of the new Battalion was found from Pathans of a number of the Punjab battalions, and its first station was Peshin, close to the border. One would have thought that, in view of the many temptations for hopping across the border with a rifle and ammunition, a station less adjacent would have been selected, but the authorities seem to have thought otherwise, and continued to think so, for of the next six years of its service the Battalion spent two at Quetta, two at Chaman, and two at Sandeman, and the number of rifles lost did not exceed fourteen in that period.

Recruiting for the Battalion was extremely popular, and no difficulty was experienced in getting men freely, as every tribe across the border, including Afghanistan, had its quota. It used to be quite a sight to see perhaps a couple of hundred men marching from Peshin station, distant about four miles from the fort, with sarnais and dhols at their head, bent on joining up with the only "Pukhtun" regiment.

Curious incidents were naturally inseparable from the new state of affairs, and in the Achakzai company the Subadar was found quite openly levying a toll of four annas from the pay of every man in the company. When remonstrated with he said he considered it was his due, and when informed that he had got a completely wrong idea of his position he promptly resigned his commission.

Shortly after this the Achakzai company, having been grounded in principles of barrack square drill, were initiated into field training, and were accordingly supplied with entrenching tools. On its being explained to them that they were to dig they absolutely refused, saying that they had enlisted to fire a gun and not to do coolie work. No amount of reasoning or persuasion could overcome the objection, and finally they were allowed to take their discharge. No one minded very much, as they did not seem likely to shape well as soldiers, and their places were soon filled.

In another company a Subadar, who had been given a direct commission, was a Duranni Afghan and reputed to be of royal blood. Presumably in view of this exalted relationship he considered he could be impertinent to the Subadar-Major with impunity, and was consequently placed under arrest. It devolved upon the Adjutant, Lieut. Dillon, to carry out the formalities of this arrest and, accompanied by another British Officer, he proceeded to the Subadar's quarters. On arrival at the hut the door was opened and the two officers found themselves faced by the Subadar holding his sword at the attack, which he followed up by a lunge at the Adjutant. The Adjutant happened to be of exceptional physique, and his prompt counter was a straight right to the Subadar's chin, whereat he sat down somewhat suddenly in a remote corner. The Adjutant picked up the now disengaged sword, and, tucking it under his arm, said, "Come on, old chap!" The Subadar resigned his commission next day.

In the summer of 1891 there was a very severe outbreak of cholera at Peshin, and it was extremely difficult to get away from the disease owing to the fact that there was only one source of water supply, consisting of a stream which, after meandering through several cholera infected hamlets and villages, ran right through the fort. However, the companies were put under canvas over a wide area round the fort, outside of which were also placed the hospital tents, in one of which was a very bad case, a Bunerwal, likely to die at any moment. One morning, after everyone had expected to hear of his death, it was reported that his two brothers in the Battalion had come to the hospital tent by stealth and taken him away. It was naturally conjectured that not only he but also his two brothers would certainly die. However, in about five months' time, in came a letter from Buner saying that all three were well and they wished to re-enlist again if that could be permitted. They apologised for the delay, but said that their route had been somewhat long through Afghanistan. An answer was sent approving of their re-enlistment, and in due course all three came back.

10th Battalion

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjabis in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1858 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Yusufzai. |
| 1858-59 | <i>India.</i> —Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh. |
| 1862-63 | <i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Jynteah Field Force. |
| 1867-68 | <i>Abysinnia.</i> |
| 1878-79-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —Matun—Shutargardan Pass. |
| 1881 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mahsud-Waziri Expedition. |
| 1896 | <i>Soudan.</i> —Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin). |
| 1897-99 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass. |
| 1908 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand. |
| 1914-20 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> |
| | 1915 Operations against the Mohmands. |
| | 1917 Operations in South Waziristan. |
| | <i>Egyptian Expeditionary Force.</i> |
| | 1918 Palestine. |
| | <i>Army of the Black Sea.</i> |
| | 1920 Ismid. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Lt.-Col.	J. C. Macrae, D.S.O. ...	Commandant.
Bt. Lt.-Col.	D. E. Knollys, D.S.O. ...	2nd-in-Command.
Major	F. M. Matthews, M.V.O., O.B.E.	Company Commander.
Captain	G. R. Kidd ...	Company Commander.
"	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	Adjutant.
"	A. P. Cunningham, M.C.	Company Commander.
"	N. V. Hart ...	Company Commander.
"	P. J. Doherty ...	Quartermaster.
"	H. K. Percy Smith ...	Company Commander.
"	C. F. S. Langridge ...	Company Officer.

Attached from 11th Bn. Indian Territorial Force.

Captain	K. C. B. Dawes ...	Company Commander.
"	H. G. P. Stubbs ...	Company Commander.
"	W. A. Putnam ...	Company Commander.
"	J. Exshaw ...	Company Commander.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1928.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Bal Singh, <i>I.O.M.</i>	Subadar-Major.
Subadar	Sarfraz Khan ...	—
„	Gurdas Singh ...	—
„	Lal Singh, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	—
„	Godar Khan ...	—
„	Hukmat Khan ...	Subadar Instructor.
„	Narain Singh ...	—
Jemadar	Khadam Khan ...	Quartermaster Jemadar.
„	Muhammad Abdullah ...	Head Clerk.
„	Sultan Khan ...	—
„	Bahadur Sher ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Abbas Khan ...	Educational Jemadar.
„	Indar Singh ...	Jemadar Instructor.
„	Kishan Singh ...	—
„	Tehl Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
„	Khan Beg ...	—
„	Guran Ditta ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

During the year the Battalion remained at Ferozepore, its permanent station.

On the 3rd Battalion being mobilized for China in January, it was made up to strength with a draft of 132 young soldiers ; 77 Class " A " Reservists were called up, and these also were dispatched to the 3rd Battalion as first reinforcement in February.

The Depot of the 3rd Battalion was with the Training Battalion from February to August, when it returned to Jhansi.

The Battalion lined the Mall for the 2nd Battalion on its departure for Bannu in October.

The Annual Regimental Conference of Commanding Officers was held at Ferozepore on November 11th and 12th, the following being present :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Macrae, <i>D.S.O</i>	...	10th Bn.
Captain C. P. F. Williamson	...	1st "
Major L. R. Messum	...	2nd "
Major F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O., O.B.E.</i>	...	3rd "
Lieut.-Colonel C. W. J. Smith, <i>D.S.O.</i>	...	4th "
Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray	...	5th "

The above were present at the Armistice Day Parade and laid wreaths on the Regimental War Memorials.

The Regimental Reunion also took place on November 11th and 12th, 71 pensioned Indian Officers and 106 pensioned Indian Other Ranks attending. A reception was given in the lines on November 12th, at which the Commanding Officers were able to meet the pensioners.

Among the pensioned Indian Officers present were—

Hon. Capt. Raja Jalal Khan, Sardar Bahadur, *I.D.S.M.*
Hon. Capt. Ghulam Muhammad.
Hon. Capt. Fateh Khan, Sardar Bahadur.
Hon. Lieut. Ishar Singh, Sardar Bahadur.
Subadar Major Khuda Bakhsh.
Hon. Lieut. Mota Singh.

Subadar-Major Swaleh Khan, Sardar Bahadur.
Hon. Lieut. Amin Gul.
Hon. Capt. Gul Akbar, *M.C., I.D.S.M.*
Hon. Capt. Malapa Ram, Sardar Bahadur.
Hon. Lieut. Attar Singh, Bahadur.
Hon. Capt. Waryam Singh, Sardar Bahadur.
Subadar-Major Amir Khan, Sardar Bahadur, *M.C., M.B.E.*

Subadar-Major Achhar Singh.

Class "A" and "B" Reservists came up for training during October and November. The Reservist Training Staff was supplied by the 4th Battalion.

Captain K. C. B. Dawes, assisted by Captain H. G. P. Stubbs, carried out the training of Class "B"; Captain J. Exshaw that of Class "A." Class "A" were a very good lot; Class "B" are improving steadily.

No. 2 Training Company, under the captaincy of Captain G. R. Kidd, put up an excellent performance in winning the Ferozepore Brigade Area Indian Troops Inter-Company Hockey Tournament, held in November and December, beating the 20th Med. Bty., "H.Q." Wing, 5/1st Punjab Regiment, and "D" Company, 5/1st Punjab Regiment, in the course of the tournament.

Recruits enrolled during the year : 884.

Dispatched to Active Battalions as drafts : 646.

"SEVENTY YEARS AGO."

The arms with which the Battalion was furnished consisted of either the old "Brown Bess" or the "Victoria," and the Light Company had the old two-groove rifles. The men always wore their tulwars slung over their left shoulders with the hilts above the shoulder so as to admit of the tulwar being grasped and drawn easily. They were dressed in khaki, very dirty bazaar colour, and had an end to the puggrī of about six inches of "red Saloo." A "Barak" (camel hair stuff) coat, which answered as a great coat and was impervious to rain, and putties completed the kit. The Officers wore puggrīs with a kullah.

The Battalion had no band, but there were chromatic attachments for the bugles, and the Pathans had their own pipes and drummers.

There are two stories as to the adoption of the scarlet facings of the old 21st. The first is romantic, and is to the effect that, one day during the first field operations over the frontier in which the Battalion took part, the men gathered the flowers of the wild oleander and pomegranate as they came out of action and bedecked themselves and their officers with these floral emblems. As the Battalion had not adopted any particular colour for its facings, the Commandant decided to mark the occasion by adopting the scarlet of the pomegranate as facings. The second is "hard economic necessity," and was due to the fact that the men used to tear strips off the end of their puggris for cleaning out their muskets. Disturbed by the ever-shrinking shape of the puggris, and discovering the cause, the Quartermaster was ordered to buy up all the red saloo he could lay hands on in a village bazaar, and then each man was issued with two strips, one of which had to be sewn on to each end of the pugгри!

The first stiff fight in which the Battalion took part was the action of Rampur Kossiah on November 3rd, 1858. A very full account of this action is to be found in the "XXI Records," now in the Training Battalion Mess. Captain Thelwall, the Commandant, fell into the deep ditch, and was pulled out of it with the men's puggris. The Sikhs had captured a bastion and turned its gun upon the defenders, but the Pathans lost a lot of men because they would stand on the top of the parapet to fire into the rifle pits behind. The Sikhs also suffered from the raking fire of the mutineers, who had the advantage of higher command, so Thelwall, who was an A1 shot and always had his own rifles carried by his two orderlies, set to work to shoot down every mutineer who showed his head over their parapet, and he very soon accomplished his object, to the great relief of his Sikhs.

The following anecdotes are illustrative of the times:—

When the new Adjutant took over his duties, one evening, in course of conversation with Jemadar Ghanni Khan, the

Native Adjutant, he was advised to deal with the Native Ranks somewhat as follows :—" Take a rod of iron in your right hand, sahib, and a packet of sweetmeats in your left. Knock them down if they don't do what you order, but give them sweets when they please you." The Adjutant's own addition is that he followed this advice all the time he was with the 9th Punjab Infantry, and found it answered admirably.

Fifty years afterwards, when this story was told at the end of a Durbar in the hot weather, the C.O. added, " Well, Subadar-Major Sahib, it seems to me that between those fifty years ago and the present time there is very little difference," which was greeted by a roar of laughter from the N.C.Os. seated on the banks of the diggi near by, who probably connected the " rod of iron " with the Adjutant's swagger cane which may have found a soft spot in their recruit days !

The second illustrates the way a cap was fitted. During the stay of the Battalion near Amethee the local Raja sent in a basket of grapes to the C.O., and it happened to arrive at orderly-room time. Thelwall, taking some, passed the basket round to the other British Officers and the Native Officers. When it reached a Brahman Sikh Jemadar he passed the basket with the remark, " Ham jhutha nahin khata." Thelwall took no notice, but a few days afterwards a promotion had to be made vice a Subadar who had been killed. The Jemadar applied for the vacancy, and received Thelwall's reply as follows : " As you cannot take leavings, Jemadar Sahib, I cannot promote you in this vacancy."

Obituary

SUBADAR ZARULLAH KHAN.

May 2nd, 1927.

Subadar Zarullah Khan, late of the 1st Battalion, died at Manzai on May 2nd, 1927, at 4.30 p.m., owing to a fractured rib, complicated by pneumonia, resulting from a motor accident on April 23rd, 1927.

A Yusafzai of Peshawar District, he enlisted in the 19th Punjabis on August 2nd, 1902, at Multan. He saw service with the Battalion in the Tibet Mission Campaign of 1904. He received his commission on February 9th, 1918, and was appointed Jemadar Adjutant in April of the same year. Owing to his efficiency and ability as an instructor, Subadar Zarullah Khan's services at the Depot during the war were indispensable, and so he was not allowed to proceed on service.

He was promoted Subadar on March 13th, 1922.

On April 23rd Subadar Zarullah Khan, with two other Indian Officers, motored to Sarwekai Fort to meet some of his friends in the South Waziristan Scouts. When returning in the evening, about two and a half miles from Sarwekai, a tyre burst whilst turning a corner and the motor overturned. The occupants were thrown out of the car, and Subadar Zarullah Khan was seriously injured. Pneumonia set in, and Subadar Zarullah Khan died nine days later.

Subadar Zarullah Khan was a very loyal and efficient soldier, and was popular with all ranks. His death was received with the greatest regret by the British Officers, Indian Officers and all ranks of the Regiment.

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.

The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., Peters, Rusper, Sussex.
- ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. C. C., 10, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.
- (20) ANSTEY, Capt. D., I.A.S.C., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Karachi.

B

- (21) BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove.
- (40) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., The Union Club, Brighton.

C

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (40) CHARLES, Capt. F. D., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Bombay.
- (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.
- (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Carn Cottage, Belturbet, co. Cavan.
- (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Commanding 10th Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., Multan.

- (24) COOK YOUNG, Lieut.-Col. A. W., *I.M.S.*, c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
 (22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., *V.C.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*, Whitehaven, Great Shelford, Cambs.
 (21) COX, Col. A. D., c/o Westminster Bank, Southbourne, Hants.
 (24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Witley Lodge, Camberley, Surrey.

D

- (19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., *C.M.G.*, Hollow Hill, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
 (21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, I.F.S.
 (22) DREW, Capt. J. D., 24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
 (20) DUNLOP, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Dunskeig, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
 (20) DUNSTERVILLE, Major-Gen. L. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, c/o The Union Bank of Scotland, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.

E

- (40) ELLIS, Capt. H. C., c/o Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
 (40) EVANS, Rev. E. A., Victoria Street, Melton Mowbray.

F

- (20) FINNIS, Lieut.-Col. B. H., Oast Hatch, Oast Road, Oxted.
 (20) FORDHAM, Col. W. M., *C.B.E.*, Commanding 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
 (22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (22) FURNEY, Col. J. L., *C.B.*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

G

- (24) GAULT, Rev. C., I, Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.
- (40) GLASFURD, Col. A. F. R., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.
- (40) GRAVES, Col. S. H. P., Victoria Club, Jersey, C.I.

H

- (19) HAY, Col. C. J. B., *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Commanding at Jubbulpore.
- (21) HEPWORTH, Capt. M. A., 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch).
- (19) HERBERT, Brig.-Gen. L. N., Flat 2, 112, Lansdowne Place, Hove, Sussex.
- (22) HIND, Capt. H. W., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lumley Cottage, Cheam, Surrey.

J

- (40) JEPSON, Capt. S., c/o The "Times of India Illustrated," Bombay.
- (40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thymude Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
- (21) JOHNSTON, Capt. R., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (19) JONES, M. Rowland, Esq., Carrfontein, P.O. Klipp Koppie, via Nelspruit, E. Transvaal.
- (21) JONES, Rev. H. I. K., Chaplain's Bungalow, Igatpuri, G.I.P.Rly., Bombay, India.
- (21) JONES, Capt. C. M. Percy, 147, Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.18.

L

- (40) LEE, Major M. G., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.

M

- (20) McCLEVERTY, Lieut.-Col. P. H., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.
- (24) McWATERS, Col. H. C., *D.S.O.*, Homewood, Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset.

- (40) MAGNUS, Lieut. B. J., 20, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2.
 (21) MAKER, Capt. L., Valentine House, Callington, Cornwall.
 (21) MOYLE, Lieut. J. N. McF., Pelistree, Aurania Avenue, Norwich.
 (40) MUNN, Major F. L. R., *D.S.O.*
 (19) MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. C. C. R., 14, Norfolk Road, Littlehampton.
 (21) MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., *D.S.O.*, Elmhurst, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.
- O**
- (40) OGILVIE, Major-Gen. W. H., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *K.P.H.*, D.M.S. in India, Army Headquarters Simla.
- P**
- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. C. H. K., *M.C.*, East Gate, Warwick.
 (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. W. W. A., Mousakandi Group, Gammaduwa, Ceylon.
 (21) PROCTOR, Capt. N., *M.C.*, 6, Woodville Road, Ealing, London, S.W.5.
- R**
- (20) RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, The United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (24) RAWLINS, Col. A. K., *C.I.E.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Vieux Moulin, Oise, France.
 (21) RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. G., *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, Rose Farm House, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex.
 (40) RIDGWAY, Brig.-Gen. R., *C.B.*, 5, Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.
 (21) RODGERS, Capt. H. B., 3rd Bn. 5th Mahratta L.I.
 (21) ROWLEY, Capt. B. G., Royal Corps of Signals, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's Branch), London.

S

- (20) SENIOR, Col. H. W. R., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.I.
- (24) SKEEN, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.M.G.*, Chief of the General Staff, A.H.Q., India.
- (19) SMEETON, Capt. F. J., 42, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
- (21) SMITHEIT, Capt. W. H., 40, Park Str., South Yarra, Melbourne, Vic., Australia.
- (21) STRELLETT, Lieut. D. L., 8, New Court, Carey Street, London, S.W.1.
- (19) STEWART, Capt. F. W., *M.C.*, *I.C.S.*, c/o The Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
- (22) STEWART, Lieut.-Col. R. J. T., *O.B.E.*, c/o Messrs Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
- (40) ST. JOHN, Col. R. S., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Headquarters, Northern Command, Rawal Pindi.

T

- (24) TANCRED, Lieut.-Col. J. Y., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.I.
- (40) TEASDALE, D. G. W., Esq., *M.C.*, c/o The Allahabad Bank, Lahore, Punjab, India.
- (21) THOMSON, Capt. J. W., Valentia, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
- (40) THORNTON, Capt. R. T., *M.C.*, Lime Tree Farm, Petham, Canterbury.
- (40) TYNDALL, Lieut.-Col. H. S., *D.S.O.*, Woodgaters, Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.

W

- (40) WADESON, Capt. H. H., North Phen, Mitcheldean, Glos.
- (22) WALLACE, Major C. W., Erles Coombe, Awnbridge, Romsey. Hants.

- (21) WARDELL, Major C. V. G. M., Three Corners, Awliscombe, Honiton, Devon.
 (40) WATERS, Major R. S., *O.B.E.*, Chancel End House, Heytesbury, Wilts.
 (22) WEBB, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, Awbridge House, Awbridge, near Romsey, Hants.
 (24) WOOLF, Capt. S. H., The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, London, W.
 (20) WOON, Gen. Sir J. B., *K.C.B.*, Egerton Road, Weybridge.

V

- (24) YARROW, T. B., Esq., *M.R.C.V.S.*, 98, Chomley Gardens, London, N.W.6.

- 57
 CARPENDALE, Mrs. P. M., Little Cot, Smoke Lane, Reigate.
 CRAWFORD, Mrs. G. R., 2, Beechworth Villas, Hales Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 CHRISTOPHER, Mrs. L. DE L., Trevor Hall, East Barnet, Herts.
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 COOKE, Mrs. E. FOTHERGILL, Holmdale, Painswick Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 CURREY, Mrs. E., 13, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.
 DUCAT, Mrs. R., c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 FANE, Lady K., "Dorndon," Pine Wood Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth West.
 JARRETT, Mrs., The Hayes, Inchbrook, Nr. Stroud.
 LESLIE-SMITH, Mrs. E., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
 SMITHEIT, Mrs. A. C. H., 40, Park Str., South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
 WILLIAMSON, Mrs. M., Rake's Holt, Cove, Bampton, Devon.



14th Punjab

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

14th Punjab

YEAR-BOOK

SIXTH ISSUE

1929



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m. s.

PRINTED BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.
WELLINGTON WORKS,
ALDERSHOT.
5681-F.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT



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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1928.

- (40) Major-General Sir W. H. Ogilvie : K.B.E.
- (20) Brigadier W. M. Fordham : C.B.
- (5) Subadar Khadi Sher : A Jaghir value Rs400 per annum.

PROMOTIONS DURING 1927-28.

To be Lieut.-Colonel :

- (5) Major A. C. H. Trevor, April 19th, 1928.

To be Lieutenant :

- (5) 2/Lieut. R. T. Mills, Dec. 3rd, 1927.
- (1) 2/Lieut. S. P. P. Thorat, Nov. 30th, 1928.
- (2) 2/Lieut. J. R. Shelley, Nov. 30th, 1928.

To be Subadar :

- (5) Jemadar Sucha Singh, April 16th, 1927.
- (5) Jemadar Maghar Singh, Oct. 1st, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Chait Singh, March 1st, 1928.
- (5) Jemadar Mian Khan, March 1st, 1928.
- (1) Jemadar Sher Muhammad, July 1st, 1928.

To be Jemadar :

- (5) Bn. Havildar-Major Nadir Khan, April 16th, 1927.
- (5) Coy. Havildar-Major Lall Chand, Oct. 1st, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Mehar Singh, Nov. 5th, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Shukar Singh, Nov. 5th, 1927.
- (4) Havildar Bansi Ram, Nov. 6th, 1927.
- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Gandapur, Feb. 12th, 1928.

- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Mangal Singh, March 1st, 1928.
- (5) Coy. Havildar-Major Barkat Shah, March 1st, 1928.
- (1) Havildar Sultaj, April 1st, 1928.
- (1) Havildar Attar Singh, June 1st, 1928.
- (2) Havildar Rup Singh, June 1st, 1928.
- (4) Havildar Hayat Muhammad, June 1st, 1928.
- (1) Havildar Ram Ditta, June 5th, 1928.
- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Ismail Khan, August 1st, 1928.
- (5) Bn. Havildar-Major Sardar Khan, Sept. 10th, 1928.
- (5) Coy. Havildar-Major Indar Singh, Sept. 10th, 1928.
- (4) Havildar Abdul Rashid, Sept. 20th, 1928.

RETIREMENTS DURING 1927-28.

- (5) Major E. Segar, August 22nd, 1928.
- (5) Lieut. W. G. Coventry, Feb. 21st, 1928.
- (2) Subadar Mangal Singh, March 1st, 1928.
- (5) Subadar Kaur Singh, March 1st, 1928.
- (1) Subadar Lachman, June 1st, 1928.
- (2) Subadar Nur Alam, July 1st, 1928.
- (5) Hon. Jemadar (Pipe-Major) Jamsher Ali, Dec. 5th, 1927.
- (2) Jemadar Maihl Singh, Feb. 11th, 1928.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (5) Lieut.-Col. H. A. Murray, to be Commandant 11th Bn. 1st Punjab Regt., April 19th, 1928.
- (5) Major A. R. O. Mallock, from 2nd Bn. 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, August 23rd, 1928.
- (4) Major B. A. Rudkin, from 1/3rd Madras Regt., Feb. 11th, 1928.
- (4) Capt. A. B. Miller, to Assistant Military Adviser, Kathiawar State Forces, Feb. 4th, 1928.
- (4) Capt. G. Salt, from 1/3rd Madras Regt., March 17th, 1928.
- (4) Capt. G. Salt, to Adjutancy East Coast Bn. A.F. (1), June 10th, 1928.
- (2) 2/Lieut. D. G. H. Hawes, from 2nd Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders, March 19th, 1928.

- (1) Subadar Hukmat Khan, to 3rd Bn. 10th Baluch Regt., July 1st, 1928.
- (1) Jemadar Muhabbat Khan, to 4th Bn. 10th Baluch Regt., July 1st, 1928.
- (2) Subadar Gulistan, from 4th Bn. 13th F.F. Rifles, Sept. 1st, 1928.
- (2) Subadar Ghufuran Khan, from 4th Bn. 10th Baluch Regt., August 1st, 1928.
- (2) Jemadar Ghulam Jan, from 4th Bn. 10th Baluch Regt., August 1st, 1928.
- (4) Jemadar Jai Singh, to Assistant Instructor, Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, Oct. 1st, 1928.

OBITUARY.

- (24) Lieut.-Col. A. W. Cook Young, *I.M.S.*, Feb. 7th, 1928.
- (19) Brig.-General L. N. Herbert, *C.B.*, April 30th, 1928.
- (21) Subadar-Major Nadir Ali, November, 1927.

LIST OF OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (21) Capt. C. G. Oxley Brennan, 2nd Bn., 16th P.R.
- (24) Major R. C. Clifford, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, *F.R.C.S.*, *I.M.S.*, at I.S.H., Lucknow.
- (40) Lieut.-Colonel A. C. P. Cochran, Commanding 11th Bn., 17th Dogra Regt.
- (20) Brigadier W. M. Fordham, *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, Headquarters, 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
- (40) Major T. C. Fowle, Asst. Political Resident, Aden.
- (19) Major-General C. J. Bruce-Hay, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Commanding Sindh (Independent) Bde. Area.
- (21) Capt. M. A. Hepworth, 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt.
- (24) Major H. Hingston, *M.D.*, Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Bengal.
- (5) Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray, Commanding 11th Bn. 1st P.R.

- (40) Major-General Sir W. H. Ogilvie, *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.*, Headquarters, Northern Command.
 - (19) Major E. H. Pemberton, 5th Bn. 8th P.R.
 - (21) Capt. B. G. Rowley, Royal Corps of Signals.
 - (20) Major-General R. S. St. John, *C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.*, Headquarters, Northern Command.
 - (24) Lieut.-Colonel L. D. Watling, *I.A.S.C.*, Madras.
 - (4) Capt. H. M. Pim, *M.C., I.A.S.C.*, Commanding No. 29 Mule Transport Coy.
-

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

The Fifth Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole on June 5th, the following 46 members being present :—

Lieut.-General Sir S. H. Climo (in the Chair) ; Major-Generals H. A. Cummins and L. C. Dunsterville ; Brig.-Generals E. W. Costello, C. Rattray and R. Ridgway ; Brigadier C. J. Bruce-Hay ; Colonel H. C. McWatters ; Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Anderson, E. Clementi-Smith, R. Clifford, B. H. Finnis, D. E. Knollys, P. H. McCleverty, P. Murray, C. W. J. Smith, C. H. Stockley, J. Y. Tancred, H. S. Tyndall and W. F. R. Webb ; Majors A. D. Bennett, C. H. Jackson, C. F. Scroope, E. Segar and R. S. Waters ; Captains K. L. Bodenham, J. R. Booth, A. P. Cunningham, G. P. Troughton-Dean, Revd. C. Gault, M. Glover, G. E. Gray, J. A. S. Hadaway, W. R. Hay, L. S. Ingle, J. A. Lynch, C. H. Kerr Phillips, H. K. Percy-Smith, G. F. M. Stray, J. Woods Thomson, R. T. Thornton, H. H. Wadeson, and T. B. Yarrow ; Messrs. R. F. G. Adams and B. J. Magnus.

Good wishes for a successful evening and regrets for inability to be present were received by telegram from General Sir F. Campbell, Colonel H. W. R. Senior ; Lieut.-Colonels J. C. Macrae and C. M. Hawes ; Captain F. W. Stewart and Mrs. Rennick. And by letter from General Sir J. B. Woon, Colonel A. D. Cox, Lieut.-Colonel H. Dunlop, Capt. H. C. Ellis, Brigadier W. M. Fordham, Colonel J. L. Furney, Colonel A. I. R. Glasfurd, Capt. H. Hind, Capt. S. Jepson, Rev. H. I. K. Jones, M. Rowland Jones Esq., Capt. C. M. Percy-Jones, Capt. N. Procter, Lieut.-Colonel

A. K. Rawlins, Lieut.-General Sir C. W. G. Richardson, Major C. Leslie-Smith, Lieut.-Colonel R. J. T. Stewart and Capt. S. H. Woolf.

After an excellent dinner, the toast of the "King Emperor" having been duly honoured, the Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening. Having expressed his pleasure at presiding at a gathering so little short of the previous year's record, he said he felt sure he was voicing the feeling of all present in extending to General Woon their sympathy in the circumstances which caused his absence that night—the death of Lady Woon and the trying ordeal of having to wait patiently for the auspicious moment for an operation on his eyes—and the hope that next year would see him back amongst them again.

His old battalion in particular, and the Club in general, had lost a staunch supporter by the death of Lieut.-Colonel Cook-Young, late I.M.S., whose obituary notice had been placed in the hands of all 4th Battalion members. To the 1st Battalion their sympathy was extended in its loss of Subadar Zarullah Khan, a type of Indian officer whose place was not easy to refill.

Regarding the Year Book, he was not going to say much as General Dunsterville was going to talk to them about that, but he did wish to draw attention to one curious coincidence in that the 3rd Battalion's experiences with the Shanghai Defence Force were very much history repeating itself, and here, in this little volume, they had the grandsons telling the same story as their grandfathers did "Seventy Years Ago."

He was sure they would join him in congratulating the individuals themselves, as well as their old battalions, on the honours conferred in the Birthday Honours List—to Major-General Sir Walter Ogilvie the K.B.E., and to Colonel Fordham the C.B.—both hard fought for and well-earned rewards. (Applause.).

He wished to refer to an aspect which he had noticed in connection with the cessation of the war and its aftermath. Under the resulting re-organization it had struck him that some units seemed to have been unable to resuscitate the desire and keenness to regain some of the old-time pride

in efficiency and the maintenance of "Izzat." That could not be said of the 14th Punjab Regiment, because it had got down to it from the beginning, and here, in the Year Book accounts of each battalion's doings, was the justification for his statement. Military efficiency came out in the various favourable reports and compliments paid by high authorities, whilst in sport the Blue Ribbon of Punjab hockey was annexed by the 2nd Battalion, that of polo by the 4th Battalion, and both the 1st and Training Battalions put up fine performances in the local Area tournaments. It was with feelings of pride that he felt that the Regiment had resuscitated the old *esprit de corps* and is now successfully redirecting it into the new *esprit du regiment*, to whose continued prosperity he would now give them the toast "The Regiment—long life to it."

The toast was enthusiastically honoured and responded to in suitable, brief terms by Captain Booth, as the junior serving officer present, on behalf of the "Active" portion of the Regiment.

General Dunsterville (who was greeted with cheers) said he was under strict orders as to brevity and remarks about finance. Not being a financier he was going to leave that to the Hon. Secretary, but, as Editor of the Year Book, he was going to give them some tabloids. Of course, he was quite sure they fully realized what an excellent edition they had got, and, as chief conjuror, he was prepared to receive their approbation. (Laughter.) He doubted whether any regiment had got a better, or even equally good, record, and perhaps someone would tell him if they happened to come across such a publication. On one point he would like their co-operation, and that was by a larger circulation possibly among the Indian officers. He wished particularly to express his appreciation of the noble effort of the 1st Battalion in taking twenty copies for Indian officers, and the good beginning of the 5th Battalion in asking for two. (Laughter.) Perhaps the others, who presumably had not asked for any, would follow the good lead, because the resulting increase in numbers of copies would mean the certainty of maintaining the high standard attained this year.

The Hon. Secretary said he was extremely grateful to all present for turning up in such good numbers. In connection with the finances he was not going to say much, as they could be termed flourishing. He had still got over £100 worth of Trustee Stock as a sound backing, and he hoped he was going to be able to hold on to it intact for a bit longer. Neither was he going to say much about the Year Book finance, because he was putting forward recommendations to the Committee, but he did wish to endorse every word of what General Dunsterville had said. If the Indian officers would co-operate by taking copies at R1. each it would mean just the "plus 6d. of opulence as contrasted with the minus 6d. of bankruptcy."

In connection with the Year Book he had received several delightfully appreciative letters from ladies connected with the Regiment. In one particular case, in reply to the Editorial letters, saying how much the Club was honoured by the wish for an annual copy if it could be arranged, the writer said most emphatically that the "boot was very much on the other leg," and that the honour was hers. Letters like that and Mrs. Rennick's telegram made it a very pleasant task to try and maintain the desired touch.

Finally, he would ask all present to be sure and sign up the attendance roll, as signatures were, or in the future might be, valuable, and it was very difficult to get them afterwards, though he was glad to be able to secure one missing from last year. He also would be glad of their co-operation in keeping the records to date, and he could assure them they afforded much interesting information.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1928.

GENERAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on January 1st,				Extra cost Dinner ...	2	7	2
1928	4	4	9	To Year Book Account...	6	19	0
Commuted Subscriptions,				Stationery and Postage...	2	1	0
balance on January 1st,				Printing		16	0
1928	78	0	0	Miscellaneous		15	1
Commuted Subscriptions	9	0	0	Balance to Balance Sheet	90	11	6
Annual Subscriptions ...	8	9	0				
Interest on Investments	3	11	4				
Miscellaneous		4	8				
	£103	9	9		£103	9	9

YEAR BOOK ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on January 1st,				Gale & Polden	33	12	0
1928	6	8	4	Postage	1	18	1
Subscriptions	26	13	6	Miscellaneous		4	0
From General Fund ...	6	19	0	Balance to Balance Sheet	4	6	9
	£40	0	10		£40	0	10

DINNER ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Tickets	34	15	0	Cost of Dinner	32	9	0
From General Fund ...	2	7	2	Printing	3	9	7
				Stationery and Postage...		15	11
				Miscellaneous		7	8
	£37	2	2		£37	2	2

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To General Fund	90	11	6	By Cash at Bank	16	11	1
„ Year Book Account...	4	6	9	„ Cash with Hon. Treas.		4	10
				„ Invested £102 3½%			
				Conversion Loan at			
				cost... ..	78	2	4
	£94	18	3		£94	18	3

J. B. WOON, General.
Chairman.

January 15th, 1929.

P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.
Hon. Treasurer,

14th Punjab Regt. Dinner Club.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts, and vouchers, relating thereto and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

February 5th, 1929.

C. H. KERR PHILLIPS, Capt.

1st Battalion

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 19th Punjabis in 1903; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India.*—Gungharee—Puttiale—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan.*—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan.*
1915-16 *Leradik.*
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 *Dushak.*

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	D. B. Ross, <i>O.B.E., p.s.c.</i>	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	T. B. Minniken	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	A. D. Bennett, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	J. G. P. Drummond, <i>M.C.</i>	Adjutant, 11th (Territorial) Battalion.
Captain	C. P. F. Williamson ...	—
"	G. Pigot, <i>M.C., p.s.c. [L.]</i>	—
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	L. V. Fitzpatrick	C.C., s.p.t.
"	E. C. Spencer, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Adj. & Q.M. (I.W.) Army School of Education, Belgaum.
"	N. V. Hart	—
"	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i>	—
"	P. J. Doherty	—
"	V. C. Tweedy	With 10th Bn.
"	V. D. W. Anderson	Offg. Q.M.
"	F. Adams	Adjutant.
Lieut.	Sahibzada, M. K.	For. and Pol. Dept.
"	A. S. B. Shah	With 11th (Terr.) Bn.
"	G. S. Dhillon	—
"	Sant Singh	—
"	S. P. P. Thorat	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Maula Bakhsh	—
Subadar	Gurdas Singh	—
„	Godar Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Massa Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Ganga Singh	—
„	Khushal Khan	—
„	Allah Ditta	—
„	Ram Ditta	—
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Sher Muhammad	—
Jemadar	Sheikh Muhammad	
„	Abdullah	With 10th Bn.
„	Karam Khan	—
„	Abbas Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Banta Singh	—
„	Kishen Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Kehr Singh	—
„	Fateh Muhammad	—
„	Muhammad Akram	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Painda Khan	—
„	Muzaffar Hussain	Education Officer.
„	Nasib Singh	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Dharam Singh	Jemadar Clerk.
„	Abdul Shakur	—
„	Bahadur Singh	—
„	Sultaj	With 11th (Terr.) Bn.
„	Attar Singh	—
„	Ram Ditta	—

BATTALION NOTES.

So far as the 1st Battalion is concerned, the year has been uneventful, and there is but little of interest to record.

The first two months were spent in normal garrison duty at Manzai, which at the best is a place somewhat devoid of interest. A Brigade Athletic Meeting helped to provide occupation, but (unfortunately) the Battalion had to be content with third place only. At the District Athletic Meeting the Battalion obtained second place in wrestling, the blow at failing to gain first place being softened by the fact that the winners were our 2nd Battalion. At the District Rifle Meeting the Battalion fully held its own.

A period of two months with the Mobile Column at Dargai Oba, a couple of marches short of Wana, provided a welcome change from Manzai. The march out and back including, as it does, the passage of the Shahur Defile, ensured that all ranks were up to date in North-West Frontier warfare, while the country round Dargai Oba provided excellent training facilities, which were fully utilized. The local inhabitants of the area near Dargai Oba saw to it that the stay of the Battalion in their neighbourhood should not be devoid of interest by sniping the camp on a couple of occasions. Their bag, however, was a small one and luckily did not include any of our men or animals, and their activities merely emphasized the value of defilade walls, which, after the first sniping, assumed distinctly practical proportions. Before leaving Dargai Oba one of the Battalion camp piquets was able to check the undue attention being paid to it by certain Mahsuds by cutting short the earthly career of one of them.

The return march to Manzai at the end of April was uneventful, but rather too warm for comfort.

Manœuvres, which had been held near Miranshah early in April, afforded an opportunity for two British officers to visit the 5th Battalion at Idak, where they were most hospitably entertained in spite of the fact that the 5th Battalion Mess was already overflowing with officers of the 2nd Battalion, which was taking part in the manœuvres.

The hot weather came to an end in due course, but in a place like Manzai it is not a period upon which anyone looks back with enjoyment. Local conditions precluded any serious training, but interest was kept alive by a Brigade Inter-Company Hockey Tournament, in which, however, "B" Company, who held the cup, just failed to retain it by one goal.

Throughout the hot weather the Battalion provided very large fatigues almost daily, since Manzai is in the process of being rebuilt. It was a somewhat thankless task for the men as in this place as soon as stones have been removed, new ones grow up in their place ; while any area, which has been cleared at great trouble for use as a parade ground or for some similar purpose, is at once seized upon by the Garrison Engineer as a suitable site for a new building. Manzai is, however, developing, and apart from improvements such as the creation of quite nice gardens, various new barracks have sprung up and only about half the Battalion is now in tents.

Consequent upon the re-organization of the Pathan companies in various regiments, the Pathan Company which had been in the Battalion for so long was, to the sincere grief of all ranks, withdrawn and posted elsewhere in July. The Afridi Platoon went to the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment and one Eusufzai Platoon to the 4th Battalion, while the remaining two Eusufzai Platoons were transferred to the 3rd and 4th Battalions 10th Baluch Regt. Much as they felt leaving, the men played up and made no attempts to raise difficulties in giving effect to the policy of the High Command. The Pathan Company was replaced by a complete Punjabi Musalman Company from the 2nd Battalion, and the fact that the places of the Pathans were filled by men of the Regiment went far to soften the feeling of sadness which any battalion must feel when a large number of its personnel are transferred elsewhere.

It was hoped the presence of three battalions (1st, 2nd and 5th) of the Regiment in Waziristan was going to provide an opportunity for a reunion, which the 2nd Battalion on two occasions most sportingly endeavoured to arrange ; various factors, however, prevented the scheme from materializing.

The end of October saw the Battalion again on its way with the Mobile Column to Dargai Oba, and it was not till Xmas that it returned to Manzai. The period with the column was uneventful; but useful training was again possible. An interesting experiment was carried out, in that for the whole period in camp all cooking of every description for the whole Brigade, including British and Indian personnel, was carried out with oil fuel. Needless to say, the resulting saving in transport was immense. Difficulties were, of course, experienced but these were overcome, and the experiment was undoubtedly a success. Another innovation was the provision by Brigade Headquarters of a portable electric light plant, whereby the camp at Dargai Oba was lighted by electricity.

The Battalion is now making preparations for its move South, which, according to present arrangements, is to take place early in February. The original destination was to have been Karachi, but various changes in the relief programme were subsequently made, and the new station of the Battalion is now to be Aurangabad, Deccan.

During the year Captain G. Pigot, *M.C.*, rejoined the Battalion from Camberley, thereby adding another *p.s.c.* officer to our rolls. He also passed the interpretership examination in Russian, while Captain V. C. Tweedy passed his interpretership examination in Urdu.

“SIXTY YEARS AGO.”

CAPTURE OF BALA PASS, MARCH 15TH, 1865.

Following upon the reverses suffered by the Duar Field Force at the hands of the Bhutanese in January and February, 1865, reinforcements were sent to that Force to re-establish British prestige and to strengthen the posts in the area remaining in our hands. Included in these reinforcements was the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, then stationed at Allyghur.

The Regiment left Allyghur by train on February 17th, and having crossed the Ganges by boats on the 22nd, continued its advance by double marches, and on March 14th

joined the left brigade of the Bhutan Field Force under Brigadier-General Fraser Tytler, C.B., at Kurryjambas, close under the Bala heights, which were held in force by the enemy.

The country in the neighbourhood of the Bala Pass consisted of a mass of short broken ridges, thickly covered with tropical vegetation and separated by precipitous gorges, at the bottom of which flowed streams, which were then swollen into considerable rivers.

Prior to the arrival of the Regiment, the Brigade Commander had decided to attack the Bala Pass. A reconnaissance had been carried out on March 13th, and had made its way unopposed up the Torsa River to a ford on the western or right flank of the hostile position. It appeared probable that the Bhutanese, considering this river an effective safeguard for their right flank, had neglected to consolidate the position on that side, and it was therefore decided to turn this flank. A force consisting of four guns, the 19th Punjab Native Infantry and 100 men of the 18th Native Infantry was detailed for this task. The 19th Punjab Native Infantry had only just arrived, but time was considered to be of importance, so no rest was allowed them.

The little column moved out of camp at 7 p.m. on March 14th and, advancing up the Torsa River, occupied a village some three miles up stream; after a short rest the column again moved forward at midnight. The march was a fatiguing one over difficult ground, and the fording of a hill stream, running breast deep, followed by a stiff hill climb, proved a test of the endurance of the men. Dawn, however, found the Regiment in possession of an important knoll and in position to undertake the actual attack of the enemy's position on the Pass. The necessary dispositions having been made, the guns opened fire.

During this preliminary advance the enemy had been so silent that there seemed grounds for believing that he had abandoned his position. Such a conclusion was, however, rudely dispelled, for the attackers came under sudden and heavy fire from a stockade on a saddle between them and the main position.

No time could be wasted, and Captain J. Ruggles, commanding the Regiment, forthwith ordered it to assault. The men, despite their arduous night march, responded gallantly. Regardless of the enemy's fire and the stubbornness of the opposition which was offered to their advance, they scaled the stockade and, effecting a lodgment in the work, engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Bhutanese, whom they soon overpowered and drove from their position with heavy loss. That the stockades were some considerable obstacle is clear from the fact that they are described as being constructed of palisades 20 feet high, backed by 4 foot stone walls, loopholed and furnished with machicoulis.

For this action five Indian ranks were awarded the Indian Order of Merit.

After the storming of the Bala stockade, the duty of holding the position devolved on the 19th. Such temporary shelter as could, in the circumstances, be erected was prepared, but both officers and men fared badly both in this respect and in regard to supplies. Violent storms of wind and rain occurred during April and quite destroyed the shelters and it was with a feeling of relief that orders to evacuate the position and to withdraw into the plain below the Pass were received on May 15th.

2nd Battalion

(THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) (BROWNLOW'S).

Formed at Nowshera in 1857, by Lieut. C. H. Brownlow, of eight companies transferred from the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry; and designated the 8th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Became the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in 1861. Designation altered to 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1883; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry in 1901; 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) in 1904; 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Yusufzai.
- 1860 *China*.—Taku Forts—Pekin.
- 1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla Campaign—
Eagle's Nest and Crag Picquets.
- 1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1878 *Afghanistan*.—Ali Musjid.
- 1882 *Egypt*.—Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884 Afghan Boundary Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1891 *Nilt*. (Detachment.)
- 1894-95 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan—Wano.
- 1895 Pamir Delimitation Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1896 *Soudan*.—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent
at Suakin).
- 1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Shabkadr.
- 1900-01 *China*.—Capture of Peitang Forts and Paoting-Fu
Expedition.
- 1904 *Somaliland*.—(Mounted Infantry Detachment.)
N.E. Frontier of India.—Tibet (Mounted Infantry
Detachment).
- 1914-20 *Mesopotamia*.—1914-17 Basra—Kut—Baghdad.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1917-20 Palestine—Megiddo—Sharon—Nablus.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	C. M. Hawes, D.S.O. ...	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	R. W. Hornsby ...	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	J. N. Fenton ...	Attached with 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	L. R. Messum ...	—
„	C. F. Mackenzie ...	—
Captain	G. R. Kidd ...	Seconded with 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt. from 8/10/27.
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	C. I. F. Maynard ...	—
„	L. V. C. Hawkes ...	—
„	W. E. H. Talbot ...	—
„	B. J. Amies ...	—
„	T. Fleming ...	—
„	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	Adjutant 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	J. C. S. Hadaway ...	Seconded with 11th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt. for temporary duty.
„	T. W. Boyce, M.C., M.M. ...	Offg. G.S.O. 3rd Grade (Intelligence), Northern Com.
„	G. E. Gray ...	—
„	G. Brown ...	Offg. Quartermaster.
„	R. H. Le M. Lawrence	Adjutant.
Lieut.	N. B. Swash ...	Offg. S.S.O. Mari Indus.
„	J. R. Shelley ...	—
2/Lieut.	D. G. H. Hawes ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Akhmad	—
Subadar	Nur Khan	—
„	Gulistan	—
„	Puran Singh	—
„	Dharam Singh	—
„	Mir Dast, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Ghufran Khan	—
„	Ghulam Haidar	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Gauri Saran	—
„	Chait Singh	—
Jemadar	Gul Azbar	—
„	Kashmir	—
„	Gul Bar	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Indar Singh	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Sowaran Singh	Indian Adjutant.
„	Ghulam Jan	Education Officer.
„	Guran Ditta	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Gopal Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Labha	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Kartar Singh	—
„	Gandapur	—
„	Mangal Singh	—
„	Rup Singh	—
„	Ismail Khan	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion has been stationed in Bannu fifteen months now, and all eyes are turned on the new station. The relief programme for 1929-30 has just been published in India Army Orders—we are due for Jhelum.

This suits everyone very well in spite of the very live prospect of spending a great proportion of the cold weather on the Grand Trunk Road.

In January a very useful and instructive exercise was carried out in the shape of a test mobilization.

The Battalion marched out from Bannu as part of the Tochi Column with the 6th D.C.O. Lancers on March 28th, 1928, on the following route :—Saidgi—Idak—Miranshah, *via* the Gur Gurai Pass—Sarghaluna Springs—Mirali—Sangasara—Bannu, *via* the Shink, Narai.

The 5th Battalion, less two companies, accompanied the Column from Idak to Mirali.

The Tochi Column and Razmak Column went into a combined camp at Miranshah on March 31st, under Waziristan District Headquarters, and a combined exercise was carried out on the following day, the Razmak Column returning to Miranshah and the Tochi Column going on to Sarghaluna.

The Bannu Brigade Commander complimented the Battalion on their fine performance on the last day over the Shinki Narai—a nasty pass, particularly for animals. Only Lewis and Vickers' gun mules were taken over it.

Soon after this the Annual Administrative Inspection was carried out by the Brigade Commander, whose remarks in his report were : “ All ranks are imbued with a high sense of *esprit de corps*, which is reflected in their work and in their results. A very efficient Battalion.”

The Battalion won the Brigade Hockey Tournament, but got beaten in both the semi-finals of the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament in Jhelum, and the Waziristan District Tournament in Bannu in February ; in the former after a replay, and in the latter after extra time.

Orders were received in March that the composition of the Battalion was to be changed, the Khattak Company being replaced by an Afridi Company. These were, however, later changed, and orders were finally issued to the effect that the new Afridi Company would displace the Punjabi Musalman Company. Accordingly, the Punjabi Musalman Company ("B" Company) was transferred to the 1st Battalion on July 11th.

"B" Company was filled up with Afridis as follows, a platoon being transferred from each of the following:—"D" Company (Khattaks), 4th Battalion (1/7/28), 1st Battalion (12/7/28) and 4th Bn. 10th Baluch Regt. (1/8/28).

The Khattak Company ("D" Company) was filled up by one platoon transferred from the 4th Bn. 13th F.F. Rifles (late 57th) on September 3rd, 1928.

All officers and ranks were deeply sorry to lose the P.Ms., who were a fine body of men—very keen, and good at both work and play. However, we were glad they were transferred *en bloc*, and to the 1st Battalion, so that they remain in the Group.

The following complimentary order was published on their departure:—

"On the departure of "B" Company (P.Ms.) on transfer to the 1st Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment, the Commanding Officer wishes to place on record his appreciation of their good work and behaviour in the Battalion. The Company, formed as recently as April, 1921, advanced in work and play with rapid strides, and soon began to show that it meant to take its place among the best in the Battalion. This is now an accomplished fact, and the Commanding Officer congratulates all concerned—Indian officers and Indian other ranks. It is with profound regret that the Commanding Officer, British officers, Indian officers and all ranks are now compelled to say good-bye to the P.Ms., who now hold such a high place in the esteem and affection of the Battalion. Some consolation is derived from the fact that, being transferred as a whole to the 1st Battalion they still remain in the Group. The whole Battalion unite in wishing them the best of luck and success in their new unit."

The Afridis are settling down, and should turn into a fine company.

"A" and "D" Companies carried out company training at Kurram Garhi (six miles out of Bannu), but "B" and "C" Companies could not go out to Saidgi on the days allotted to them for company training, nor could the Battalion go out to Mirali (some four miles from Idak) for battalion training.

This was because of the Tochi Column being ordered out in the middle of November.

The Battalion remained in Bannu and took over all guards and piquets during the absence of the Tochi Column. The following accompanied the Tochi Column :—

Capt. T. Fleming, as Brigade Intelligence Officer.

2/Lieut. J. R. Shelley, as Brigade Machine Gun Officer.

The Intelligence and Machine Gun Sections.

The Column, after almost a month of inaction in tents at Miranshah, returned to Bannu on December 8th, 1928.

"D" Company proceeded to D. I. Khan under Major C. F. Mackenzie on detachment duty for two and a half months on December 17th, 1928.

Owing to Major C. F. Mackenzie and Capt. G. Brown rejoining from the South Waziristan Scouts and Capt. W. E. H. Talbot from the Staff College, and only Capt. B. J. Amies going to the Staff College the Battalion now has present the unprecedented number of fifteen British officers (including Capt. J. C. S. Hadaway on temporary duty with the 11th Territorial Battalion in Delhi, and Lieut. N. B. Swash, on temporary duty as Station Staff Officer at Mari Indus). Of these ten are married.

Orders have been received for the re-organization of the Battalion again—this time on a basis of three rifle companies and one machine gun company. Under this scheme we are to lose our Dogras, leaving us with Sikhs, Afridis and Khattaks. It is to be hoped that once this is complete we shall be allowed a few years peace to settle down.

“SIXTY YEARS AGO.”

During the ten years 1860 to 1870 the Battalion was alternately fighting and building lines. Fighting in those happier days was a simpler affair than at the present day, and training therefore was less intensive. The chief manœuvre being to “fix bayonets and charge,” a great deal of time on the parade ground was not needed, and the building of lines seems to have been a happy idea to keep the men busy and out of mischief.

In 1862 the Battalion built lines in Peshawar, in 1864 the operation was repeated in Rawal Pindi, and again in 1869 in Talagang !

In 1863 field service came with the Umbeyla Campaign, in which the honours of the hard fighting in and around the “Crag” and “Eagle’s Nest” piquets were shared with the 74th Highland Light Infantry.

It was at this period that Maula Dad (Kuki Khel) was transferred to the Battalion from one of the Frontier battalions, and the stories of his deeds of prowess are still handed down in the old 20th. He died, loaded with honours, about 1890, after having worthily filled the position of Subadar-Major for many years.

His first notable achievement was the stalking of a sniper. A particularly good shot among the enemy was causing considerable casualties day by day among the men holding the “Eagle’s Nest.” The direction of his line of fire was the only indication of his whereabouts, as he was so well concealed that not even the puff of his powder smoke betrayed his position. Maula Dad volunteered to the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Brownlow, to go out on his own and stalk the sniper. After divesting himself of his uniform and making a few necessary preparations, Maula Dad crawled out of the piquet in the direction opposite to that of the sniper and immediately disappeared from sight. The firing continued steadily for two hours, and bets were freely made by all ranks that Maula Dad would never return. Then the firing suddenly ceased, and an hour later Maula Dad crawled up to the piquet bringing with him the weapons and the head of the sniper.

Another tragic instance of bravery was told by the late Field-Marshal Sir Charles Brownlow. In the middle of the hardest period of the fighting a fine young Punjabi Moham-medan asked for three days' leave. The circumstances were peculiar and urgent, and, to the surprise of everyone, the Commanding Officer granted the leave. No one but the Colonel believed the man or expected him to return. The men said he was a coward who had chosen this method of deserting, and excitement was intense towards sunset on the third day when there were no signs of the returning man. Suddenly, however, he appeared from behind a rock and leaped into the piquet, which was at the time under a heavy fire, and its occupants crouching under cover. Scorning such protection, and anxious to show his courage to all his comrades, the newcomer stood bolt upright and saluted the Commanding Officer, saying "I have returned sahib, as I said I would." In the very act of saluting he fell killed by an enemy bullet, which took him full on the forehead.

From Buner the Battalion returned to Rawal Pindi, but in 1865 it was again on service as part of a small expedition against the Utman Khels, and later in 1868 it accompanied the force operating against the Black Mountain tribesmen.

3rd Battalion

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjabis in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain, Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on Para Chamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—Kurnah, Es Sinn, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of Kohat—Kurram Force.
- 1927 Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	C. H. Stockley, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	W. F. Haynes	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	With 10th Bn.
„	C. Leslie Smith, <i>p.s.c.</i>	D.A.Q.M.G., Peshawar District.
Captain	D. Beanland, <i>p.s.c.</i>	—
„	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	J. Wickham	—
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	E. C. Pine Coffin	—
„	M. Glover	—
„	W. D. Joyce	With Assam Rifles.
„	C. J. Hathaway	Staff Captain, 4th Bde., Quetta.
„	R. P. Beamish	—
„	G. R. Pouncey	Adjutant.
„	C. F. S. Langridge	With 10th Bn.
„	C. C. Furney	—
„	G. F. M. Stray, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	H. Dracott	With S. W. Scouts.
„	A. C. Wilson	—
Lieut.	J. G. Davis	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ahmed Din, <i>I.O.M.</i>	—
Subadar	Beli Ram ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Muhabat Khan ...	—
„	Matalbi Ram ...	—
„	Dalel Singh ...	—
„	Kasam Khan ...	—
„	Tokhar Chand ...	—
„	Bahadur Sher ...	—
Jemadar	Harnam Singh ...	—
„	Muhammad Zafaran ...	—
„	Sultan Khan ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Negi Ram ...	—
„	Bhagat Ram ...	—
„	Prem Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Muhammad Sarwar ...	—
„	Mian Khan ...	—
„	Hari Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Mohd Khan ...	—
„	Kartar Singh ...	—
„	Sher Singh ...	—
„	Ghulamat Khan ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

Throughout 1928 the Battalion, though still suffering from an excess of leave and furlough, as a result of the overseas leave granted from Shanghai, managed to get through a considerable amount of useful training, chiefly weapon training, the Adjutant having done a course at Pachmarhi early in the year. Owing to the Regiment being under orders to move to the Zhob, we never got any further than two hasty camps in which two companies at a time confined themselves to mountain warfare, but which were seriously interfered with by late rains, and a week's Battalion camp in which a certain amount of useful and instructive night work was carried out.

Owing to the leave and furlough conditions, the Battalion was not able to take any really serious part in sport, and no competitions were entered for.

In the spring the bagpipe band was inaugurated, and it was really amazing the amount of progress they made in a very short time, and they were able to be of good assistance to the Battalion on its march from Harnai to Fort Sandeman. The band has now proceeded on leave, on the completion of which it is proposed to have them thoroughly trained by the Royal Scots in Ferozepore.

In February, 1928, Capt. J. Wickham was temporarily appointed for three months as Military Attaché in Kabul, and has proved a most useful informant to enquiring officers on the recent trouble in Afghanistan.

In May, Capt. W. D. Joyce was seconded to take up an appointment with the 3rd Bn. Assam Rifles, and from the latest reports he and family are very happy in Kohima.

During the autumn of 1928 the Battalion lost two very fine Indian officers—namely, Subadar Hazara Singh and Jemadar Taj Mohammad Khan—who were invalided out of the Service owing to tuberculosis, contracted while in Shanghai.

It was originally intended that the Battalion should march from Jhansi to Delhi on its way to the Zhob, but owing to the small rainfall in 1928 the march was cancelled, and

after a month's wait in Jhansi we entrained on November 22nd and reached Harnai on the 26th, having had a very cheery party in Delhi with the officers of the 11th Battalion and Andrew Donald, an old officer of the Battalion. After a two days' halt in Harnai, which is a most depressing place, we started our march, and in the first twenty-five miles climbed 4,500 feet on to the Loralai Plain. The men suffered severely from the cold, and rheumatism in the knees. On December 12th we reached Fort Sandeman, having marched 168 miles ; and the men had the pleasure (?) of being marched into lines that had been condemned in 1906. They were in a very tumble-down and filthy state, the only respectable building of the whole lot being a masjid that had been built by the Battalion in 1894.

During the march companies were dropped at Murgha and Lakaband respectively, where they do a three months' tour ; but owing to recent developments, it is possible that they will be recalled.

Since arrival in Fort Sandeman most of our time has been spent in cleaning the lines, white-washing barracks, and getting the regimental garden going, but there are prospects of more serious soldiering ahead.

The Battalion put three teams in for the Williams' Hockey Tournament, but the semi-finals saw the last of them all.

Capt. D. Beanland graduated at the Staff College at Quetta in 1928.

“ SIXTY YEARS AGO.”

On February 1st, 1871, in consequence of raids committed by the Looshai tribes into British territory, a detachment composed of seventy men was sent to Chittagong under Lieut. A. E. Gordon. It remained away till November 5th, 1871, when it rejoined Headquarters at Dacca. Headquarters and Left Wing proceeded to Dacca on March 3rd, 1871. The Right Wing moved from Fort William to Barrackpore on March 28th, 1871, and arrived at Dacca on November 5th, 1871. On November 7th the Headquarters and Right Wing left Dacca by steamer for Cachar to join

the left column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force. The Left Wing proceeded to Cachar from Dacca on November 23rd, 1871.

The Regiment was employed for three months in the Looshai country. Two hundred men under Colonel W. J. F. Stafford accompanied the advanced column and reached Lalboorah's village, the farthest point reached by the expedition, 193 miles from Cachar and 110 from Tepai Mookh the advanced base. The remainder of the Regiment were employed on the left of column, on which all roads had to be constructed over the mountains. The transport consisted of coolies and elephants. Cholera was rife amongst the coolies, and considerable extremes of heat and cold were experienced.

By December 15th the Left Column (composed as follows : Half Battery, Peshawar Mt. Trp., No. 1 Coy., S. and M.R.E., 22nd P.N.I., 42nd B.N.L.I., 44th B.N.L.I.) was concentrated at Tepai Mookh. On the 16th the Regiment was left at Tepai Mookh, but as other troops arrived wings of each unit were sent on by turns. For a few days all troops were engaged in road-making, which in the hilly jungle was slow and difficult work. On December 22nd a wing of the 44th N.L.I. and fifty of the Regiment made a rapid descent to Towee Bhoom by a Looshai path and came upon a party of Looshais on the farther bank of a stream. The enemy shouted a warning not to cross the stream, but this was effectively done by a weir, and the piquet house on the opposite bank secured. The enemy fled into the forest. On the following day the tracks were followed up, and the force emerged into the tribal lands of the Von Pilal. As the troops emerged from the forest they were met by a heavy fire. The Looshais fell back but continued to shoot all day. A havildar of the Regiment and a policeman were the first to fall. Three large villages and all granaries were destroyed. On December 24th and 25th punitive parties were sent out to destroy further villages and granaries. On the 26th the force retired to Towee Bhoom to take back sick and wounded, the detachment of the Regiment being employed as advanced guard. The casualties in the

Regiment were four wounded. The Khotel tribe made peace, offering elephants' tusks and goats.

On January 6th, 1872, the column advanced to Pachooee, where a shortage of supplies caused a halt.

On January 17th a force composed of a wing of the Regiment, the 44th B.N.L.I. and two guns advanced towards Chipooee. When half the distance to the Tepai River had been covered the force was opposed by 500 Looshais. Much parley took place, but there was no fighting. Chipooee was reached in the evening. On January 25th it was reported that a large combined force of Looshais would attack the column on the march. The column advanced with the 44th B.N.L.I. as advanced guard, and the Regiment as main guard and escort to the guns. The advanced guard was heavily attacked, and the enemy attempted to get round in rear to attack the baggage but were repulsed by the Regiment. The enemy was then pursued over the mountains for two and a half miles. The stockade at Koongnoon was occupied by evening.

On January 26th a column consisting of fifty men of the Regiment, fifty of the 44th B.N.L.I. and two mountain guns attacked Jaikoom which was defended by a stockade. This was turned and the village attacked under support of the guns. The village was burnt and the column returned by 10.30 p.m.

On February 1st the column advanced with ten days' provisions on Sellam in the Longtong Range. The column occupied the largest village which caught fire, and was with difficulty extinguished. The height here was 5,800 feet, and there were heavy frosts at night. For the final advance to Lalboorah baggage was reduced to one spare suit of clothing, and bedding.

On February 12th a column consisting of two guns and 400 men of the 22nd and 44th N.I. started out for Sellam, the distance and whereabouts of which was unknown (intelligence?). Two days' rations were carried in haversacks and ten days' on coolies. The two guns were carried by coolies. As soon as the column left camp three guns were fired by the enemy as a signal. After marching four

miles the column passed Remove, from which fifty of the enemy retired. Word was sent to this party to come in or fire would be opened. By evening nine miles had been covered, and the column reached Julcheng, passing by several deserted stockades on the way.

On the 13th and 14th the march was continued, and on the 15th the column halted for the day. On the 16th a mountain range 6,650 feet high was crossed. On the 17th the column reached Chumfai, the chief village of Lalboorah. The village was deserted. In the centre of the village was the tomb of Vonolel, a local celebrity, surrounded by a palisading on which the skulls of animals were hung. In the centre of this was a pole on which was hung the head of Sookti with his arm and foot, the chieftain of another tribe. Chumfai was burnt and the British flag hoisted. Three cheers were given, and thanks given to the troops for their arduous exertions.

On the 18th the column advanced to Chumpsin. There were a number of Looshais about, but they disappeared under pressure of the steady advance. The terms of peace were published and active resistance ceased. On the 20th an attempt was made to get into signalling communication with the Right Column but failed. On the 21st the column withdrew, and on March 6th the force reached Tipai Mookh.

Casualties in the Regiment : 4 wounded, 7 died of disease. Colonel W. J. F. Stafford was mentioned in despatches and subsequently received the C.B.

4th Battalion

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 24th Punjabis in 1903; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Narinji in Eusafzai.
1859-60 *India*.—Central India under Sir Hugh Rose.
1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla.
1878-9-80 *Afghanistan*.—2nd Bazar Valley Expedition.
 1879.
 Kabul—Kandahar, March, 1880.
 Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880.
1888 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara (Black Mountain).
1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara.
1900-01 *China*.—Relief of Pekin, August 14th, 1900.
1914-20 1914-15 *Egypt*.—Suez Canal.
 1915-16 *Mesopotamia*.—Basra, Shaiba, Nasa-riya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut.
 1917-18 *Mesopotamia*.—Euphrates Operations, Khan Baghdadi.
 1918-19 *Salonika*.
 1919 *South Russia*.
 1919-20 *Anatolia*.—Ismid, June 15th, 1920.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lt.-Col.	C. W. J. Smith, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Bt. Lt.-Col.	A. B. Haig, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Imperial Defence College, London, England.
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Major	B. A. Rudkin ...	Supernumerary, 12 months lv. ex-India pending retirement till 17/2/29.
Major	C. H. Jackson ...	Offg. Second-in-Command.
"	C. F. Scroope ...	—
Captain	H. Y. Huthwaite, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
<i>Company Officers</i>		
Captain	G. P. T. Dean, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Burma Military Police.
"	G. Salt ...	Adjutant East Coast Bn. A.F. (I).
"	A. B. Miller ...	Kathiawar State Forces.
"	T. R. Lee ...	—
"	C. J. Attfield ...	Adjutant.
"	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	H. G. P. Stubbs ...	With 11/14th Territorials.
"	P. E. C. J. Gwyn ...	Language study, Japan.
"	J. C. Cotton ...	—
"	J. A. Lynch ...	—
"	J. Exshaw ...	—
"	P. H. M. Cann ...	With 10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	J. R. Booth ...	Quartermaster.
2/Lieut.	N. Ramsay ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Pirthi Chand, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Sarfraz Khan ...	T.B.
"	Suba Khan ...	—
"	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	T.B.
"	Shamsher Singh ...	—
"	Mohd. Saiyid ...	—
"	Feroze Khan ...	—
"	Ghagha Singh ...	—
"	Gurdit Singh ...	—
"	Mehr Singh... ...	Educational Officer.
"	Mohd. Ashraf ...	—
Jemadar	Khadam Khan ...	T.B.
"	Said Akbar ...	T.B., seconded.
"	Nadar Khan, <i>M.S.M.</i> ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
"	Karam Khan ...	—
"	Atta Mohd. Shah ...	Head Clerk.
"	Tehl Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
"	Nur Mohammad ...	—
"	Nathu Ram ...	—
"	Bahadur Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
"	Ghulam Haider ...	—
"	Jai Singh ...	Seconded — Assistant Instructor at the S.A.S. (Pachmarhi Wing).
"	Mehar Singh ...	—
"	Shukar Singh ...	T.B.
"	Bainsi Ram ...	—
"	Hayat Mohd. ...	—
"	Abdul Rashid ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The 4th Battalion spent the whole of 1928 in Secunderabad, during which time its activities seem to have been mainly confined to training. With nights in bed in the neighbourhood of 25, and practically no other station duties, the "Powers that be" have not been able to resist the temptation to get their full pound of flesh out of us, and we have had little time to think of anything else. Individual training, during which period many training cadres were held, was one continual rush, and the collective training season has been little better. However, the Battalion has received a good deal of praise from Higher Authority for its general efficiency, so the hard work put in by all ranks has reaped its reward.

In July the Afridi Platoon, the post-war remains of the old Afridi Company, was transferred to the 2nd Battalion in accordance with Army Headquarters' scheme for the re-organization of Pathans. Before going, however, one of their number—Lance-Naik Sahib Gul—succeeded in winning a Bronze Medal and Rs15 for obtaining second place in the Individual Class of the King's Medal Competition at the Army Rifle Association Meeting at Meerut. In place of the Afridis we received a platoon of Eusafzais from the 1st Battalion, with Subadar Mohd. Ashraf and Jemadar Said Akbar as Indian officers, thus changing our composition to one company each of Eusafzais, Sikhs, P.Ms. and Dogras. It is feared, however, that with the new organization of three rifle and one Vickers' gun company which is about to be brought in, we shall have to part with the Sikhs. This particular class has been the mainstay of the Battalion ever since it was raised in 1857, and the prospect of having to part with them is very bitter.

At games and athletics the Battalion has retained a fairly high standard on the whole, without actually shining at anything. In the Inter-Unit and Inter-Company hockey we were beaten, each time by the eventual winners, in the second round; and the Young Soldiers' team lost the final to the 3/6th Rajputana Rifles by 3 goals to 4 after a very even game.

In the Brigade Inter-Unit Sports we were first and second in the One-Mile, first in the Three-Miles and High Jump, second and third in the Long Jump and Putting the Weight and second in the Relay Race. In the cross-country run we only succeeded in getting third place, although we had the first man home, and our eventual place in the Inter-Unit Championship was second.

The year has not been a good year for polo, due to an insufficient number of players being present with the Battalion. Very early in the year Major Jackson was placed *hors de combat* for about six months, as the result of an accident on the polo field, and this was followed by the departure of Capt. Miller to Kathiawar as an Assistant Inspecting Officer of State Forces. We hope, however, to be able to raise a team by October next, in order to compete in the "Low" handicap and Infantry Brigade Tournament which come off about then. The departure of Colonel Haig to the Imperial Defence College has been a great loss, but the arrival of a new subaltern, 2/Lieut. Ramsay, may enable us to put a team in the field.

Major Scroope, who was home on eight months' leave during the hot weather, was very successful in his tennis. He won the men's doubles in the West of England Army Championships; he represented the Army in both the singles and doubles in the Inter-Services Championships, and succeeded in reaching the finals in the singles, when he was beaten by his partner of the doubles. He also played for the Irish Free State in both singles and doubles in the Davis Cup, and he reached the round before the semi-finals in the mixed doubles at Wimbledon; whilst at Queen's he and his partner (Capt. O'Callaghan, 5/2nd Punjab Regt.) got to the semi-finals, when they were knocked out by Tilden and Hunter by 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

"TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO."

In "Forty Years Ago" was recounted the incident when the wily nature of the Afridi was checkmated by the quick perception of a Punjabi constable, and the following describes how the intelligence of a young Sikh unravelled the mystery of a missing rifle.

Early in January 1901 two double companies, comprising Afridis, Sikhs and Punjabi Mohammedans, arrived at Ratian for a month's company training. At 6.15 a.m. on the day after their arrival the O.C. Camp was awakened by a request for an interview on a matter of extreme urgency by the Subadar commanding the Afridi Company. During the few seconds occupied in rolling out of bed and struggling into breeches, boots and an overcoat, this officer's thoughts conjured up murder, desertion, missing rifles and the whole gamut of military crimes, as the reason for the rude awakening ; but the camp was too still for the first, and a subdued murmur from the direction of the Afridis' tents indicated one or both of the other alternatives.

Stepping out of his tent the O.C. Camp found Subadar Lal Mir shivering in the damp cold of a frosty, misty morning typical of the Punjab in early January. His report was curt enough—the rifle of a Kamer Khel was missing, being a Malikdin he was convinced of their innocence, and he suspected the intrigues of the Khamber Khels.

The first thing to be done was to prevent any one not only leaving, but more important still, entering camp. The Indian officers were assembled and informed that within five minutes the "Alarm" would be sounded, on which, in addition to the ordinary routine, every man returning to camp was to be detained outside the perimeter and examined, special note being taken of the manner in which he was dressed.

Immediately after the "Alarm" had sounded and the special instructions had been complied with, a proportion of each Sikh and Punjabi Mohammedan Company was detailed to carry out a search of the ground around camp as thoroughly and to such distance as was possible in one hour.

Returning from their morning visit to the latrines, some thirty men had been detained and, with the exception of two Afridis, were all draped in their blankets in normal manner. The two exceptions wore their overcoats, thus rendering themselves objects of suspicion by adopting an

article of clothing not usually associated with an early morning absence from camp. They were both placed in arrest pending developments, but all that could be ascertained for the moment was that they were Malikdin Khels.

Suspense as to the fate of the rifle was not of long duration, for within half an hour of the commencement of the search reassuring sounds reached camp through the mist to be followed very quickly by the appearance of a group of Sikhs carrying one of their number shoulder-high and holding aloft the missing rifle, muzzle upwards, conveying the appropriate message of "No enemy in sight."

The successful searcher proved to be the youngest Sikh in his company, the latest to join the ranks and therefore the last from school; and it is to the latter fact that his superior intelligence may be attributed, for, on being asked on what method he had worked, he replied: "On the particular front of thirty yards allotted to me I examined the condition of the ground surface near every tree, large stone and bush. My search proceeded without result for nearly half an hour, when near a noticeably isolated bush I saw the earth was soft and newly turned to about the size of a narrow grave. In a moment I was on my knees, pushed my fingers into the loose earth and, as I suspected, felt the rifle not more than nine inches below the surface."

It was evident that the rifle had been removed from camp immediately before, or after, "Réveillé," and by some individual leaving on the pretence of visiting the latrines. The thief must have realized that only a very short time would be available to secrete his booty before the loss was discovered in camp, and this would account for the hurried manner in which the rifle was buried as well as for its secretion near some easily recognized landmark.

The quick grasp of the mental working of the would-be thief by the young Sikh was commendable, for, while his older comrades spent their time peering into trees and trampling down young wheat and barley, he had darted from tree to bush and bush to rock with his eyes glued upon the ground.

The two suspects were dispatched to Regimental Headquarters on the same day and kept in confinement pending investigation of their antecedents, which disclosed that both had been summarily dismissed from another unit on suspicion of having been concerned in a rifle theft. No evidence being forthcoming in connection with the incident described, they were tried for making false answers on enlistment and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

[illegible]

Designation altered to 40th Regiment (Shajehanpur) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1890; 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1892; 40th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 40th Pathans in 1903; 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

1904	<i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Tibet.
1908	<i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand.
1914-20	1914-15 <i>B.E.F., France.</i> —2nd Battle of Ypres, 1915—St. Julien, Aubers, France and Flanders, 1915.
	1916-18 <i>East Africa.</i> —Dar-es-Salaam—Narun- gombe.
	1919 <i>Afghanistan.</i>

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Lieut.-Col.	A. C. H. Trevor ...	Comdt. (on leave ex India pending retirement on 10/1/29).
Major	A. R. O. Mallock ...	2nd-in-Command.
"	F. C. G. Campbell, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Company Commander.
"	B. H. Bonham Carter ...	Company Commander.
Captain	M. Hurford-Jones ...	With 10th Battalion.
"	W. F. Charter, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Instructor, Small Arms School, Pachmarhi Wing.
"	K. C. B. Dawes ...	With 11th Battalion.
"	H. K. Percy Smith ...	—
"	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	W. A. Putnam ...	—
"	G. C. G. Lewis ...	—
"	G. F. S. Keating ...	South Waziristan Scouts.
"	R. H. H. Scott ...	Quartermaster.
"	T. L. T. Miller ...	Adjutant.
Lieut.	R. T. Mills ...	—

Attached.

Major J. N. Fenton (2nd Battalion).

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Sher Afzal	—
Subadar	Ali Akbar	—
„	Khadi Sher... ..	—
„	Surain Singh	—
„	Narain Singh	On 3 months' furlough, pending retirement from 1/5/29.
„	Chowdri Khan	—
„	Kabul Singh	—
„	Sucha Singh	—
„	Maghar Singh	With 10/14th Punjab Regt. from 14/1/29.
„	Mian Khan	—
Jemadar	Fateh Khan	With 11/14th Punjab Regt. from 10/9/28.
„	Harnam Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Khazan Singh	—
„	Kapura	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Khan Beg	—
„	Santa Singh	—
„	Chur Singh	—
„	Mohd. Khan	Education Jemadar.
„	Nadar Khan	—
„	Salah Mohd.	With 10/14th Punjab Regt. 2/12/28.
„	Lall Chand	—
„	Barkat Shah	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Sardar Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The greater part of the past year was spent in Idak, a small post, but one which did not turn out to be as uncomfortable as had been anticipated. The hot weather proved far less trying than the previous one, which was spent in Bannu, and the Mess garden which was made and kept green throughout the hot weather helped to make life bearable.

In February the Battalion competed in the Brigade Hockey Tournament, and were beaten by the 2nd Battalion after a very good game. In the Brigade Sports which were held shortly afterwards, the Battalion had the satisfaction of winning the Athletics, Cross-Country and Wrestling Cups, a considerable improvement over the previous year's performance.

In the District Sports the Battalion was not so successful, except with the wrestling team which won the District Wrestling Cup. Practically all the remaining cups went to the 13th Field Company Q.V.O. Madras Sappers and Miners, who put up a very fine show.

Practically no training was carried out until March, as the Battalion was employed in removing superfluous portions of the barbed wire round the post and in repairing the remainder. At the end of March Headquarters and two companies accompanied the Tochi Column to Miranshah and back for training.

During March, Major F. Griffiths, *I.M.S.*, who was our Medical Officer in 1924, '25 and '26, came down from Razmak and stayed for a week-end, greatly to the pleasure of all ranks.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray left the Battalion on March 19th to take over command of the 11th Bn. 1st Punjab Regiment at Jhelum, having completed his tenure of command, during which he had done much to increase the efficiency of the Battalion. He was succeeded in command by Major A. C. H. Trevor, who was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in due course.

Though leave and furlough was open all the year round in Waziristan, it was found impossible to give the men the

full three months owing to the necessity of maintaining a present strength of 550 effective rifles. By reducing furlough and leave to two months, all had completed their furlough when the Battalion moved to Delhi.

Throughout the hot weather hockey and football were played regularly, two extra grounds having been constructed in the cold weather. Kacha Khel was also played, but resulted in rather heavy casualties, particularly amongst the senior officers. Several matches were played against the R.A.F. at Miranshah, with whom Colonel Lawrence of Arabia was serving as "Aircraftman Shaw."

Pensioned Subadar-Majors Shahibullah, Bahadur, *I.D.S.M.*, and Gul Zaman, Bahadur, *I.O.M.*, visited the Battalion in October. Both are looking very young and active still. We hope to see them again in Delhi.

The advanced party of the 6th Royal Bn. 13th Frontier Force Rifles arrived at Idak at the beginning of November, and handing over was well in hand when Headquarters and two companies of our battalions were ordered to be in readiness to join the Tochi Column as a Madda Khel Wazir Malik, Zangi Khan, was collecting a lashkar near Datta Khel and was defying the Political Agent. The column, consisting of Headquarters and two squadrons of the 6th D.C.O. Lancers, the 5/7th Rajputs and the M.G. Section of the 2nd Battalion, concentrated at Idak on November 13th and 14th and moved on to Miranshah on the 17th. Our Battalion acted as advanced guard, but the show fizzled out at once and the move of the Battalion took place according to plan.

Headquarters and two companies left Miranshah on the 25th and, having picked up the two companies left in Idak on the way through, arrived at Bannu on the 27th. A day's halt was made at Bannu, where the 2nd Battalion very kindly dined the British officers, Indian officers and men. Unfortunately heavy rain fell throughout our stay in Bannu, and the men, who had only their field service scale of kit, were soon wet through and remained so until our halt at Mari-Indus on the 29th, with the result that many had fever and a few pneumonia. A long halt was arranged

at Ferozepore, where the Training Battalion most hospitably dined the Indian officers and men at the station and entertained the British officers to tea in the Mess. The subsequent inter-battalion contest at "Slosh" displayed no very high standard of merit on our part.

The Battalion arrived at Kingsway station on the following afternoon, and were met by the G.O.C. Delhi Independent Brigade Area, Major-General H. Barstow, *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, and staff.

The Battalion is allotted to internal security duties for the next two years, and during the present cold weather is encamped at Kingsway for convenience in supplying guards to H.E. the Viceroy and H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. We expect to move out to new cantonments at the end of March, when H.E. the Viceroy moves to Simla. The lines there are very good, far better than any to which the Battalion has been accustomed to of late years, and the men should be able to settle down very comfortably. They will welcome the chance of having their families with them again.

From the soldiering standpoint the principal objection to life in Kingsway Camp is the impossibility of carrying out any real training. Good training ground within reasonable distance of the camp does not exist, while guards and duties and demands for working parties are very heavy.

It must be remembered that February is a month of much social activity in Delhi, and it appears to be the privilege of the internal security battalion at this camp to provide much of the labour that is necessary to ensure that this activity is a success. So far, therefore, we have been concentrating on spit and polish and ceremonial, and pride ourselves that our camp is a model of what a camp should be—ready, in fact, for inspection at any time by any General or other senior officer who may be impelled by the stern call of military duty to visit Delhi during the month of February.

However, our chance of training will come later. The ground near New Cantonments is as good as one could wish for, and after a couple of years we hope to rejoin the Field Army and carry out real battalion and brigade training again.

Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Malapa, Sardar Bahadur, visited the Battalion in December. He was looking very fit and well.

The attractions of Delhi are many, but the distances are great and a car a necessity. A visit to Brigade Headquarters at New Cantonments entails a round trip of twenty-two miles. The Delhi Hunt is in full swing, and our Adjutant and Quartermaster seldom miss a morning when hounds meet within a reasonable distance. It is a curious but indisputable fact that these mornings never seem to coincide with the weekly Thursday and Sunday holidays.

Orders regarding the reorganization of the Indian Army under which infantry battalions are to consist of Head-quarter wing, three rifle companies and one machine gun company, were received after Christmas. Under the present scheme, we are to lose our Dogra Company, which has been with the Battalion for over a quarter of a century. The Dogras will be a great loss to the Battalion in every way. For many years they have been the backbone of our sports teams, and we shall say good-bye to them with heavy hearts.

New Colours have been received, and we hope to arrange for their presentation in the middle of next December and to combine the presentation with a reunion of pensioners.

A delightful gathering of old "40th" members took place at Gunter's in Bond Street on the afternoon following the Regimental Dinner, the following being present:—Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Rennick, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Christopher, Major and Mrs. Waters, Lieut.-Colonel Tyndall, Major Campbell, Major Segar and Capt. Thornton.

"THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO."

After Peshin the Battalion's next station was Chaman, where the barracks were situated in two forts, one close to the railway line, and the other further along the Kandahar road only a few hundred yards from the frontier.

Location in this latter fort was a bit too much of a temptation for our friends and, in spite of all methods of check, every now and then a sentry would drop over the wall and disappear into the blue. The usual procedure was for a

squadron or troop of cavalry, which was also stationed at Chaman, to follow up the fugitive at once, but, as the whole plain is a mass of rocks and stones, their advance was well advertised.

On one occasion the bright idea struck the Adjutant that, instead of the cavalry, a company of the Battalion might follow the deserter, but he forgot that, to a certain extent, there might be possibilities of losing a whole company! However, the pursuit ensued and was carried out in the middle of the night for some four miles until, at the very break of dawn, the deserter was seen to enter a tent on the plain. No sooner was this seen than the tent was quietly surrounded and, after it had been suddenly pulled down amid the most fearful howling of its inhabitants, our man was captured. This, however, had taken a little time, and the dawn revealed an Afghan fort only a few hundred yards away. The subaltern in charge realized hurriedly that this might become an international affair, and in a minute the company turned about and doubled, at more than the regulation pace, for at least a couple of miles, dragging the unfortunate deserter along by the scruff of his neck.

An unfortunate occurrence, which took place at Chaman, was the sudden death at the hands of one of the quarter guard of an acquaintance of his with whom he had some domestic difference in his own country. Naturally, among such a varied collection of men there were occasions when men with blood-feuds served alongside of each other and, as a rule, the settlement of these was kept for home treatment, but at rare moments opportunity and hot-headedness got the better of one of the upholders of the vendetta. This was such a case, and none of the three British officers will forget the scene in the fort when they arrived to find the quarter guard fallen in with arms at the present, the victim lying in front of them, and the murderer standing over the body with his rifle at the ready! There was certainly an element of danger in the situation, more especially as none of the three officers were armed. Fortunately, after a little palaver, the murderer thought he could do himself no good by any further bloodshed and handed over his gun.

By 1893 the Battalion had thoroughly settled down, and was an extremely well-drilled, well turned out unit, with a wonderful height average and practically every man a young powerful fellow. In consequence of this, the authorities decided on a move to Quetta, where nearly two very happy years were passed.

One little incident marks this period. A certain number of the men, like in every other body of men, were addicted to gambling, and they used to hold their little parties in unfrequented places outside cantonments. During one such party a somewhat over-zealous body of police, Sikhs, took it into their heads to intrude and haled the members off to the police station where, after having made a somewhat intimate examination of the men, they let them go. This was quite enough to start ill-feeling which simmered silently until, one Sunday afternoon, it boiled over into an attack on the police station and an accompanying lifting of ready-to-hand articles in the bazaar.

A roll-call was almost immediately held, but all being present, it was not until an identification parade was held that a few of the supposed culprits were recognized. Unfortunately for the officials making the identification, one of those recognized had an excellent alibi—at the time of the occurrence he had been acting as golf-caddy to the General Officer Commanding! Finally, the matter boiled down to two men being sentenced to short sentences of imprisonment.

10th Battalion

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjabis in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1858 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Yusufzai. |
| 1858-59 | <i>India.</i> —Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh. |
| 1862-63 | <i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Jynteah Field Force. |
| 1867-68 | <i>Abysinnia.</i> |
| 1878-79-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —Matun—Shutargardan Pass. |
| 1881 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mahsud-Waziri Expedition. |
| 1896 | <i>Soudan.</i> —Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin). |
| 1897-99 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass. |
| 1908 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand. |
| 1914-20 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> |
| 1915 | Operations against the Mohmands. |
| 1917 | Operations in South Waziristan.
<i>Egyptian Expeditionary Force.</i> |
| 1918 | Palestine. |
| | <i>Army of the Black Sea.</i> |
| 1920 | Ismid. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1st, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Lieut.-Col.	D. E. Knollys, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	Commandant.
Bt. Lt.-Col.	L. M. Heath, <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	2nd-in-Command.
Major	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	Company Commander.
Captain	G. R. Kidd ...	Company Commander.
„	M. Hurford-Jones ...	Company Commander.
„	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	Adjutant.
„	C. F. S. Langridge ...	Company Officer.
„	V. C. Tweedy ...	Company Commander.
„	P. H. M. Cann ...	Company Commander.
Lieut.	G. E. Foster ...	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1929.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Bal Singh, Bahadur, <i>I.O.M.</i>	Subadar-Major.
Subadar	Sarfraz Khan	—
„	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i>	Subadar Instructor.
„	Godar Khan	—
„	Beli Ram	—
„	Narain Singh	—
„	Ghulam Haidar	—
Jemadar	Khadam Khan	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Harnam Singh	—
„	Muhammad Abdullah	Jemadar Head Clerk.
„	Gul Bar	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Abbas Khan	Education Jemadar.
„	Indar Singh	Jemadar Instructor.
„	Kishan Singh	—
„	Guran Ditta	—
„	Shukar Singh	—
„	Salah Muhammad	—
<i>Permanant Instructional Staff, 11th (I.T.F.) Battalion.</i>		
Jemadar	Said Akbar	—
„	Fateh Khan	—
„	Sultan Khan	—
„	Sultaj	—
<i>Transferred to Unemployed List, 1928.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	J. C. Macrae, <i>D.S.O.</i>	10th Battalion.
<i>Transfers during 1928.</i>		
Captain	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i>	To 4th Battalion.
„	H. K. Percy-Smith	To 5th Battalion.
„	P. J. Doherty	To 1st Battalion.
„	K. C. B. Dawes	To 11th Bn. (I.T.F.).
„	N. V. Hart	To 1st Battalion.

BATTALION NOTES.

Although there is some rumour of other Training Battalions being moved about, Ferozepore must be regarded as the permanent station of this Training Battalion so long as Training Battalions exist.

At the beginning of January Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Macrae, *D.S.O.*, left us to proceed on two months' leave prior to being placed on the unemployed list. The Indian officers of the Battalion gave him a farewell party the evening before his departure. The Mall was lined by the men the following morning early when he left for Delhi by car *en route* for England. We have reason to believe that he is coming out to India again soon.

On January 6th, 1928, the Adjutant-General in India, Lieut.-General Sir John Shea, inspected the Battalion at its normal work and expressed himself very pleased with the work and general tone of the unit.

The team entered by the Battalion for the District Rifle Meeting secured second place in the Inter-Regimental team match.

The Battalion hockey team, including Captains G. R. Kidd and M. J. A. Sheehan, were runners-up in the District Tournament.

Lieut.-Colonel D. E. Knollys, *D.S.O.*, was appointed commandant on March 2nd, 1928, Major L. M. Heath, *C.I.E.*, *M.C.*, being appointed second-in-command on the same date.

On the redistribution of the Pathans in the Indian Army, the 2nd Battalion were given a whole company of Afridis. The Afridis have in this way been collected into one company in the Regiment. As another result of the above redistribution the 1st Battalion now have no Pathans, having instead two companies of P.Ms., and the 4th Battalion a whole company of Eusafzais.

The above redistribution had hardly been completed when it was announced that Indian infantry battalions would be reorganized to consist of a headquarters wing, three rifle companies and one machine gun company. This reorganization may involve some changes in the class

composition of the various battalions, but it has not yet been decided what changes, if any, will be made.

A special conference of Commanding Officers was held at Ferozepore in November, 1928, to discuss proposals for the above. The following were present :—

Lieut.-Col. D. E. Knollys, *D.S.O.*, 10th Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. D. B. Ross, *O.B.E.*, 1st Battalion.

Major R. Hornsby, 2nd Battalion.

Major W. F. Haynes, 3rd Battalion.

Major C. H. Jackson, 4th Battalion.

Major J. N. Fenton, 5th Battalion.

Regimental Sergeant-Major G. E. Foster, from the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, was appointed Quartermaster of the Battalion from September 24th, 1928, in accordance with the new scheme of having permanent Quartermasters with Training Battalions.

The tenth anniversary of the Armistice was commemorated by the Battalion in the usual manner at the memorials of the 14th Punjab Regiment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presented Colours to the Battalion on December 17th, 1928. On the completion of the presentation ceremony, a party of recruits was attested in front of the Colours. The Colours were then entrusted to this party of young soldiers for escort to the quarter guard and the Battalion marched past His Excellency.

The following were the placings for the Fane Shield for the year 1927-28 :—

No. 2 Company, first.

No. 1 Company, second.

No. 5 Company, third.

No. 3 Company, fourth.

No. 4 Company, fifth.

Up to date the Fane Shield has been won by the following :—

No 2 Company, four times.

No. 3 Company, once.

No. 4 Company, once.

No. 5 Company, once.

Recruits enrolled during the year ... 478

Despatched to active battalions ... 483

“ SIXTY YEARS AGO.”

After spending the period November, 1862, to April, 1864, in connection with the operations in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, the Battalion eventually reached and settled down at Mian Mir for 1865-66 and 1867, in October of which year it was mobilized to proceed to Abyssinia, starting on the 14th to march to Delhi, whence it railed to Allahabad and finally reached Calcutta on December 24th.

To render it independent of other carriage special mule transport, totalling 275 mules, was attached, but the official record does not allow any animals for either British officers or their Mess, the probable reason being that, as their pay included an item “ Tentage,” the British officer had to provide his own transport, and there is no record what kind of quadruped was utilized on this occasion.

The Battalion embarked in the transports *Bengal* (a P. and O. steamer), the *Alabama*, which was towed by the *Bengal*, and the *Catherine Apcar*, the voyage lasting a month, and among the officers was Lieut. Warburton, afterwards Sir R. Warburton, the author of “ Eighteen Years in the Khyber.”

The Battalion's work lay on the line of communications, and does not appear to have been much different to the same kind of work as has been experienced anywhere over the frontier of India.

After the termination of hostilities, it re-embarked on May 24th into the transport *Catherine Apcar* and two sailing transports, *Vernon* and *Alabama*, which reached Karachi on July 5th, 1868. On July 13th the Battalion left by rail for Kotri, where it transhipped into river steamers and proceeded to Multan, where it again entrained on July 31st and finally reached Mian Mir once more on August 1st.

For its work in Abyssinia four British officers received the special approbation of Lord Napier of Magdala, the honour “ Abyssinia ” was granted for wear on the appointments as well as the “ Abyssinia ” war medal, and all ranks received six months' donation batta.

Obituaries

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. W. COOK-YOUNG.

February 7th, 1928.

The death of **Andrew Watson Cook-Young** on February 7th, from heart failure, resulting from the shock of severe accidental burning, following on a long period of ill health, will be very deeply regretted by a host of friends and acquaintances in India.

Educated at Gordon's College and the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Christ's College, Cambridge, he was gazetted to the Indian Medical Service on January 29th, 1901, and joined the 24th Punjabis as their Medical Officer in 1904, succeeding the Chitral V.C. doctor, Major H. F. Whitchurch, V.C., to follow whom, in view of his long and popular connection with the Battalion, was no easy task for a young officer.

But Cook-Young identified himself at once with all the aspirations and interests of the battalion, and his capacity for work and originality was demonstrated by the whole-hearted manner with which he applied himself to improving the lot of the sepoy in hospital and in exposing some of the abuses existing at the time in connection with recruiting. These endeavours won for him the confidence and esteem of all ranks and classes of Indians.

His war service was varied. In 1903-04 he was on service with the Tibet Mission and was severely wounded. In the Great War he served on the Egyptian and Iraq fronts, gaining a mention in despatches and a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy. In 1916-18 the Medical Mobilization Branch at Army Headquarters claimed his services, and in 1918-19 he was Officer Commanding a hospital ship running between India, the Persian Gulf, Suez and Marseilles.

For sport in all forms he evinced great enthusiasm and keenness, demonstrated by his generous assistance and unflagging efforts in connection with all branches in which the battalion was particularly interested.

By Cook-Young's death is removed one of those sterling characters who seeks to conceal under a somewhat brusque demeanour the true worth of a personality which was one of commendable candour, unbounded generosity, and unflinching loyalty.

BRIG.-GENERAL L. N. HERBERT, C.B.

April 30th, 1928.

The 1st Battalion have lost a former commandant in Brig.-General **Lionel Norton Herbert, C.B.**, who died at Richmond on April 30th. General Herbert's connection with the Regiment was not, however, limited to the 1st Battalion, for prior to joining it in 1902 he had served for many years with the 3rd Battalion.

He entered the Army in 1882, and having in due course been appointed to the 22nd Punjab Infantry, he first saw service in the Miranzai Campaign of 1891. During the operations on the North-West Frontier, in 1897-98, he took part in the fighting in Bajaur, in the Mohmand country and in Tirah.

He was transferred to the 19th Punjab Infantry in 1902, and commanded the Battalion during the Tibet Expedition, 1904, receiving a mention in despatches. The year 1908 saw him again in an expedition against the Mohmands, in which he commanded the 19th. In all he commanded that Battalion for a period of nine years, and it speaks much for his soldierly characteristics that he lost none of his keenness up to his retirement on pension in 1912.

On the outbreak of the Great War he at once rejoined the service, and after being employed at home, commanded a brigade on the Western Front and in the Balkans with conspicuous success. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded a C.B., also receiving the order of the White Eagle with swords. In the Balkans he fell ill and was evacuated, but was subsequently again employed in an inspecting capacity in India until the end of the war.

Herbert was a man of strong character and of great determination; he was possessed of much common sense, and he had, moreover, the gift of commanding men. He was a most practical soldier, and that he was thoroughly sound is proved by the efficiency of the Battalion when he handed over command. There are now but a few left in the Regiment who had the privilege of serving under him, but it can be confidently asserted that these few entertained for "Cæsar" a very sincere affection, admiration and respect,

and owe much to what he taught them in their subaltern days.. He was a regimental soldier of the best type, and a C.O. whose name will long be remembered by the battalion privileged to have him as their commander.

SUBADAR-MAJOR NADIR ALI.

November, 1927.

Subadar-Major Nadir Ali, late 21st Punjabis, died at his home in the first week of November, 1927, aged about 56 years.

A Jowaki Adam-Khel Afridi, he was enlisted in the 21st Punjabis as a Havildar on March 31st, 1896, and was promoted Jemadar on November 1st, 1896.

He saw service with the Battalion in 1897-98 in the operations connected with the Relief of Malakand, the Utman Khel "daur," and the penetration of Buner, being present at the action of the Tanga Pass.

As one of two Indian officers attached to the 20th Punjabis he took part in the Indian contingent's work in the Boxer Rising of 1900-01 in North China, and in 1908 was over the border with the Battalion in the Mohmand operations.

In the Great War he served against the Mohmands in 1915, and throughout the South Waziristan operations of 1917. When the Battalion joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force he was left at the Depot, on account of the prejudice against the Trans-Frontier Pathan at the time, but rejoined Headquarters in 1919 and was present at the Defence of Ismid (Army of the Black Sea) in June, 1920.

Owing to no vacancy occurring in the Afridi Company, Nadir Ali served as a Jemadar for eighteen and a half years under circumstances which would have broken the heart of an ordinary Indian officer, though the Jemadar Adjutancy in 1912 provided a break in the routine of company duties. In April, 1914, he was promoted Subadar and in September, 1919, he regained his proper Battalion seniority by promotion to Subadar-Major, in which honourable position he served with wholehearted loyalty till his retirement on

September 16th, 1921, on the conversion of the Battalion into the Training Battalion of the present 14th Punjab Regiment.

Not an educated Indian officer of the present day standard, Nadir Ali had a quiet "way with him," and in the latter years of his service wielded great influence with the Indian ranks and especially his co-religionists. Rewarded with two well-earned squares of land, he retired with the regrets and good wishes of all his friends, British and Indian.

He was present at the farewell "Milap" of the 21st at Ferozepore in 1922, and was one of the last to wish God-speed to his British brother-in-arms also closing their step-in-step service in the old Battalion.

His early death leaves another gap in the fast diminishing number of the old 21st who recall happy days, and grieve that they will see his face no more.

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.

The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., Peters, Ruspur, Sussex.
- ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. C. C., 10, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.
- (20) ANSTEY, Capt. D., I.A.S.C., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Karachi.

B

- (21) BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove.
- (40) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 116a, Western Road, Brighton.

C

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (40) CHARLES, Capt. F. D., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Bombay.
- (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.
- (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Carn Cottage, Belturbet, co. Cavan.
- (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

- (40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Commanding 11th Bn. 17th Dogra Regiment (I.T.F.) Jullundur.
- (22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., *V.C.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*, Whitehaven, Great Shelford, Cambs.
- (21) COX, Col. A. D., 5, Castlemain Avenue, Bournemouth East.
- (24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Witley Lodge, Camberley, Surrey.
- D**
- (19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., *C.M.G.*, Hollow Hill, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
- (21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, I.F.S.
- (22) DREW, Capt. J. D., 24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
- (20) DUNLOP, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Dunskeig, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (20) DUNSTERVILLE, Major-Gen. L. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, c/o The Union Bank of Scotland, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.
- E**
- (40) ELLIS, Capt. H. C., c/o Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
- (40) EVANS, Rev. E. A., "Seven," Belvidere Walk, Shrewsbury.
- F**
- (20) FINNIS, Lieut.-Col. B. H., Oast Hatch, Oast Road, Oxted.
- (20) FORDHAM, Brigadier W. M., *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, Commanding 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
- (40) FOWLE, Major T. C., *C.B.E.*, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd. (G.1), 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- (22) FURNEY, Col. J. L., *C.B.*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

G

- (24) GAULT, Rev. C., 1, Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.
- (40) GLASFURD, Col. A. F. R., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.
- (40) GRAVES, Col. S. H. P., Victoria Club, Jersey, C.I.

H

- (19) HAY, Major-Gen. C. J. B., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Flagstaff House, Karachi, Sind, India.
- (21) HEPWORTH, Capt. M. A., 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch).
- (22) HIND, Capt. H. W., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lumley Cottage, Cheam, Surrey.

J

- (40) JEPSON, Capt. S., c/o The "Times of India Illustrated," Bombay.
- (40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thaymude Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
- (21) JOHNSTON, Capt. R., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (19) JONES, M. Rowland, Esq., Carrfontein, P.O. Klipp Koppie, via Nelspruit, E. Transvaal.
- (21) JONES, Rev. H. I. K., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
- (21) JONES, Capt. C. M. Percy, 147, Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.18.

L

- (40) LEE, Major M. G., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.

M

- (20) McCLEVERTY, Lieut.-Col. P. H., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.
- (24) MCWATERS, Col. H. C., *D.S.O.*, Homewood, Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset.
- (40) MAGNUS, Lieut. B. J., 20, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2.
- (21) MOYLE, Lieut. J. N. McF., Pelistree, Aurania Avenue, Norwich.
- (40) MUNN, Major F. L. R., *D.S.O.*, Assistant Director of Prisons, Nairobi, Kenya.
- (19) MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. C. C. R., 14, Norfolk Road, Littlehampton.
- (21) MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., *D.S.O.*, Elmhurst, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.

O

- (40) OGILVIE, Major-Gen. Sir W. H., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *K.H.P.*, D.M.S. in India, Army Headquarters, Simla.

68

P

- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. C. H. K., *M.C.*, East Gate, Warwick.
- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. W. W. A., Mousakandi Group, Gammaduwa, Ceylon.
- (21) PROCTOR, Capt. N., *M.C.*, 6, Woodville Road, Ealing, London, S.W.5.

R

- (20) RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, The United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (24) RAWLINS, Col. A. K., *C.I.E.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, "Les Closeaux," Erigné, Maine et Loire, France.
- (40) RIDGWAY, Brig.-Gen. R., *C.B.*, 5, Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.
- (21) ROWLEY, Capt. B. G., Royal Corps of Signals, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's Branch), London.

S

- (20) SENIOR, Col. H. W. R., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, *W.I.*
- (24) SKEEN, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.M.G.*, "Trinafour," Broadway, Worcs.
- (19) SMEETON, Capt. F. J., 42, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
- (21) SMITHETT, Capt. W. H., 40, Park Str., South Yarra, Melbourne, Vic., Australia.
- (19) STEWART, Capt. F. W., *M.C.*, *I.C.S.*, c/o The Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad Street, London, *E.C.2.*
- (22) STEWART, Lieut.-Col. R. J. T., *O.B.E.*, Arranmore, Carew Road, Eastbourne.
- (40) ST. JOHN, Major-Gen. R. S., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Headquarters, Northern Command, Rawal Pindi.

T

- (24) TANCRED, Lieut.-Col. J. Y., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, *W.I.*
- (40) TEASDALE, D. G. W., Esq., *M.C.*, c/o The Allahabad Bank, Lahore, Punjab, India.
- (21) THOMSON, Capt. J. W., Valentinia, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
- (40) THORNTON, Capt. R. T., *M.C.*, Lime Tree Farm, Petham, Canterbury.
- (40) TYNDALL, Lieut.-Col. H. S., *D.S.O.*, Woodgaters, Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.

W

- (40) WADESON, Capt. H. H., North Phen, Mitcheldean, Glos.
- (22) WALLACE, Major C. W., Erles Coombe, Awnbridge, Romsey. Hants.
- (21) WARDELL, Major C. V. G. M., Three Corners, Awliscombe, Honiton, Devon.
- (40) WATERS, Major R. S., *O.B.E.*, Chancel End House, Heytesbury, Wilts.

- (22) WEBB, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, Awbridge House, Awbridge, near Romsey, Hants.
- (24) WOLF, Capt. S. H., The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, London, W.
- (20) WOON, Gen. Sir J. B., *K.C.B.*, Egerton Road, Weybridge.

Y

- (24) YARROW, T. B., Esq., *M.R.C.V.S.*, 98, Chomley Gardens, London, N.W.6.

CARPENDALE, Mrs. P. M., c/o Messrs. Fladgate & Co., 18, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 CRAWFORD, Mrs. G. R., 2, Beechworth Villas, Hales Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

CHRISTOPHER, Mrs. L. DE L., Trevor Hall, East Barnet, Herts.
 CHURCHILL, Miss L. F., 96, Heath Street, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
 COOKE, Mrs. E. FOTHERGILL, Holmdale, Painswick Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 CURREY, Mrs. E., 13, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.

DAVIS, Mrs. E. M., The Ladies' Army and Navy Club, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.
 DUCAT, Mrs. R., c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 FANE, Lady K., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Westbourne, Bournemouth.

JARRETT, Mrs., The Hayes, Woodchester, Nr. Stroud, Glos.

LESLIE-SMITH, Mrs. Gilbert, c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

RENNICK, Mrs. F., c/o Mrs. Pearce, West Maitland, N.S.W., Australia.

SMITHEIT, Mrs. A. C. H., 40, Park Str., South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

STONER, Mrs. "Ladymead," S. Ascot.

WILLIAMSON, Mrs. M., Rake's Holt, Cove, Bampton, Devon.

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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

YEAR-BOOK

SEVENTH ISSUE

1930

m.s.

PRINTED BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.
WELLINGTON WORKS,
ALDERSHOT.
2452-G.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT



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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1929.

- (5) Subadar Khadi Sher : Bahadur (Civil).
 - (3) Havildar Banta Singh : Meritorious Service Medal with annuity.
-

PROMOTIONS DURING 1928-29.

To be Lieut.-Colonel :

- (5) Major A. R. O. Mallock, January 11th, 1929.

To be Major :

- (1) Capt. C. P. F. Williamson, August 24th, 1929.

To be Captain :

- (2) Lieut. N. B. Swash, December 12th, 1928.

To be Lieutenant :

- (2) 2/Lieut. D. G. H. Hawes, April 29th, 1929.

- (4) 2/Lieut. N. Ramsay, December 1st, 1929.

To be Subadar :

- (3) Jemadar Prem Singh, October 16th, 1928.

- (1) Jemadar Kehr Singh, July 1st, 1929.

- (2) Jemadar Gul Azbar, August 26th, 1929.

- (3) Jemadar Mian Khan, September 16th, 1929.

- (3) Jemadar Muhammad Sarwar, November 11th, 1929.

To be Jemadar :

- (4) Havildar Hari Singh, January 1st, 1929.

- (3) Havildar Gulzara Singh, July 1st, 1929.

- (3) Havildar Sher Wali, July 1st, 1929.

- (3) Havildar Udham Singh, July 1st, 1929.

- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Shinak, August 26th, 1929.

- (3) Havildar Khanaya Ram, September 16th, 1929.

- (3) Havildar Jaswant Singh, November 15th, 1929.

RETIREMENTS DURING 1929.

- (40) Major-General Sir W. H. Ogilvie, *K.B.E., C.M.G., K.P.H.*, September 2nd, 1929.
 - (20) Major-General R. S. St. John, *C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.*, October 1st, 1929.
 - (4) Lieut.-Colonel C. W. J. Smith, *D.S.O.*, July 1st, 1929.
 - (2) Major R. W. Hornsby, August 16th, 1929.
 - (4) Capt. J. A. Lynch, March 2nd, 1929.
 - (1) Subadar Gurdas Singh, February 6th, 1929.
 - (2) Subadar Dharam Singh, March 1st, 1929.
 - (5) Subadar Narain Singh, May 1st, 1929.
 - (1) Subadar Ganga Singh, June 16th, 1929.
 - (4) Subadar Suba Khan, July 24th, 1929.
 - (2) Subadar Mir Dast, *I.D.S.M.*, August 26th, 1929.
 - (3) Subadar Beli Ram, September 16th, 1929.
 - (3) Subadar Matalbi Ram, November 16th, 1929.
 - (3) Jemadar Harnam Singh, July 1st, 1929.
 - (4) Jemadar Tehl Singh, *I.D.S.M.*, July 1st, 1929.
-

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (1) Capt. E. C. Spencer, *M.C.*, to 1/11th Sikh Regt.
 - (2) 2/Lieut. S. C. H. Tighe, from The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
 - (5) 2/Lieut. F. J. P. Craven, from the East Surrey Regt.
 - (1) Subadar Hukmat Khan, from 3/10th Baluch Regt.
-

OBITUARY.

- (19, 21) Lieut.-General Sir C. W. G. Richardson, *K.C.B., C.S.I.*, March 24th, 1929.
- (21) Hon. Capt. (Subadar-Major) Waryam Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, July 4th, 1929.
- (5) Subadar Abdulla Ji, April 10th, 1929.
- (3) Subadar Kasam Khan, July 6th, 1929.
- (3) Pensioned Subadar Hazara Singh, December 18th, 1929.
- (1) Jemadar Abbas Khan, March 4th, 1929.
- (3) Pensioned Jemadar Taj Muhammad, April 21st, 1929.

LIST OF OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (21) Capt. C. G. Oxley Brennan, 2nd Bn., 16th P.R.
- (24) Major R. C. Clifford, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, *F.R.C.S.*, *I.M.S.*
- (40) Lieut.-Colonel A. C. P. Cochran, Commanding 11th Bn., 17th Dogra Regt.
- (20) Brigadier W. M. Fordham, *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, Headquarters, 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
- (40) Major T. C. Fowle, Asst. Political Resident, Aden.
- (19) Major-General C. J. Bruce-Hay, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Commanding Sindh (Independent) Bde. Area.
- (21) Capt. M. A. Hepworth, 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt.
- (24) Major H. Hingston, *M.D.*, Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Bengal.
- (22) Major G. T. Johnson, 2/13th F.F. Regt.
- (1) Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Macrae, *D.S.O.*, Gen. Staff, A.H.Q.
- (5) Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray, Commanding 11th Bn. 1st P.R.
- (19) Major E. H. Pemberton, 5th Bn. 8th P.R.
- (21) Capt. B. G. Rowley, Royal Corps of Signals.
- (24) Lieut.-Colonel L. D. Watling, *I.A.S.C.*, Madras.
- (4) Capt. H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, *I.A.S.C.*, No. 1 *D.S.C.*, Abbottabad.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

The Sixth Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole on June 4th, the following 44 members being present :—

Lieut.-General Sir A. Skeen (in the Chair); Major-Generals H. A. Cummins and L. C. Dunsterville; Brig.-Generals C. Rattray and R. Ridgway; Colonels A. D. Cox, A. I. R. Glasfurd and H. C. McWatters; Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Anderson, B. H. Finnis, A. B. Haig, P. H. McCleverty, P. Murray, A. K. Rawlins, C. W. J. Smith, J. Y. Tancred, H. S. Tyndall and W. F. R. Webb; Majors B. H. Bonham-Carter, J. G. P. Drummond, R. W. Hornsby, F. A. Magniac, E. Segar, C. W. Wallace and R. S. Waters; Captains K. C. B. Dawes, L. V. Fitzpatrick, Rev. C. Gault, P. J. Gwyn, H. Hind, G. C. G. Lewis, J. A. Lynch, T. L. T. Miller, C. H. Kerr Phillips, E. C. Spencer, H. G. P. Stubbs, N. B. Swash,

J. Woods Thomson, R. T. Thornton, H. H. Wadeson and T. B. Yarrow ; Messrs. J. G. Davis, B. J. Magnus and J. R. Shelley.

Good wishes for a successful evening were received by telegram from the 1st, 2nd and 4th Battalions, and from Capts. J. D. Drew and R. T. Lee, and regrets for inability to be present from Generals Sir J. B. Woon and Sir F. Campbell ; Lieut.-General Sir S. H. Climo and Major-Generals C. A. Fowler, C. J. Bruce-Hay and Sir W. H. Ogilvie ; Brigadiers J. L. Furney and W. M. Fordham ; Colonels G. Pennefather-Evans and W. R. Senior ; Lieut.-Colonel E. Clementi-Smith ; Majors R. W. Elliott and T. G. Fowle ; Capts. D. Anstey, J. D. Drew, M. A. Hepworth, T. R. Lee, C. M. Percy-Jones, N. S. Proctor, G. E. F. Shute and A. Williamson ; and the Rev. H. I. K. Jones.

Through the courteous co-operation of the Hotel management the President was able to read the 9 p.m. broadcast bulletin of His Majesty's health as a preliminary to the toast of the " King-Emperor," which was duly honoured.

Following the toast of " The King-Emperor," the President expressed his appreciation at presiding over such a numerous gathering, and referred to General Woon's absence, expressing the hope that he would be back again next year. He paid tribute to three members of the Regiment who had passed over during the year—Subadar-Major Nadir Ali, of the 21st Punjabis, Brig.-General Herbert, and Lieut.-General Richardson—and then passed to congratulations to Major-General Bruce Hay on his C.B., and Major Fowle on his C.B.E.

For the many successes of the battalions in military and sporting fields he referred his hearers to the Year Book, and concluded by asking the assembly to drink " Long Life and Good Luck to the 14th Regiment."

Mr. J. R. Shelley responded for the serving officers of the Regiment in a short pithy speech which elicited a well-merited ovation.

The Hon. Secretary gave his usual resumé of the year's work, and communicated the greetings by telegram and letter and apologies from those unable to be present.

A very enjoyable evening closed about 1 a.m. on Wednesday, Derby Day.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1929.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Balance on January 1st, 1929	90	11	6	Extra Cost, Dinner ...	2	18	3
Commuted Subscriptions ...	6	0	0	Stationery and Postage ...	3	8	7
Annual Subscriptions ...	7	2	0	Printing	15	6	
Interest on Investments ...	3	14	2	Miscellaneous	1	3	3
				To Year Book Account ...	3	14	2
				Balance to Balance Sheet	95	7	11
	<u>£107</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£107</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

YEAR BOOK ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on Jan. 1st, 1929	4	6	9	Gale & Polden	33	12	0
Subscriptions and Sales	33	19	7	Postage	1	15	6
Advertisements	3	3	0	Balance to Balance Sheet	9	16	0
From General Account ...	3	14	2				
	<u>£45</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>£45</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

DINNER ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sale of Tickets	33	0	0	Cost of Dinner	31	0	6
From General Fund ...	2	18	3	Printing	3	9	4
				Stationery and Postage...	17	9	
				Miscellaneous	10	8	
	<u>£35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To General Fund	95	7	11	By Cash with Hon. Treas.	16	0	
„ Year Book Account ...	9	16	0	„ Cash at Bank	19	16	4
				„ £110 3½% Conversion			
				Loan at cost	84	11	7
	<u>£105</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£105</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>

J. B. WOON, General.

President.

P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.

Hon. Treasurer.

January 3rd, 1930.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts, and vouchers, relating thereto and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) J. WOODS THOMSON,

February 3rd, 1930.

Corporate Accountant.

1st Battalion

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 19th Punjabis in 1903; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India*.—Gungharee—Puttiale—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan*.—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan*.
1915-16 Leradik.
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 Dushak.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	D. B. Ross, <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>p.s.c.</i>	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	A. D. Bennett, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	J. G. P. Drummond, <i>M.C.</i>	—
"	C. P. F. Williamson ...	—
Captain	G. Pigot, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>p.s.c.</i> [L.]	G.S.O.3, A.H.Q.
"	L. V. Fitzpatrick ...	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	N. V. Hart ...	—
"	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	P. J. Doherty ...	—
"	V. C. Tweedy ...	With 10th Bn.
"	V. D. W. Anderson ...	Adj. & Qmr., S.A.S., Ahmednagar.
"	F. Adams ...	Adjutant.
Lieut.	Sahibzada M. K. ...	For. and Poll. Dept.
"	A. S. B. Shah ...	With 11th (Terr. Bn.)
"	G. S. Dhillon ...	With 10th Bn.
"	Sant Singh ...	Quartermaster.
"	S. P. P. Thorat ...	—
2/Lieut.	Muhd. Ayub Khan ...	—
"	Jamal Dar ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	REMARKS.
Sub.-Major	Maula Bakhsh	—
Subadar	Godar Khan	—
„	Massa Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Hukmat Khan	—
„	Khushal Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Allah Ditta	—
„	Ram Ditta	—
„	Sher Muhammad	—
„	Kehr Singh	—
Jemadar	Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah	With 10th Bn.
„	Karam Khan	—
„	Banta Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Kishen Singh	—
„	Fateh Muhammad	With 10th Bn.
„	Muhammad Akram	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Painda Khan	Education Officer.
„	Muzaffar Hussain	With 10th Bn.
„	Dharam Singh	Jemadar Clerk.
„	Nasib Singh	—
„	Abdul Shakur	—
„	Bahadur Singh	—
„	Sultaj	With 11th (Terr. Bn.).
„	Attar Singh	—
„	Ram Ditta	Jemadar Quartermaster.

BATTALION NOTES.

There are but few details to record regarding the doings of the 1st Battalion during the past year.

On return from a two months' tour of duty with the Manzai Mobile Column, all were fully occupied in the Manzai Brigade Hockey Tournament, Sports and Cross-Country Race. Although the Battalion did not succeed in winning any of the challenge cups for these events, a good proportion of first and other places were obtained and a sufficient number of points were collected to keep the question open till the last moment, and it was the only very high standard of training of the 17th Field Company sappers and miners that turned the scale at the end.

On February 5th the 1st Battalion 10th Baluch Regiment arrived in Manzai, and the following day the Battalion left by train, spending a somewhat uncomfortable night in the narrow gauge carriages at Tank and crossing the Indus at Kalabagh next day. Rawalpindi was reached on 9th, and here a halt was made to enable a large number of men to go off on a few days' leave to their homes preparatory to going down country. A number of pensioned Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men visited the camp in Pindi. Leaving Pindi again on the 23rd, the Battalion proceeded to Aurangabad, which was reached on March 1st. At Ferozepore a halt of some hours was made, and all ranks were thereby enabled to enjoy the hospitality which the 10th Battalion most liberally extended to them, while at Delhi a contingent of the 5th Battalion was good enough to come down to the station.

Although Aurangabad cannot be regarded as an ideal station from the point of view of either British officers or Indian ranks, the Battalion settled down comfortably and was able really to get down to a very fairly satisfactory individual training season. This has had a most beneficial effect, especially on weapon training, in which we have obtained the only place worth having in the brigade. The lines are, however, far below modern standards, and a constant campaign has to be waged with the local *fauna* which inhabit them.

Delay in notifying the class composition of the Regiment naturally caused a good deal of inconvenience, as leave and furlough men had to be dispatched before the new composition was published. When, therefore, the new organization and class composition was brought in on July 1st, it was mainly a paper re-organization, and it was not until two months later that all adjustments had been made. The new organization is, of course, known to all, and it is hardly a matter for comment in these notes. The new class composition, however, is one which could only be received with mixed feelings—pleasure at the re-inclusion in the Battalion of a Pathan element represented by two platoons, and grief at having to part with two fine platoons of Punjabi Musalmans. As the latter, however, were transferred to the 3rd Battalion, and as among the former is included a platoon which went from the Battalion to the 10th Baluch Regiment last year and a platoon from the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment, there is perhaps less cause for complaint than might have been the case. Transfers, even between battalions of the same regiment, are, however, disturbing elements in the life of a unit, and it is to be hoped that in future re-organizations it may be possible to obviate them.

In October information was received that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General C. J. B. Hay, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, as Colonel of the Battalion. This news came very opportunely, as it enabled Major-General Hay to attend, as an officer of the Regiment, the ceremony of Trooping the Colour, which was carried out on October 14th in commemoration of the action at Dushak. The ceremony went off most successfully, and in addition to Major-General Hay, it was a great pleasure to have present Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Minniken with a contingent of British and Indian officers of the 4th Battalion who most sportingly came up from Secunderabad to attend. Honorary Captain Fateh Khan, Sardar Bahadur, *I.D.S.M.*, also came down from Peshawar to be present.

Pipes have now been introduced into the Battalion and had their first ceremonial appearance on this parade. The 5th Battalion having very kindly transferred a Pipe Naik

to assist and a couple of pipers having been lent for a spell by the Seaforth Highlanders, they acquitted themselves well.

The Battalion is of course now in the midst of the collective training season, and having carried out Company and Battalion training at a camp a few miles out of the cantonment will very shortly be marching over to Ahmednagar some seventy miles off, to take part in Brigade training. As it warms up early in these parts, the march back is likely to be a little trying.

During the year the Battalion lost Major T. B. Minniken, who was transferred to the 4th Battalion. His absence is, however, only temporary, as he is to return to take over command of the Battalion from Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Ross, whose tenure expires on January 31st, 1930.

Another loss is Captain G. Pigot, *M.C.*, who was seconded on his appointment to the General Staff at Army Headquarters, while Captain V. D. W. Anderson has also been seconded as Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Small Arms School, Ahmednagar Wing.

During Christmas an Inter-Company Hockey Tournament took place to decide which company should represent the Battalion in the Brigade Inter-Company Hockey Tournament for the Aitken Challenge Cup. After a replay and extra time being played, "H.Q." Wing won. In the Brigade Tournament "H.Q." Wing was beaten by "C" Coy., 2nd Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (P.W.O.) in the finals by 1 goal to nil.

The Battalion sustained a great loss on January 2nd, 1930, when Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Ross, *O.B.E.*, proceeded on privilege leave prior to relinquishing command of the Battalion on January 31st, 1930. Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Minniken, who has been temporarily absent, returns to assume command on that date.

" FIFTY YEARS AGO."

In the decade which falls to be dealt with this year occurred the Second Afghan War. The part played by the Battalion,

in what is designated as the second phase of the campaign, is thus described by Lieut.-Colonel A. Copland, who was Commanding Officer at the time, in the Digest of Services :—

On January 25th, 1880, orders were received at Quetta to have the Regiment in readiness to march to Candahar : and on February 19th the Headquarters moved out on being relieved by the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, crossing the Khojak on the 26th and arriving at Candahar on March 4th, having been much impeded in the early part of the march by the heavy snow that had lately fallen. The detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Bergman rejoined here on March 20th.

The Regiment was here brigaded with the Cavalry Brigade under command of Brigadier-General H. Pallisa, *C.B.*, and marched out with Field Force Headquarters on March 30th, passing through Kilat-i-Ghilzai on April 7th. From this until April 18th nothing remarkable occurred. On that day the enemy was reported by our reconnoitring parties as being in strength a few miles ahead of the camp. On the morning of the 19th, when about half the march had been accomplished, the advanced guard of the force came in contact with the enemy's outposts amongst some low sand-hills crossing the road and the action, now known as that of Ahmed Khel, shortly commenced. For the day the Regiment had been temporarily attached to the 2nd or Brig.-General Hughes' Brigade, consisting of the 59th Foot, 2nd Sikh Infantry and 3rd Gurkhas, and in the early part of the action was held in reserve. Immediately on the artillery opening fire, when the enemy's cavalry were seen threatening our left flank, three companies under Major Waller were detached in support of that part of the line and came immediately into the thick of the fight, when our cavalry was thrown back by the impetuous rush of the Ghazi horsemen. At the same time another company was detached under Lieut. Marshall in support of the battery of Field Artillery, G./4, and did signal service during the engagement, earning the warm commendations of the officer commanding the battery. When the right of the line, consisting of the Lieutenant-General's infantry escort and the battery of Horse Artillery had to fall back to a

new position, the remainder of the Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Copland, was brought up and held a knoll on the extreme right of the position during the rest of the action, successfully resisting a most determined rush—their final effort—of the Ghazis. The guns were then again brought into action.

The services of Lieut.-Colonel Copland on this occasion were brought prominently to notice, and Major Waller also was favourably mentioned.

The Regiment had two men killed and two wounded, and the loss of the enemy was said to have been upwards of 3,000 killed and wounded.

On April 21st the Force occupied Ghazni without opposition. On the 23rd a strong force moved out from camp to two villages about five miles off, where the enemy had taken up a strong position. This affair, officially designated "Urzoo," was principally one of artillery, the enemy never waiting to come into contact with our infantry. On this day one wing of the Regiment was detached to hold the citadel of Ghazni, one company remained on piquet in camp, and only the headquarters and three companies took part in the action. The loss to the enemy was said to have been upwards of 400 killed and wounded.

On the 25th the Force moved out of Ghazni by the Cabul road through the Tungi Sher Defile and entered the Logar Valley by the Fauji Wardak Valley on May 3rd. From this time until August 6th the Regiment was moving about with the column in the Logar Valley, halting on different occasions at Baraki Baruk, Hisaruk, Jubbar Killa, Deh-i-Moghulan, Charasia, Zurgmashuhur and Indikhaf, entering Cabul on August 6th.

During these months, with the exception of an occasional night alarm, caused generally by prowling thieves, nothing of importance occurred, the enemy having been completely cowed by their signal defeat at Ahmed Khel Urzoo.

The Regiment left Cabul on August 10th in advance of the Force, conveying ordnance stores, heavy baggage of the Candahar Relieving Column and sick, accompanied by a wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the whole under the command of Colonel T. Kennedy, *C.B.*

Jalalabad was reached on the 18th, Landi Khana on the 25th and Hari Singh-ke-Burj on the 28th. The Regiment marched out of Peshawar on the 31st via Kohat, Khushalgarh, Tallagang and Jhelum, thence by rail to Wazirabad, and entered the cantonment of Sialkote on September 25th, having been two years absent on service.

The Regiment lost 126 men by death from disease and exposure during the campaign.

Lieut.-Colonel Copland was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

The Regiment was allowed to wear on its Colours and appointments for gallant service in Afghanistan the distinctions :—" Ahmad Khel " and " Afghanistan, 1878-80."

Major J. E. Waller was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished service in the field.

Subadar-Major Zaman Shah was gazetted to the Order of British India with the title of Bahadur, for distinguished service in Afghanistan.

2nd Battalion

(THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) (BROWNLOW'S).

Formed at Nowshera in 1857, by Lieut. C. H. Brownlow, of eight companies transferred from the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry; and designated the 8th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Became the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in 1861. Designation altered to 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1883; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry in 1901; 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) in 1904; 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Yusufzai.
- 1860 *China*.—Taku Forts—Pekin.
- 1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla Campaign—
Eagle's Nest and Crag Picquets.
- 1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1878 *Afghanistan*.—Ali Musjid.
- 1882 *Egypt*.—Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884 Afghan Boundary Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1891 *Nilt.* (Detachment.)
- 1894-95 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan—Wano.
- 1895 Pamir Delimitation Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1896 *Soudan*.—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent
at Suakin).
- 1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Shabkadr.
- 1900-01 *China*.—Capture of Peitang Forts and Paoting-Fu
Expedition.
- 1904 *Somaliland*.—(Mounted Infantry Detachment.)
N.E. Frontier of India.—Tibet (Mounted Infantry
Detachment).
- 1914-20 *Mesopotamia*.—1914-17 Basra—Kut—Baghdad.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1917-20 Palestine—Megiddo—Sharon—Nablus.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	C. M. Hawes, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	J. N. Fenton ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
"	L. R. Messum ...	On 10 months' and 22 days' C.L. <i>ex</i> India, from 10/1/30.
"	C. F. Mackenzie ...	—
Captain	G. R. Kidd ...	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	C. I. F. Maynard ...	Offg. Company Command
"	L. V. C. Hawkes ...	—
"	W. E. H. Talbot ...	Staff Captain, Baluchistan District.
"	B. J. Amies ...	Staff College, Quetta.
"	T. Fleming ...	With 10th Bn.
"	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	Adjutant, 10th Bn.
"	J. C. S. Hadaway ...	With 11th Bn.
"	T. W. Boyce, <i>M.C., M.M.</i>	G.S.O. 3rd Grade (Intelligence), Northern Command.
"	G. E. Gray ...	Unpaid Attaché to War Section, Northern Command.
"	G. Brown ...	Offg. Quartermaster.
"	R. H. Le M. Lawrence ...	Adjutant.
"	N. B. Swash ...	—
Lieut.	J. R. Shelley ...	With 11th Bn.
"	D. G. H. Hawes ...	—
2/Lieut.	S. C. H. Tighe ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Akhmad	—
Subadar	Nur Khan	—
„	Gulistan	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Puran Singh	—
„	Ghufran Khan	—
„	Ghulan Haidar	—
„	Gauri Saran	—
„	Chait Singh	—
„	Gul Azbar	—
Jemadar	Kashmir	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Gul Bar	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Indar Singh	—
„	Sowaran Singh	Indian Adjutant.
„	Ghulam Jan	Education Officer.
„	Guran Ditta	—
„	Gopal Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Labha	—
„	Prem Singh	With 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regt.
„	Kartar Singh	Attending a Course of In- struction at the Army School of Education, Bel- gaum.
„	Gandapur	—
„	Mangal Singh	—
„	Rup Singh	—
„	Ismail Khan	—
„	Shinak	—

BATTALION NOTES

The date for the move of the Battalion from Bannu to Jhelum was changed several times from January, 1930, to October, 1929, and back again. However, much to our joy, October was eventually decided on, and the Battalion arrived in Jhelum on October 19th, 1929.

The Battalion marched out from Bannu as part of the RUCHACOL on March 15th, together with one squadron and the M.G. Troop, 6th (D.C.O.) Lancers, one platoon 5th Bn. 7th Rajput Regiment and one company 6th Royal Battalion 13th F.F. Rifles. The itinerary was :—

15th ... Bannu to Saidgi.

16th ... Saidgi to Khaisora River, via the Rucha
and back to Saidgi.

17th ... Saidgi to Bannu.

No opposition was encountered in spite of a threat from the Tori Khel to oppose the advance to the Khaisora on the 16th. The Commanding Officer and the Battalion were complimented by the Brigade and District Commanders on the work done on the 16th.

On March 28th a farewell parade was held for Brigadier S. B. Pope, *D.S.O.*, on his leaving the Brigade for Razmak. The Brigadier made a highly complimentary speech to the Battalion.

The Battalion had a very successful year in the field of sport. In the Brigade Tournament in January, 1929, the Battalion was successful in almost every event and won all the Brigade cups—hockey, wrestling and best unit.

In the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament in Jhelum, in February, the Battalion was beaten by the 1/11th Sikh Regiment in the third round.

This defeat was, however, avenged in the Waziristan District Tournament, held in Bannu in March. In this tournament the Battalion was successful in almost all the events, and won the hockey and best unit cups, and were runners-up in the wrestling.

Orders were received at the end of March to the effect that the 14th Punjab Regiment would be organized on a

class platoon basis when the re-organization to three rifle and one machine gun company took place. This was carried out in two stages :—

(a) Rifle companies re-organized into three platoons within the company, and the M.G. Company formed, completed May 1st.

(b) Final re-organization into new companies, completed June 4th.

The following shows the composition of the Battalion as constituted now :—

“ A ” Company ... 2 platoons Sikhs, 2 platoons Dogras.

“ B ” Company ... 1 platoon Sikhs, 1 platoon Dogras, 1 platoon Afridis and 1 platoon Khattaks.

“ C ” Company ... 2 platoons Afridis, 2 platoons Khattaks.

M.G. Company ... 1 section Sikhs and Dogras, 1 section Afridis and Khattaks, 1 section Sikhs and Khattaks.

About the end of August and the first week or so of September the bursting of the Shyok Dam, followed by heavy and continuous rain, resulted in the Indus and other rivers overflowing their banks, causing havoc in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. This was expected to interfere with the move of the Battalion from Bannu to Jhelum in October, as the ferry arrangements across the Indus from Kalabagh to Mari Indus had been seriously damaged. However, a few days before the Battalion left Bannu normal arrangements were in force once more.

The Battalion was relieved by and relieved the 2/8th Punjab Regiment in accordance with the following programme :—

October 14th ... The 2/8th Punjab Regiment arrived in Bannu.

October 15th ... The Battalion marched to the railway station and bivouacked.

October 16th ... The Battalion left for Mari Indus.

October 17th ... Halt at Mari Indus, and transfer baggage from narrow gauge to broad gauge wagons.

October 18th ... Battalion left Mari Indus.

October 19th ... Battalion arrived in Jhelum.

On the way to Jhelum the troop train went through Chhab, where all the Khattaks from the surrounding district were assembled, headed by Hon. Lieut. and Subadar-Major Arsala Khan, one of the greatest characters and most influential man among the Sagri Khattaks of the present day. The reception given to the Battalion and the presence of old Arsala—as fine a man as ever, in spite of his age (he retired in 1892)—will long live in the memory of all present.

Company training was commenced immediately after arrival in Jhelum, and training camps were held at Rathian, about five miles outside Jhelum on the grand trunk road in the Rawalpindi direction. “A” and “C” Companies were out from November 8th to 20th, and “B” and M.G. Companies from November 20th to 30th.

The Battalion training camp was also held at Rathian from December 11th to 22nd. This programme included two exercises against other battalions, one against the 1/1st Punjab Regiment and one against the 4/13th F.F. Rifles. The former was, however, cancelled on account of heavy and continuous rain.

Although at one time the Battalion was very well off for British officers, several are away now on jobs. Capt. W. E. H. Talbot is in Quetta, where he has taken up the permanent appointment of Staff Captain, Baluchistan District. Capt. G. E. Gray is in Rawalpindi as temporary unpaid Attaché to Northern Command. Capt. J. C. S. Hadaway and Lieut. J. R. Shelley are with the 11th (Territorial) Battalion in Delhi.

Capt. N. B. Swash is in Ferozepore training Reservists. With him are Subadar Chet Singh, Jemadar Labha and 22 Indian other ranks as training staff. The 1st and 2nd Battalions are finding the training staff for Reservists this year.

With the Battalion here in Jhelum are the 4/13th F.F. Rifles (Wilde's 57th), from Kohat, from whom, together with

the 5/13th F.F. Rifles (Vaughan's 58th), the nucleus was taken to form the Battalion in 1857. The 4/13th were selected with us in 1928 as the two battalions in the Indian Army to have a company of Afridis (Malik Din Khel). Relations are, therefore, naturally cordial.

Brigade training, involving several nights in bivouac, takes place from January 19th to 27th. May it keep fine!

"FIFTY YEARS AGO."

For the first five years of the decade 1871-1880 the Battalion "enjoyed" peace in Delhi and Peshawar, the building of lines forming a not very agreeable break in the monotony.

In 1876 it formed part of the movable column against the Adam Khel Afridis, and the development of the operations into the Jowaki Expedition kept the Battalion busy until January, 1878.

Subadar (now Captain) Swaleh Khan is a descendant of old Babari Khan who led the Jowakis during this period of the fighting, a striking example of the chivalry of the North-West Frontier, where our best enemies often become our closest friends.

From this period the 20th always had a Jowaki section in "B" Company, of whom they had every reason to be proud.

As in every other expedition in which the Battalion took part, Mauladad, Kuki Khel Afridi, having become a Subadar, distinguished himself by many acts of bravery for which he was awarded the First Class Order of Merit.

While attacking a position in the Bori Valley held by Babari Khan in person, there was a slight hesitation on the part of the leading ranks to face the precipitous cliffs from which the enemy were delivering a well-aimed fire. Mauladad immediately sprang to the front waving his famous tulwar and so inspired the men that they captured the position with a rush.

It might be considered disloyal to hint at anything like "hesitancy" in the record of a gallant battalion, but there are few among the many hundreds of thousands who have been under fire during the past twenty years who have not experienced that unpleasant moment of hesitation.

The Battalion returned to Peshawar in February, 1878, and in November of the same year were again on the move, this time as part of the Peshawar Field Force under that famous old soldier, General Sir Sam Browne, V.C., known to many young soldiers of the present day by the comfortable and practical belt he devised for the use of officers in the field.

Judging by old photographs, the clumsy device of the belt, with long slings for the scabbard and no shoulder supports, was in use up to this period.

The 1st Brigade, to which the 20th was allotted, was commanded by another well-known soldier, also a V.C., Sir Herbert Macpherson. The operations lasted till February, 1881, when the Battalion marched with the remainder of the Brigade to Togh. A month later it was off again to Waziristan, returning to Bannu in April, after passing through Spinwam and Razmak. If those old men could rise from their graves and see Razmak as it is to-day they would be rather astonished.

During the Afghan War the Battalion took part in the capture of Ali Masjid, operations against the Orakzais, and was with the Zaimukht Field Force under another V.C., General Tytler, but it took no part in any particularly dramatic episode.

Discipline among officers was very different in those days. To-day it is rather an exceptional affair to place another officer under arrest, but at the time of the Afghan War any loss of temper seemed to involve putting someone under arrest or actually drawing one's sword. At the conclusion of the operations, one battalion is said to have marched down the Khyber with all its officers under arrest except the colonel and the adjutant.

Belonging to this period is also the story of the fire-eating colonel who chased his second-in-command off parade with drawn sword while the battalion stood easy and betted on the event.

A senior officer of the 20th was placed under arrest, whereupon the Native officers went in a body to the Commanding Officer imploring the restitution of the officer's sword, which they carried back in triumph to the offender's quarters.

3rd Battalion

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjabis in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—
Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—
Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain,
Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and
Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—
Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai
and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on ParaChamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul
Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of
Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in
Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—Kurnah, Es Sinn,
Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin
Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of
Kohat—Kurram Force.
- 1927 Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	C. H. Stockley, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	W. F. Haynes	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	C. Leslie-Smith	With 10th Bn.
Captain	D. Beanland	—
„	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	J. Wickham	With 11th Bn.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	E. C. Pine Coffin	—
„	M. Glover	With 10th Bn.
„	W. D. Joyce	With Assam Rifles.
„	C. J. Hathaway	Staff Captain, 4th Brigade, Quetta.
„	R. P. Beamish	—
„	G. R. Pouncey	Adjutant.
„	C. F. S. Langridge	—
„	C. C. Furney	—
„	G. F. M. Stray, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	H. Dracott	With S.W. Scouts.
„	A. C. Wilson	—
Lieut.	J. G. Davis	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ahmed Din, <i>I.O.M.</i>	—
Subadar	Muhabbat Khan ...	—
„	Dalel Singh ...	—
„	Mohd. Khan ...	—
„	Tokhar Chand ...	—
„	Bahadur Sher ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Prem Singh ...	—
„	Mian Khan ...	—
„	Muhammad Sarwar ...	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Zafaran ...	Head Clerk.
„	Sultan Khan ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Negi Ram ...	—
„	Bhagat Ram ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Hari Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Mohd. Khan ...	Educational Officer.
„	Kartar Singh ...	—
„	Sher Singh ...	—
„	Ghulamat Khan ...	—
„	Gulzara Singh ...	—
„	Sher Wali ...	—
„	Udham Singh ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Kanhaya Ram, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Jaswant Singh ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The year on the whole has been uneventful, the Battalion carrying out the duties of garrison battalion in Fort Sandeman and providing garrisons for the posts on the Loralai road. Of these posts, three—namely, Murgha, Lakaband and Zarozei were handed over thankfully to the Zhob Militia during the second half of September. A fourth, Manikhsa, was not handed over until just before Brigade training at the end of October.

About this time all ranks were eagerly anticipating the departure of the 4/10th Baluch Regiment on relief by the 4/1st Punjab Regiment from Jhansi, not from any desire to see the last of the Baluchis, but to occupy the well-built new lines they were vacating and to hand over to the 4/1st the hovels then occupied.

Company training was carried out between the middle of April and the end of May at Pirwani Camp, near Lakaband, companies going into camp in succession, post garrisons being relieved where necessary to enable them to train with their companies.

In July the new organization of three rifle companies and a machine gun company was introduced. The old Dogra ("D") Company being broken up, one platoon going to the Sikh Company and two to "B" (Pathan) Company in place of two platoons of Yusufzais transferred to the 1st Battalion. "C" Company remained all Punjab Musalmans, but went well over strength with a draft under Subadar Mohd. Khan from the 1st Battalion. Old "D" Company became "D" (M.G.) Company, formed from the M.G. Platoon, from "H.Q." Wing, made up to strength by transfers from rifle companies.

The old Afridi Platoon from "B" Company transferred practically *en bloc* to the local railway police.

The Battalion went into camp for training at Brunj on the Zhob River during the last week of September, returning to Fort Sandeman on October 5th. The detachment at Manikhsa joined the Battalion for this training, being relieved by two platoons of the 4/10th Baluch Regiment under Jemadar Mohabbat Khan, late of the 1st Battalion.

The camp was not a comfortable one, owing to the masses of mosquitoes present, but some of the British officers got some good fishing.

This camp was the first opportunity the Battalion had had of trying out the new organization in mountain warfare, and some interesting problems arose. On return to cantonment, the effects of the mosquitoes became evident daily in the sick parades, large numbers of men going down with malaria.

Brigade training took place in the Manikhwa Valley from October 29th to November 5th, the units taking part being, besides ourselves, the 2/7th Gurkhas and 6th Mountain Battery. There being only sufficient water for the Gurkhas and Gunners at Manikhwa, we camped at Hassuband six miles away, which meant an additional ten miles or so daily for the first two days. The camp, though chilly, was very comfortable, however, and the extra marching was a blessing in disguise, as by weeding out the malaria weaklings, it enabled the Battalion to do a double march in from training without casualties, thereby missing a very chilly night passed by the Gurkhas at Kapip.

When Fort Sandeman was built in a nala bed the possibilities of an abnormal spate were apparently not taken into consideration. Up to last year, there were no serious results. The summer rains this year, however, did not play the game and the resulting spate broke the bund. All the garrison were hurried out with sacks, boxes, etc., to stem the flood, which threatened some new lines under construction, a glorious opportunity, which was not lost, for Quartermasters to square their packing material accounts.

Nothing of note has occurred in the shikar line, but the Commanding Officer brought back a couple of good bara singh from Kashmir. Stray is at present somewhere in the C.P., and from his letters appears to be doing great execution, especially among tiger.

“ FIFTY YEARS AGO.”

JOWAKI EXPEDITION, 1877 (MEDAL AND CLASP).

The Battalion formed part of the punitive force sent against the Jowaki Afridis, in 1877. The Battalion marched

from Peshawur to Fort Mackeson to join the 1st Brigade on November 30th. On December 4th the Brigade advanced into the Jowaki country by the Kandao Pass, thereby turning the Sarghasha Pass, which was then occupied by the 2nd Brigade. The force bivouacked on the ridge for the night. On December 5th the Battalion and the 51st Foot returned via the Kandao to the foot of the Sarghasha Pass. The Battalion was employed on road-making. On December 6th, 7th and 8th villages in the Bori Valley were destroyed. On December 17th the force returned to Peshawur. On December 24th two companies returned to Sarghasha and furnished an escort of fifty rifles to the 4th Hazara Mountain Battery operating with the 2nd Brigade. This detachment took part in the attack on Pustawani on the 24th. On January 1st the force withdrew to Sarghasha, advancing again into the enemy's country on January 15th. On January 18th the force withdrew to the Kohat side, returning to Peshawur by the Kohat Pass. Half-Battalion reliefs took place between Peshawur and Sarghasha up to March 5th, 1878, when operations ceased, but the Battalion was not actively engaged during this period.

AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80 (MEDAL).

In December, 1879, the Battalion was ordered to join the force holding the Khyber line of communications. On December 14th Headquarters and part of the Battalion under Colonel O'Bryen left Peshawur for the Khyber. Gandamak was reached on December 22nd, detachments being left at Rozabad on December 21st and Fort Battye on December 22nd. The Battalion went into perimeter camp at Safed Sang (close to Gandamak). The remainder of the Battalion arrived on December 29th. The Battalion was employed on this sector of the line of communications until the middle of March, 1880. Detachments were furnished to Pezwan (west of Gandamak) and Jelallabad. The cold was intense, and Colonel O'Bryen and Capt. Hare both died of pneumonia about this time. An inspection report about that time comments on the great mortality in the Battalion. On March 14th the Battalion marched from Gandamak towards Cabul, leaving a detachment at Jugdulluk. On

the 16th the Battalion reached Sehbaba. The Battalion was divided between these two posts for the remainder of the war (third section of line of communications). There were daily convoys and escorts. On June 19th a guard, under Lance-Naik Wuream Singh, on convoy duty between Jagdallak and Pezwan was attacked. The Lance-Naik was killed. His place was taken by Sepoy Mullah Singh, who behaved with great gallantry and received immediate promotion to Lance-Naik.

In June a raiding party which consisted of one company of the Battalion, one company of Gurkhas and some cavalry, were sent to destroy some villages in the Tezin Valley. Owing to faulty political work, the enemy were fully aware of the operation, and the force found the hills strongly held. Lieut. Rattray was sent back with two sowars to get reinforcements. These arrived the following morning after a night march. The enemy were not very enterprising, for although they surrounded the column they remained at a distance and sniped. The village of Tezin was destroyed and the column withdrawn to Sehbaba. On July 29th the withdrawal from the Khyber commenced, and on August 16th the Battalion left Pezwan for India, finding rearguards to the vacating forces. The Battalion had no heavy fighting during the war but much arduous duty in heat and cold. The Jugdullak-Sehbaba sector included the celebrated Pari Durrah, where the 4th Battalion had a brisk encounter with the enemy.

The Subadar-Major at that time was Pir Baksh. He had served the Sikhs at Aliwal and Sobraon, and had subsequently, in 1846, taken service with the British. During an inspection at Jugdallak he was introduced to the Inspecting General, to whom he said, "Sahib I know you. We have met before." The General replied "How so?" Pir Baksh replied, "I was a sentry on your tent when you were a prisoner of the Sikhs and, being a Musalman, you tried to bribe me to let you escape." Pir Baksh was Subadar Major from 1861 to 1881 (twenty years).

4th Battalion

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 24th Punjabis in 1903; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1857 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Narinji in Eusafzai. |
| 1859-60 | <i>India.</i> —Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. |
| 1863 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Umbeyla. |
| 1878-9-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —2nd Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
Kabul—Kandahar March, 1880.
Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880. |
| 1888 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Hazara (Black Mountain). |
| 1897-98 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara. |
| 1900-01 | <i>China.</i> —Relief of Peking, August 14th, 1900. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>Egypt.</i> —Suez Canal.
1915-16 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Basra, Shaiba, Nasariya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut.
1917-18 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Euphrates Operations, Khan Baghdadi.
1918-19 <i>Salonika.</i>
1919 <i>South Russia.</i>
1919-20 <i>Anatolia.</i> —Ismid, June 15th, 1920. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. T. B. Minniken —

2nd-in-Command.

Bt. Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, *M.C.* —

Company Commanders.

Major B. A. Rudkin Supernumerary, 12 months' leave *ex* India, pending retirement, till 17/3/30.

„ C. H. Jackson Offg. 2nd-in-Command.

„ C. F. Scroope —

Captain H. Y. Huthwaite, *M.C.* —

Company Officers.

Captain G. P. T. Dean, *M.C.* Offg. Coy. Commander.

„ G. Salt Adjutant, East Coast Bn. A.F. (I), Vizagapatam.

„ A. B. Miller Kathiawar State Forces.

„ T. R. Lee With 10/14th Bn.

„ C. J. Attfield Adjutant.

„ A. P. Cunningham, *M.C.* Offg. Coy. Commander.

„ H. G. P. Stubbs With 11/14th Territorials.

„ P. E. C. J. Gwyn —

„ J. C. Cotton —

„ J. Exshaw —

„ P. H. M. Cann —

„ J. R. Booth Quartermaster.

Lieut. N. Ramsay Signal Officer.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Pirthi Chand, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Sarfraz Khan ...	—
"	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	T.B.
"	Shamsher Singh ...	—
"	Mohd. Sayid ...	T.B.
"	Feroze Khan ...	—
"	Ghagha Singh ...	—
"	Gurdit Singh ...	—
"	Mehr Singh ...	Educational Officer.
"	Mohd. Ashraf ...	—
Jemadar	Khadam Khan ...	—
"	Said Akbar ...	T.B., seconded.
"	Nadar Khan, <i>M.S.M.</i> ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
"	Karam Khan ...	Seconded, A.S.P.T.
"	Atta Mohd. Shah ...	Head Clerk.
"	Nur Mohammad ...	—
"	Nathu Ram ...	—
"	Bahadur Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
"	Ghulam Haider ...	—
"	Jai Singh ...	Seconded — Assistant Instructor at the S.A.S. (Pachmarhi Wing).
"	Mehar Singh ...	—
"	Shukar Singh ...	T.B.
"	Bansi Ram ...	—
"	Hayat Mohd. ...	—
"	Abdul Rashid ...	—
"	Hari Singh ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

This is the third year the Battalion has spent in Secunderabad, and we look forward to one more before transferring our activities to Waziristan—a move hailed with delight by our last joined, but received with somewhat mixed feelings by our, sad to relate, increasing number of married officers. We have not yet heard to what part of Waziristan we are going, but already there are speculations as to how many grass widows Bannu can accommodate.

It has been a quiet year on the whole devoted as far as work goes to the usual round culminating in Brigade Training. This year the latter has been performed from barracks necessitated by a dry year and scarcity of water, a weary business, entailing as it did, so many miles of marching daily to the scene of operations. The last two days' work involved nights in bivouacs with a minimum of transport. A very disturbed night on outposts sandwiched between two withdrawals under trying circumstances merely whetted the men's appetite for the counter-stroke against a brigade of cavalry when, unfortunately, operations ceased and we had to be content with the laurels already gained.

Our last year's annual report received at the end of Battalion training was extremely satisfactory and encouraged us to show our Brigadier that we expect yet one more good one before he vacates his command.

Major Scroope found time during three months' leave this year to raid various South of England tennis tournaments with his usual success. Meantime, in Secunderabad, Major Jackson and Capt. Cotton, after an exciting match in the finals with the 3/6th Rajputana Rifles (replayed three times owing to darkness intervening before the conclusion), won the Secunderabad Area Inter-Regimental Doubles.

For the last year we have been unfortunate again in being unable to find a full polo team, so that our polo players have had to content themselves with station games and tournaments in composite teams. Capt. Booth continues to derive profitable amusement as a Gentleman Rider at Secunderabad Gymkhana Meetings.

Social activities this year were enlivened by H.E. The Viceroy's and Lady Irwin's visit to Hyderabad, when for three days the whole of our little social world was in a flutter, and even our most determined bachelors, undeterred by the edict which went forth for dark lounge suits, were seen at the Hyderabad Residency Garden Party dodging the bright young things dressed in the very latest modes from Paris. The Resident and Lady Barton were also extremely generous with their invitations to a ball at the same place on the following evening.

This year we said good-bye with the greatest regret to Lieut.-Colonel C. W. J. Smith, *D.S.O.*, who for the four years since he joined us on appointment as Commandant, has devoted himself singleheartedly and with the utmost energy to the welfare of the Regiment. Those of us who sometimes in hot weather and soul-destroying days felt like "kicking against the pricks," look back now and realize what he has done for us, realize too that the Colonel never demanded from us a tithe of the work which he did himself, a fact endorsed by those who lived in his bungalow and were accustomed to be awakened periodically in the small hours of the morning by the sound of his typewriter hammering as if the world depended on it. We all wish Colonel Smith the maximum enjoyment of a well-earned rest.

"FIFTY YEARS AGO."

During the Second Afghan War a number of Battle Honours were granted for specific battles or actions and most Punjab Units bear on their Colours one or more of these.

The general Battle Honour, "Afghanistan, 1878-80," which is seen on the Colours of so many units of the Indian Army, was earned not by one specific action, but by much hard and dull work.

There was a constant convoy and escort work, frequent small brushes with the enemy, and one may imagine that life was rather monotonous. During the end of 1878, throughout 1879 and up to March, 1880, the lot of the 24th was cast in the area between Jamrud, the Bazar Valley and the Kabul lines of communication up to Lataband.

It was not till March, 1880, that the 24th went on to Kabul, in which area they remained until selected to form part of Lord Roberts' force which made the famous Kabul-to-Kandahar march and subsequently fought the Battle of Kandahar. These operations have been described in detail in various books ; consequently, in this brief account, two short stories of incidents in the career of the Battalion during 1879-80 will be given.

Story No. 1 gives a brief account of the first Victoria Cross gained by an officer attached to the 24th (the second one being awarded to Capt. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, at the Malakand, 1897).

Story No. 2 gives an account of a " brush " with tribesmen.

STORY NO. 1.

During the Bazar Valley expedition, while the 24th was camped at China, a force was sent to meet and bring in a convoy from Ali Masjid. The rearguard was commanded by Capt. Stedman, 24th Punjab Infantry, and with him was Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.E., who was attached to the Regiment as a volunteer.

Heavy firing broke out in the rear. Capt. Stedman, looking round, saw a small party of the 13th B.L., who were escorting the post, galloping towards him.

Capt. Stedman, Lieut. Hart and a few sepoy immediately ran back and found a wounded Sowar of the 13th B.L., whose horse had been shot, surrounded by the enemy. The tribesmen were driven off and in spite of a heavy cross-fire the Sowar was rescued. The conduct of this small party was considered very gallant and a Court of Inquiry was held to investigate all the circumstances. As a result, Lieut. Hart was awarded the Victoria Cross and a Havildar and a sepoy of the 24th the Indian Order of Merit, while Capt. Stedman received a highly complimentary letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

STORY NO. 2.

At the conclusion of the Bazar Valley expedition the 24th returned to Jamrud. Among its duties was the provision of escorts for survey officers.

In February, 1879, sixty men under Subadar Sultan Singh were detailed as escort to Mr. G. B. Scott of the Survey Department. Mr. Scott and the escort proceeded to Fort Michni. It was decided to return to Michni daily after work owing to the doubtful attitude of the local tribesmen.

On February 28th Mr. Scott went out with twenty men, Sikhs and Punjabi Musalmans, under Havildar Karam Din.

He proceeded to Zankai, above which place was a peak which promised to be a good viewpoint. He ascended the peak with a Naik, four sepoy and a local malik, leaving the remainder of the escort below. After he had set up his plane table and had sketched for some time, the malik pointed out to him the approach of a considerable number of men. Mr. Scott thereupon decided to return to camp and while descending the hill several shots were fired at the party. Shortly after the return march was commenced, the tribesmen again fired on him and pressed the withdrawal. Accordingly ten men of the party were halted in a strong position, the remainder, the horses and Khalassis, were sent back under the Havildar to a position farther back pointed out by Mr. Scott. When the Havildar's party had arrived at their position Mr. Scott started to retire by five men at a time. The tribesmen on seeing the withdrawal commence followed up with increasing numbers and redoubled their fire. Naik Dewa Singh, with four sepoy, formed the rear party. Mr. Scott's group being in position Dewa Singh gave the order, "Retire at the double." As they started to do so, a number of swordsmen leapt out from among some rocks in their rear and attacked them. Dewa Singh knocked one man down with his clubbed rifle. Sepoy Sarup Singh shot another, Sepoy Dia Singh was killed at once. Sepoy Khan Mahomed tripped and fell and was thought to have been killed. But three of the party got away and joined Mr. Scott in rear. The retirement continued closely followed up. Soon after Naik Dewa Singh was seriously wounded. Mr. Scott and a sepoy endeavoured to carry the wounded Naik, while the latter's rifle was carried by Sepoy Mian Singh. After proceeding thus for a short way Mr. Scott tripped on the rough ground and all three fell. At this moment a body of swordsmen again attacked, but were

driven off, Mr. Scott having to use his revolver. It was then found that Dewa Singh was dead. The party continued to withdraw and it was discovered that Mian Singh was missing, the number thus being reduced to six. In the end Mr. Scott succeeded in rejoining Havildar Karam Din's party and the whole escort returned to Michni.

The casualties appeared to be four killed and one wounded. However, Khan Mahomed, believed killed at the first onset, arrived in camp in the evening. He had a badly sprained foot and sword cuts on the arms. The tribesmen had spared his life on discovering that he was a Mohammedan, but had taken his rifle. Next day Mian Singh was found and brought in. He had a bad wound in the foot which had disabled him, but he still had with him both his own and Dewa Singh's rifle.

The actual casualties were thus two killed and three wounded.

Continued from page 10

Designation altered to 40th Regiment (Shajehanpur) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1890 ; 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1892 ; 40th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 40th Pathans in 1903 ; 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

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|---------|--|
| 1904 | <i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Tibet. |
| 1908 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>B.E.F., France.</i> —2nd Battle of Ypres,
1915—St. Julien, Aubers, France and
Flanders, 1915. |
| | 1916-18 <i>East Africa.</i> —Dar-es-Salaam—Narun-
gombe. |
| | 1919 <i>Afghanistan.</i> |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Lieut.-Col.	A. R. O. Mallock	Commandant.
Major	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i>	2nd-in-Command.
„	F. C. G. Campbell, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Leave, <i>ex</i> India, P.A., pending retirement.
„	B. H. Bonham Carter ...	Company Commander.
Captain	M. Hurford Jones ...	Cantt. Department (on probation).
„	W. F. Charter, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Company Commander.
„	K. C. B. Dawes	—
„	H. K. Percy Smith ...	—
„	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i>	With 10th Bn.
„	W. A. Putnam	—
„	G. C. G. Lewis	—
„	G. F. S. Keating	South Waziristan Scouts.
„	R. H. H. Scott	Quartermaster.
„	T. L. T. Miller	Adjutant.
Lieut.	R. T. Mills	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Sher Afzal	—
Subadar	Khadi Sher Bahadur	—
„	Ali Akbar	—
„	Surain Singh	—
„	Chowdri Khan	—
„	Kabul Singh	—
„	Sucha Singh	—
„	Maghar Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Mian Khan	—
Jemadar	Fateh Khan	With 11/14th Punjab Regt.
„	Harnam Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Khazan Singh	—
„	Kapura	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Khan Beg	—
„	Santa Singh	—
„	Chur Singh	—
„	Mohd. Khan	Education Jemadar.
„	Nadar Khan	—
„	Salah Mohd.	With 10th Bn.
„	Lall Chand	—
„	Barkat Shah	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Sardar Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion remained at Kingsway Camp, Delhi, carrying out the duties of guards over H.E. The Viceroy and H.E. The Commander-in-Chief until the end of March, 1929. They then moved to their barracks in Delhi Cantonments, twelve miles distance, and glad they were to do so, as the weather was getting uncomfortably hot to be under canvas.

Before moving out the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief honoured the Battalion by dining with them in the Officers' Mess; and before his departure for Simla, the Viceroy showed his appreciation of the fact they had supplied his guard by presenting a cigarette case to a British officer, walking-stick to an Indian officer and medal to a Sepoy. Letters of appreciation of the work done by the guards were also received from the Commander-in-Chief and from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Cantonments did not appear attractive on arrival, nor has it improved much on acquaintance. Bare and immature, bordered on three sides by bare rocky hills, it is too near Delhi to be a separate station, and too far to be convenient for games, etc. With the exception of regimental hockey grounds and one or two private tennis courts, officers have to search for their games elsewhere. Those visitors who picture Delhi as a place with a perfect climate would be sadly disillusioned in June and July. The supply of dust seemed inexhaustible, and that coupled with the almost total failure of the monsoon, made the hot weather anything but pleasant. But the Battalion kept very cheery and fit. A lot of hockey was played, and thanks to the generosity of the Brigade Commander, who presented a cup, an interesting little inter-Company and Squadron Tournament was played. Matches in lighter vein were also indulged in, and considerable amusement was caused by a match between the eleven most senior officers of the Battalion against a similar team from the Central India Horse. There was also a hot-weather Golf Competition, and in the Inter-Brigade (Regimental Pairs) our representatives were only defeated in the finals by the Staff.

During the cold weather there has not been much time for games outside the Battalion, but the hockey team has

managed a certain number of matches with local teams, of which there are a great number in Old Delhi, and got into the semi-finals of the New Delhi Hockey Tournament. This was considered a good performance in view of the high standard of hockey displayed by many of the competing teams. Owing to the failure of the monsoon shooting has practically ceased to exist in the vicinity of Delhi, and it is necessary to go farther and farther afield. As far as the officers of the Battalion are concerned, interest in this branch of sport has waned since a party, starting at 4 a.m. and driving out some fifty miles, found a small fleet of cars already parked on the only jhil.

As regards training, Individual and Weapon Training was carried out during the hot weather, and as soon as the cooler weather approached Collective training was begun. On the return of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, the Battalion once more supplied their guards, but the opportunity was seized of their both being on tour to get in a short but instructive bout of Battalion training.

The re-organization is a *fait accompli*, and much to the satisfaction of all concerned the platoon organization was accepted and the Dogras retained in the Battalion.

The Battalion has the distinction, with the 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders, of being the first unit to mount guard over the Viceroy in his new house at New Delhi, which he is occupying this year for the first time. Twice a week there is a ceremonial guard mounting on the lines of that done at Buckingham Palace, and the Pipes of the Battalion take turns with the Pipes and Band of the Gordons on this parade. It is a most effective parade.

The date for the presentation of Colours by the Commander-in-Chief has been fixed for February 26th. The occasion is being fittingly celebrated by asking British officers and other ranks connected with the Battalion to attend, and a series of functions are being arranged for them.

TEA PARTY.

The Annual Tea Party of the 5th Battalion was held at Gatti's Restaurant in the Strand on June 5th, the day following the Regimental Dinner, and was much enjoyed

by all. The following were able to attend:—Major and Mrs. Waters, Capt. and Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Preston, Major and Mrs. Bonham Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, Miss Forgensen, Capt. Miller, Lieut.-Col. Tyndall, Major Segar, Capt. Dawes, Capt. Lewis.

It was decided to hold the Gathering on the afternoon of the day of the Regimental Dinner next year.

Some of those present at the Tea Party were able to attend the wedding, on June 6th, in Portman Square, of Capt. Miller and Miss Forgensen, and to drink the health of the happy couple afterwards at a bright and hospitable reception.

“THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”

After two very pleasant years in Quetta, the Battalion once more returned to the frontier, proceeding by route march to Fort Sandeman in 1895. A number of posts, one as distant as 120 miles, had to be taken over, so that during the whole of the stay at Fort Sandeman, it was never together as a whole.

Apart from a certain amount of activity due to local raiding parties, little of incident occurred at this outpost, with the exception of one startling affair which resulted in the death of two British officers, one a Royal Engineer and the other a Cavalry officer.

The garrison Mess-house at Fort Sandeman is built on one of the smaller hills which rise out of the plain, and has at one end of it a billiard-room with windows running along two sides. The Battalion had, with tremendous difficulty, owing to the nature of the road, brought a billiard table with it from Quetta, and practically every officer in the garrison was engaged in playing on it one evening in the October of 1895. Suddenly rifle fire opened on them through one of the windows. The first two shots fired mortally wounded the officers mentioned above, while a third struck the Adjutant of the Regiment in the right wrist. After firing these three shots, the murderer, who was one of the guard on the Mess, ran down the steps and proceeded to fire into the regimental quarter-guard, wounding the sentry there. Having expended his available

ammunition he was breaking his rifle on the grindstone of the adjacent armourer's shop, when he was arrested by the Havildar-Major who had most pluckily walked him up in the darkness. The motive for this crime was never discovered, and still remains a mystery, but it cast a very deep shadow at the time.

In April, 1897, the Regiment finished with its frontier experiences for some time to come, and marched via the Gomal Pass down to Rawalpindi. A certain amount of alarm was felt by the local and other authorities as to the attitude of the Regiment during the campaign of 1897, embracing as it did practically the entire frontier. A remarkable proof, however, of the loyalty of the men was evinced by the fact that at the commencement of the fighting, every reservist in the Regiment, although not called up, returned to Headquarters to volunteer for active service. Unfortunately their services could not be utilized, since, necessarily owing to its composition, there was no hope of the Battalion participating as a unit.

10th Battalion

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjabis in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Yusufzai.
1858–59 *India.*—Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh.
1862–63 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Jynteah Field Force.
1867–68 *Abysinnia.*
1878–79–80 *Afghanistan.*—Matun—Shutargardan Pass.
1881 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mahsud-Waziri Expedition.
1896 *Soudan.*—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin).
1897–99 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914–20 *N.W. Frontier of India.*
1915 Operations against the Mohmands.
1917 Operations in South Waziristan.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1918 Palestine.
Army of the Black Sea.
1920 Ismid.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>King's Commissioned Officers.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	D. E. Knollys, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	Commandant.
Major	C. Leslie-Smith ...	2nd-in-Command.
Captain	M. Glover ...	Company Commander.
"	T. Fleming ...	Company Commander.
"	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	Adjutant.
"	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Company Commander.
"	C. F. S. Langridge ...	Company Officer.
"	V. C. Tweedy ...	Company Commander.
"	P. H. M. Cann ...	Company Commander.
Lieut.	G. S. Dhillon ...	Company Officer.
"	G. E. Foster ...	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1930.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Hon. Lieut.	Bal Singh, Bahadur, <i>I.O.M.</i>	Subadar-Major.
Subadar	Gulistan	—
„	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	Subadar Instructor.
„	Muhammad Said	—
„	Khushal Khan	—
„	Maghar Singh	—
„	Bahadur Sher	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Abdullah ...	Jemadar Head Clerk.
„	Gulbar	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Banta Singh	—
„	Fateh Muhammad ...	Jemadar Instructor.
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Muzaffar Hussain ...	Educational Jemadar.
„	Salah Muhammad ...	—
„	Shukar Singh	—
„	Udham Singh	—
„	Kanhiya Ram	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Said Akbar	I.T.F. Staff.
„	Fateh Khan	I.T.F. Staff.
„	Sultan Khan	I.T.F. Staff.
„	Sultaj	I.T.F. Staff.

BATTALION NOTES.

Those who know Ferozepore, but have not seen it for some time, will be surprised to hear that a new Indian Military Hospital has been built (at the expense of the Training Battalion parade ground), but will not be in the least surprised to hear that, for various reasons, it is unlikely that it will be taken into use for some years to come. Greatest wonder of all, the Training Battalion lines are being rebuilt. The M.E.S. have actually started dumping materials for a part of the lines which is least required. The process of rebuilding will, for financial reasons, be extended over a period of about three years—as far as can at present be foreseen.

The re-organization of active battalions, necessitating the elimination of one rifle company and the expansion of the M.G. Platoon into a M.G. Company, entailed a certain amount of juggling with classes. At the end of it all the Punjab Musalmans have been still further reduced. To add insult to injury, some optimist (or joker) from the Jhelum District recently offered to provide P.M. recruits in any numbers and of any rank, family, or standard of education, from jemadars to failed B.As. Some of the Punjab Musalmans of the 2nd Battalion have been with no less than four battalions of the Regiment within the space of just over a year—viz., 2nd, 1st, 3rd and 10th.

Owing to the usual flood of recruits about the beginning of the year, it is found very difficult to spare instructors to take part in the annual hockey and athletics. Training is essential, and that is where the real difficulty arises in the Training Battalion—the whole day is occupied with recruits. The hockey team, which included Capts. Kidd, Sheehan and Langridge, managed to get as far as the finals of the District Tournament, in which it was beaten 2—1 after a replay by No. 3 Company I.C.H. The latter team plays in all the big tournaments in Lahore.

The Battalion gained first and third places in the Individual Championship (Indian) at the Brigade Rifle Meeting.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel L. M. Heath, *C.I.E.*, *M.C.*, left the Battalion in July to take over officiating command of the 1st Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment, Major C. Leslie-Smith being appointed officiating second-in-command of this Battalion

in his place. Shortly after his appointment the latter officer won the Hill Vase, the most coveted trophy of the Gulmarg golfing season.

The Armistice Day parade at the Regimental Memorial was somewhat complicated this year, owing to the inclusion of the British troops of the garrison, the parade being under the Brigade Commander. The ceremony of mounting guards and placing wreaths on the Memorials was carried out as usual.

No. 1 Company won the Fane Shield after having been runners-up for several years. It did not retain it in the following year's competition, No. 4 Company winning from Nos. 3 and 1 Companies after a very exciting finish. The Fane Shield Competition now coincides with the calendar year, hence the results for two years in these notes.

The placings were as follows :—

			1928-29	1929
1st	...	...	No. 1 Coy.	No. 4 Coy.
2nd	...	...	No. 2 Coy.	No. 3 Coy.
3rd	...	...	No. 5 Coy.	No. 1 Coy.
4th	...	...	No. 3 Coy.	No. 2 Coy.
5th	...	...	No. 4 Coy.	No. 5 Coy.

The number of times the Fane Shield has been won by individual companies is as follows :—

No. 2 Company	...	Four times.
No. 4 Company	...	Twice.
No. 3 Company	...	Once.
No. 5 Company	...	Once.
No. 1 Company	...	Once.

Class " B " Reservists were called up in November. The old men are rapidly disappearing from this class. Class " A " come up in January, 1930.

The Reservists Training Staff has been provided this year by the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the former supplying the Muhammadan quota, the latter the Hindu, the British officers supervising being Capts. N. V. Hart and N. B. Swash.

The Battalion passed fewer individuals to active battalions than the previous year. This was due to the necessity for reducing establishments on re-organization.

Numbers enrolled during the year : 430.

Numbers drafted to active battalions : 394.

“FIFTY YEARS AGO.”

In the autumn of 1870 the armament of the Battalion was changed by the issue of the Enfield rifle, which supplied the fire power until 1875, when it was replaced by the Snider rifle, for which valise equipment was issued in the following year.

In the autumn of 1876 occurred one of those rare fatalities resulting in the death of a British officer, when Lieut. Harris was shot dead on the range by a Pathan sepoy who had been checked for some fault, lost his temper, and vented his rage by murdering the British officer.

During the first phase of the Afghan War in 1879 the Battalion formed part of the Kurram Field Force under the personal command of General Roberts, and was present at Matun when a heavy attack on the camp was repulsed.

The usual skirmishes between forage party guards and local tribesmen were a frequent occurrence, and one occasion a prize of fifty fat Dumbas was secured. Rumour reached the men that the Commissariat Officer, who happened to be a friend of the Battalion, intended taking over the sheep to supplement the meat ration, and in the course of dinner that night in the Mess he remarked on the excellent saddle of mutton which was the principal item of the menu. Next morning, when he came round for the sheep, he found only the fleeces. The Battalion had eaten the lot during the night !

After the temporary peace in the spring, the camp at Balesh Khel, about fifteen miles below Kurram, almost wiped out the Battalion with fever, and how it escaped can be read in records in the Training Battalion Mess. That winter it formed part of the garrison of the Shuturgurdan Pass, where it took part in some spirited fighting ; on one occasion a Jemadar of the 3rd Sikhs and Havildar Amir Khan (Subadar-Major in 1898-1901) having a race for an enemy's standard. As the senior officer the prize fell to the Jemadar, but Amir Khan obtained his promotion to Jemadar for gallantry in action.

Obituaries

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. W. G. RICHARDSON, K.C.B., C.S.I.

March 24th, 1929.

The old 21st lost a former Commandant by the death, on March 24th, 1929, of Lieut.-General Sir **Charles William Grant Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I.**, though his connection with the Regiment was not confined to the 21st, as he served in the 19th as a subaltern.

Educated at Ayr Academy and Dulwich College, he passed through Sandhurst in 1887, and was gazetted on February 11th, 1888, to the 2nd Bn. 9th Foot, The Norfolk Regiment, with whom he immediately saw service in the Chin Hills Expedition of the Burma War of 1888-89.

Transferring to the Indian Staff Corps in 1893, he was posted to the 19th Punjab Infantry, but was on service in a staff capacity in Waziristan in 1894.

In 1897 an interpretership in Russian was added to his qualifications, and in 1899 he passed into the Staff College at Camberley, whence he proceeded to South Africa and served on the Staff during 1900-01. Appointed to the Army Headquarter Staff in India in 1903, he served continuously in various appointments, both in India and at the War Office, including Secretary to Lord Nicholson's "Army-in-India Committee," until he joined the 21st Punjabis in 1913 as second-in-command and succeeded Colonel V. B. Fane as commandant in December, 1914.

Called up to Army Headquarters, Simla, as G.S.O.1 in March, 1915, he became D.A.G. in November of the same year, and transferred to the "Q" side as D.Q.M.G. in October, 1917, where he remained until December, 1920.

As a staff officer of the highest qualifications, he was retained at Army Headquarters in charge of most important work with the promise he should be given a field command, for which he desperately yearned, as soon as a suitable replacement was available. Transferred from the "G"

to the "A" branch instead of going afield, he was again disappointed by a move to the "Q" branch, and when he did proceed overseas it was too late.

One who served under him writes as follows :—" He was splendid to work with and everyone loved him. Extremely able with a wide knowledge and understanding, quick to grasp the essential points of a case, and with a ready pen he was the ideal staff officer. It was an education to take a crude bit of work in to him, see it rapidly licked into shape and finally emerge an intelligent clearly-worded minute.

" Kindly and sympathetic, he was always ready to advise and encourage, and the knowledge that one could count on his ungrudging help perhaps made some of us too ready to take the short cut of asking him to solve our difficulties rather than worry them out for ourselves. His judgment was always sound, and his criticism constructive, and he was more than generous in giving his juniors credit for any good work they did.

" Possessing a keen sense of humour, the submission of cases often proved a happy interlude when, from the most portentous and harassing files, bristling with thunders of Financial Advisers and Members of Council, he would seldom fail to extract some gem to break the dull monotony of the office work. He was D.A.G. at a time when we were all very much on edge, and it is impossible to say how much those who had the privilege of serving under him owed to his example and help."

To his well-earned C.S.I. he sometimes jokingly referred as a most appropriate reward for a " **C**onfounded **S**linger of **I**nk," but despite a District Command at Karachi and later at Poona, with the award of the C.B. to be enhanced into K.C.B. in 1925, when he was also promoted Lieutenant-General, he was a sorely disappointed man.

He felt the changeable climate of England a great deal, and one of his letters ends " Under snow here—nine inches last night. Beastly cold. Oh! for the Shining East!" and there is little doubt that the strain of those strenuous war years undermined his health and culminated in his sudden death.

A staunch friend, a lovable man, and a very perfect Scottish gentleman.—R.I.P.

HON. CAPTAIN (SUBADAR-MAJOR) WARYAM SINGH,
Sardar Bahadur, 1/21st Punjabis.

July 4th, 1929.

With the death of Subadar-Major **Waryam Singh** on July 4th, 1929, aged about 63 years, passes another link with the old 21st Punjabis, with which battalion he served, with one short exception, for the whole of his thirty-five years' service in the Army.

Enrolled in 1884 he was promoted Naik in 1894, Havildar in March, 1896, Jemadar in July, 1896, Subadar in 1899 and Subadar-Major in 1916.

His war services began with the detachment sent to the 26th Punjabis, an old link battalion, when it spent a hot but immobile summer at Suakin during the Dongola Expedition of 1896. Thereafter he spent several years on the North-West Frontier, including the operations in Swat, Utman Khel and Buner in 1897-98, Mohmand in 1908, and again in the same neighbourhood in 1915, when he was wounded.

Awarded the First Class Order of British India in 1917, he retired with the rank of Honorary Captain in 1919, with an additional award of two squares of land in recognition of his long and meritorious service, more especially during the latter part of the Great War, when, with the battalion overseas, much of the smooth working of the Depot was due to his influence with all ranks.

Well educated, Waryam Singh was one of the type of that special product of the Indian Army—a "Nature's Gentleman"—whose hospitality and genial kind-heartedness are a happy memory to many of his British comrades in arms.—Vale !

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.

The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., Peters, Rusper, Sussex.
- ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. C. C., 10, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.
- (20) ANSTEY, Capt. D., I.A.S.C., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Karachi.

60

B

- (21) BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove.
- (40) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 116a, Western Road, Brighton.

C

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (5) CAMPBELL, Major F. G. C., M.C., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, N.B.
- (40) CHARLES, Capt. F. D., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co. Bombay.
- (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.
- (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Carn Cottage, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
- (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

- (40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Commanding 11th Bn. 17th Dogra Regiment (I.T.F.)
Jullundur.
- (22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., *V.C.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*, Whitehaven, Great Shelford,
Cambs.
- (21) COX, Col. A. D., 5, Castlemain Avenue, Bournemouth East.
- (24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Witley Lodge, Camberley, Surrey.

D

- (19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., *C.M.G.*, Hollow Hill, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
- (21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, I.F.S.
- (22) DREW, Capt. J. D., Kenbrook, Starcross, Exeter, Devon.
- (20) DUNLOP, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Dunskeig, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (20) DUNSTERVILLE, Major-Gen. L. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, Swill Bridge, Watchet, Somerset.

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E

- (4) EVANS, Rev. E. A., Belvidere Lane, Shrewsbury, Salop.
- (20) ELLIOTT, Major P. W., Oakleigh, Godstone, Surrey.
- (40) ELLIS, Capt. H. C., c/o Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

F

- (20) FINNIS, Lieut.-Col. B. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's & King's) Branch, 6, Pall Mall,
London, S.W.1.
- (20) FORDHAM, Brigadier W. M., *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, Commanding 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
- (40) FOWLE, Major T. C., *C.B.E.*, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd. (G.I.), 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street,
Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- (22) FURNEY, Col. J. L., *C.B.*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London,
S.W.1.

G

- (24) GAULT, Rev. C., I, Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.
- (19) GIPPS, W. F., Esq., 26, Grasmere Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.
- (40) GLASFURD, Col. A. F. R., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.
- (40) GRAVES, Col. S. H. P., Victoria Club, Jersey, C.I.

H

- (19) HAY, Major-Gen. C. J. B., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Flagstaff House, Karachi, Sind, India.
- (21) HEPWORTH, Capt. M. A., 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch).
- (22) HIND, Capt. H. W., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lumley Cottage, Cheam, Surrey.
- (2) HORNSBY, Major R. W., Plymstock, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Kent.

52

J

- (40) JEPSON, Capt. S., c/o The "Times of India Illustrated," Bombay.
- (40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thaymude Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
- (21) JOHNSTON, Capt. R., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (19) JONES, M. Rowland, Esq., Oribi Ridge, P.O. Klipp Koppie, via Nelspruit, E. Transvaal.
- (21) JONES, Rev. H. I. K., Highcroft, Birch Hill, Llangelollen, North Wales.
- (21) JONES, Capt. C. M. Percy, Linden Beeches Cottage, Bradbourne Park Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

L

- (40) LEE, Major M. G., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.

M

- (20) MCCLEVERTY, Lieut.-Col. P. H., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1
- (1) MACRAE, Lieut.-Col. J. C., *D.S.O.*, c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W.1.
- (24) MCWATERS, Col. H. C., *D.S.O.*, Homewood, Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset.
- (40) MAGNUS, Lieut. B. J., 20, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2.
- (21) MOYLE, Lieut. J. N. McF., Pelistree, Aurania Avenue, Norwich.
- (40) MUNN, Major F. L. R., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Assistant Director of Prisons, P.O. Box. 420, Nairobi, Kenya.
- (19) MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. C. C. R., Warwick House, Littlehampton, Sussex.
- (21) MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., *D.S.O.*, Elmhurst, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.

O

- (40) OGILVIE, Major-Gen. Sir W. H., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *K.H.P.*, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

P

- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. C. H. K., *M.C.*, East Gate, Warwick.
- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. W. W. A., Mousakandi Group, Gammaduwa, Ceylon.

R

- (20) RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, The United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (24) RAWLINS, Col. A. K., *C.I.E.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, "Les Closeaux," Erigné, Maine et Loire, France.
- (40) RIDGWAY, Brig.-Gen. R., *C.B.*, 5, Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.
- (21) ROWLEY, Capt. B. G., Royal Corps of Signals, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's Branch). London.

S

- (5) SEGAR, Major E., Southbourne, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.
 (20) SENIOR, Col. H. W. R., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (24) SKEEN, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.M.G.*, "Trinafour," Broadway, Worcs.
 (19) SMEETON, Capt. F. J., 42, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
 (4) SMITH, Lieut.-Col. C. W. J., *D.S.O.*, Robins Wood, Baughurst, Hants.
 (21) SMITHEE, Capt. W. H., c/o The Bank of Australasia, Collins Str., Melbourne, C.I., Victoria.
 (19) SOADY, Brig.-Gen. G., *C.M.G.*, Silverthorne, Tunbridge Wells.
 (19) STEWART, Capt. F. W., *M.C.*, *I.C.S.*, c/o The Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
 (22) STEWART, Lieut.-Col. R. J. T., *O.B.E.*, East India United Service Club, 16, St. James' Square, London, S.W.1.
 (20) ST. JOHN, Major-Gen. R. S., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, 111, Colehorne Court, London, S.W.5.

T

- (24) TANCRED, Lieut.-Col. J. Y., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (40) TEASDALE, D. G. W., Esq., *M.C.*, c/o The Allahabad Bank, Lahore, Punjab, India.
 (21) THOMSON, Capt. J. W., Valentia, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
 (40) THORNTON, Capt. R. T., *M.C.*, Lime Tree Farm, Petham, Canterbury.
 (40) TYNDALL, Lieut.-Col. H. S., *D.S.O.*, Greenhurst, Storrington, Sussex.

W

- (40) WADESON, Capt. H. H., North Phen, Mitcheldean, Glos.
 (22) WALLACE, Major C. W., Erles Coombe, Awbridge, Romsey, Hants.
 (21) WARDELL, Major C. V. G. M., Stonecroft, Richmond Road, Sherborne, Dorset.

- (40) WATERS, Major R. S., *O.B.E.*, Chancel End House, Heytesbury, Wilts.
 (22) WEBB, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, Awbridge House, Awbridge, near Romsey, Hants.
 (22) WILLIAMSON, A., Esq., 1, Norfolk Road, Carlisle, Cumberland.
 (24) WOOLF, Capt. S. H., The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, London, W.
 (20) WOON, Gen. Sir J. B., *K.C.B.*, Egerton Road, Weybridge.

V

- (24) YARROW, Capt. T. B., *M.R.C.V.S.*, The Old House, Wroughton, Wilts.
-
- 5 CARPENDALE, Mrs. P. M., c/o Messrs. Fladgate & Co., 18, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 CRAWFORD, Mrs. G. R., 2, Beechworth Villas, Hales Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 CHRISTOPHER, Mrs. L. DE L., Trevor Hall, East Barnet, Herts.
 CHURCHILL, Miss L. F., 96, Heath Street, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
 COOKE, Mrs. E. FOTHERGILL, Holmdale, Painswick Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 CURREY, Mrs. E., 13, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.
 DAVIS, Mrs. E. M., The Ladies' Army and Navy Club, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.
 FANE, Lady K., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Westbourne, Bournemouth.
 JARRETT, Mrs., The Hayes, Woodchester, Nr. Stroud, Glos.
 LESLIE-SMITH, Mrs. Gilbert, c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
 RENNICK, Mrs. F., Keramos, Devonshire Str., West Maitland, N.S.W., Australia.
 SMITHEIT, Mrs. A. C. H., c/o The Bank of Australasia, Collins Str., Melbourne, C.1, Victoria, Australia.
 STONER, Mrs., "Ladymead," S. Ascot.
 WILLIAMSON, Mrs. M., Snow's Rise, Windlesham, Surrey.

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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

YEAR-BOOK

EIGHTH ISSUE

1931



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m. p.

PRINTED BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.,
WELLINGTON WORKS,
ALDERSHOT.
8612-G.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT



THE REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB

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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1930.

- A.D.C. to H.M. the King : Brigadier W. M. Fordham,
C.B., C.B.E.
- (2) *C.I.E.* : Lieut.-Colonel S. P. Williams.
- (10) Order of British India, 1st Class, Honorary Captain :
Subadar-Major Bal Singh, *I.O.M.*, Sardar Bahadur,
July 23rd, 1930.
- (5) Order of British India, 2nd Class, Honorary Subadar-
Major ; Subadar Khadi Sher, July 1st, 1930.
- (10) Honorary Subadar : Jemadar Sheikh Muhammad
Abdulla, April 10th, 1930.

PROMOTIONS DURING 1930.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

- (4) Major & Bt. Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Haig, *M.C.*, Febru-
ary 10th, 1930.
- (2) Major S. P. Williams, *C.I.E.*, December 4th, 1930.

To be Lieutenant :

- (1) 2/Lieut. Muhd. Ayub Khan, May 2nd, 1930.
- (2) 2/Lieut. S. C. H. Tighe, August 30th, 1930.
- (1) 2/Lieut. Jamaldar, November 30th, 1930.

To be Subadar-Major :

- (10) Subadar Ali Akbar, July 23rd, 1930.
- (5) Subadar Surain Singh, October 21st, 1930.

To be Subadar :

- (5) Jemadar Ali Mardan Khan, July 1st, 1930.
- (5) Jemadar Kapura, July 2nd, 1930.
- (5) Jemadar Khan Beg, July 23rd, 1930.
- (5) Jemadar Sant Singh, October 21st, 1930.
- (4) Jemadar Bahadur Singh, November 1st, 1930.

To be Jemadars :

- (10) Havildar Bhagat Singh, April 10th, 1930.
- (5) Havildar Balwant Singh, July 1st, 1930.
- (5) Havildar Rahim Khan, July 23rd, 1930.
- (4) Havildar Ram Singh, August 14th, 1930.
- (5) Havildar Chatru, August 17th, 1930.
- (1) Havildar Nand Lal, October 1st, 1930.
- (2) Coy. Qmr.-Havildar Zaffar Khan, October 1st, 1930.
- (5) On probation, Mohd, Aslam Khan (s/o Subadar-Major Sher Afzal), October 21st, 1930.
- (4) Bn. Havildar-Major Fauja Singh, November 1st, 1930.
- (1) Havildar Shah Khel Jan, November 16th, 1930.

RETIREMENTS DURING 1930-31.

- (2) Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Hawes, *D.S.O.*, December 4th, 1930.
- (5) Major F. C. G. Campbell, *M.C.*, August 21st, 1930.
- (10) Subadar-Major and Hon. Capt. Bal Singh, *I.O.M.*, *Sardar Bahadur*, July 23rd, 1930.
- (5) Subadar-Major Sher Afzal, October 21st, 1930.
- (4) Subadar Ghagha Singh, June 1st, 1930.
- (5) Subadar Khadi Sher, *Bahadur*, July 1st, 1930.
- (4) Subadar Gurditt Singh, *M.S.M.*, November 1st, 1930.
- (4) Subadar Mehr. Singh, January 1st, 1931.
- (5) Subadar Maghar Singh, January 1st, 1931.
- (10) Jemadar Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, April 10th, 1930.
- (4) Jemadar Said Akbar, August 15th, 1930.
- (5) Jemadar Khazan Singh, August 17th, 1930.
- (2) Jemadar Labha, October 1st, 1930.
- (5) Jemadar Fateh Khan, October 1st, 1930.
- (1) Jemadar Dharam Singh, November 11th, 1930.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (1) Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Ross, *O.B.E.* : To A.A.G., A.H.Q., February 1st, 1930.
- (2) Major S. P. Williams, *C.I.E.* : From 1/12th F.F. Regiment, February 24th, 1930.

- (5) Major B. H. Bonham-Carter : To 5th Bn. Assam Rifles, October 1st, 1930.
- (4) Major C. F. Scroope : To 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment, October 17th, 1930.
- (4) Capt. H. E. Warry : From 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers, March 1st, 1930.
- (4) Capt. G. Salt : To 3/19th Hyderabad Regiment, June 28th, 1930.
- (2) Capt. W. E. H. Talbot : To Brigade Major, Secunderabad Brigade.
- (5) Capt. T. L. T. Miller : To The Madras Guards, January 1st, 1931.
- (1) Lieut. Misri Chand : From Unattached List, February 27th, 1930.
- (4) Lieut. S. Goodchild : From 4/16th Punjab Regiment, August 30th, 1930.
- (1) 2/Lieut. R. H. Limaye : From Unattached List, March 23rd, 1930.
- (5) 2/Lieut. G. L. S. Scott : October 19th, 1930.
- (4) 2/Lieut. J. W. R. D. Ashdown : From Unattached List, October 24th, 1930.
- (2) Pensioned Subadar Mir Dast, *I.D.S.M.* : To be Senior Inspector, Aden Armed Police.

OBITUARY.

- (24) Pensioned Jemadar Nanak Chand, *M.S.M.*, June 10th, 1930.

OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (21) Capt. C. G. Oxley Brennan, 2nd Bn., 16th P.R.
- (20) Brigadier W. M. Fordham, *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, *A.D.C.*, Headquarters, 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
- (40) Major T. C. Fowle, Asst. Political Resident, Aden.
- (19) Major-General C. J. B. Hay, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Commanding Lucknow District, Lucknow.
- (21) Capt. M. A. Hepworth, 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt.
- (24) Major H. Hingston, *M.D.*, Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Bengal.

- (22) Major G. T. Johnson, 2/13th F.F. Regt.
- (1) Colonel J. C. Macrae, *D.S.O.*, Gen. Staff, A.H.Q.
- (5) Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray, Commanding 11th Bn. 1st P.R.
- (19) Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Pemberton, Commanding 5th Bn. 8th Punjab Regt.
- (4) Major H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, *I.A.S.C.*, Commanding 37th C.T.C., Campbellpore.
- (1) Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Ross, *O.B.E.*, *A.A.G.*, A.H.Q.
- (21) Capt. B. G. Rowley, Royal Corps of Signals, Catterick Camp.
- (4) Major C. F. Scroope, 1/19th Hyderabad Regt.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT DINNER CLUB. SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The Seventh Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole on June 3rd, the following forty-four members being present :—

General Sir J. B. Woon (in the Chair) ; Major-Generals H. A. Cummins, Dunsterville, Fowler, and St. John ; Brigadier-Generals C. Rattray, R. Ridgway, and G. Soady ; Brigadier J. L. Furney ; Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Anderson, E. Clementi-Smith, B. H. Finnis, D. E. Knollys, P. H. McCleverty, P. Murray, A. K. Rawlins, J. Y. Tancred, A. C. H. Trevor, H. S. Tyndall, and W. F. R. Webb ; Majors P. W. Elliott, E. W. Hornsby, C. H. Jackson, F. A. Magniac, L. R. Messum, E. Segar, R. S. Waters, and S. P. Williams ; Capts. T. W. Boyce, W. F. Charter, Revd. C. Gault, H. Hind, H. Y. Huthwaite, J. A. Lynch, A. B. Miller, C. H. Kerr Phillips, R. H. Scott, M. J. Sheehan, D. W. Teasdale, R. T. Thornton, H. H. Wadeson, and T. B. Yarrow ; Messrs. D. G. H. Hawes and B. J. Magnus.

Telegrams of good wishes for a successful evening were received from the 1st, 2nd and Training Battalions, and apologies for inability to be present from General Sir F. Campbell ; Lieut.-Generals Sir S. H. Climo and A. Skeen ; Major-Generals C. J. Bruce-Hay and Sir W. H. Ogilvie ; Brigadier-Generals d'A. C. Brownlow, E. W. Costello and Brigadier W. Fordham ; Colonels A. D. Cox, A. I. R. Glasfurd and H. C. McWatters ; Lieut.-Colonels G.

Pennefather-Evans and C. W. J. Smith; Majors C. W. Wallace and F. M. Matthews; Capts. D. Beanland, P. H. M. Cann, J. C. Cotton, P. J. Doherty, J. D. Drew, E. Johnson, J. W. Thomson; the Revd. H. I. K. Jones; and Mr. A. Williamson.

After the toast of "The King-Emperor" had been duly honoured the President rose to propose the toast of the evening.

He expressed his very great pleasure at being able to once more preside at such an excellent gathering, but did not intend to refer at any length to the various regimental events of the past year. For them he referred them to the Year Book already in their hands. But he did wish to stress the importance of the battalion sections headed for this year "Fifty Years Ago" and particularly to draw their significance to the present generation of Captains and Subalterns as to the difference between the "Good old days" and their present experiences.

He then proceeded to relate two typical anecdotes which were thoroughly enjoyed and caused much laughter. He referred to the presence amongst them for the first time of Major S. P. Williams, newly appointed to the Regiment as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, and congratulated him in the name of the Regiment on the announcement in the Birthday Gazette of his appointment to the Order of the "Indian Empire" (C.I.E.).

He concluded by asking all present to drink to "The continued prosperity and good luck of the 14th Punjab Regiment."

The Hon. Secretary then gave a brief résumé of the year's working of the Club, and thanked all concerned for their promptness in answering the notice about attending the Dinner, which had made everything extremely simple. He stated the financial standing as being the "Plus 6d. of opulence as compared with the minus 6d. of bankruptcy," due to the consolidated support of the active battalions and the presence of an advertisement in the Year Book to which he recommended the attention of any requiring renewals of regimental ties, etc.

A thoroughly enjoyable evening closed at the early hour of "Before Twelve."

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1930.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance on January 1st,			Extra Cost, Dinner ...	1	8 3
1930	95	7 11	Printing, Stationery and		
Annual Subscriptions ...	7	10 0	Postage	3	10 2
From Year Book Account	14	11	Balance to Balance Sheet	98	14 5
	<u>£103</u>	<u>12 10</u>		<u>£103</u>	<u>12 10</u>

YEAR BOOK ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance on January 1st,			Gale & Polden	33	12 0
1930	9	16 0	Postage, etc.	1	18 7
Subscriptions and Sales	34	8 1	To General Fund	14	11
Advertisement	3	3 0	Balance to Balance Sheet	15	5 7
Interest	4	4 0			
	<u>£51</u>	<u>11 1</u>		<u>£51</u>	<u>11 1</u>

DINNER ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Sale of Tickets	33	0 0	Cost of Dinner	30	17 6
From General Fund ...	1	8 3	Printing	2	8 4
			Postage and Stationery	19	9
			Miscellaneous	2	8
	<u>£34</u>	<u>8 3</u>		<u>£34</u>	<u>8 3</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Fund	98	14 5	By Cash with Hon. Treas.	1	15 8
To Year Book Account	15	5 7	„ Cash at Bank	19	15 11
			„ £120 3½% Conversion		
			Loan at cost	92	8 5
	<u>£114</u>	<u>0 0</u>		<u>£114</u>	<u>0 0</u>

P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.
Hon. Treasurer.

January 15th, 1931.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts, and vouchers, relating thereto and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) J. WOODS THOMSON,
Corporate Accountant.

February 9th, 1931.

1st Battalion

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 19th Punjabis in 1903; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India.*—Gungharee—Puttiale—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan.*—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan.*
1915-16 *Leradik.*
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 *Dushak.*

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. J. B. Hay, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.E.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	T. B. Minniken ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	A. D. Bennett, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	J. G. P. Drummond, <i>M.C.</i>	Burma Military Police.
"	C. P. F. Williamson ...	—
Captain	G. Pigot, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>p.s.c.</i> [L]	Bde. Major, Peshawar Bde.
"	L. V. Fitzpatrick ...	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	N. V. Hart ...	—
"	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	P. J. Doherty ...	—
"	V. C. Tweedy ...	With 10th Bn.
"	V. D. W. Anderson ...	Adj. & Qmr., S.A.S., Ahmednagar.
"	F. Adams ...	Adjutant.
Lieut.	Sahibzada M. K. ...	For. and Poll. Dept.
"	A. S. B. Shah ...	For. and Poll. Dept.
"	G. S. Dhillon ...	With 10th Bn.
"	Sant Singh ...	Quartermaster.
"	S. P. P. Thorat ...	—
"	Misri Chand ...	—
"	Muhd. Ayub Khan ...	—
"	Jamaldar ...	—
2/Lieut.	R. H. Limaye ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Maula Bakhsh	—
Subadar	Godar Khan	—
„	Massa Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Hukmat Khan	—
„	Khushal Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Allah Ditta	—
„	Ram Ditta	—
„	Sher Muhammad	—
„	Kehr Singh	—
Jemadar	Karam Khan	—
„	Banta Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Kishan Singh	—
„	Fateh Muhammad	With 10th Bn.
„	Muhammad Akram	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Painda Khan	Education Officer.
„	Muzaffar Hussain	With 10th Bn.
„	Nasib Singh	—
„	Abdul Shakur	—
„	Bahadur Singh	—
„	Sultaj	With 11th (Terr. Bn.).
„	Attar Singh	—
„	Ram Ditta	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Shah Khel Jan	—
„	Nand Lal	—

BATTALION NOTES.

There is very little to record regarding the doings of the 1st Battalion during the past year.

Battalion training, under Major A. D. Bennett, *M.C.*, was carried out from camp at Kazipur, 11 miles from Aurangabad, during January. Five days after the termination of training, the Battalion marched to Imampur, 14 miles north-east of Ahmednagar, for Brigade training, and returned to Aurangabad about February 6th, 1930, to settle down to another Individual training season.

Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Minniken joined and took over his duties as Commandant on February 12th, 1930.

Individual training was rather interfered with owing to the absence of "D" (M.G.) Company at Ahmednagar, where it was detailed as "demonstration platoon" for the Small Arms School (Ahmednagar Wing). The benefits derived from this attachment were tremendous. Another interruption to individual training was the attachment of two platoons to the Small Arms School (Ahmednagar Wing) for duties and fatigues.

"D" (M.G.) Company and the two duty platoons returned from Ahmednagar in September.

During the Divisional Signal exercise, which took place near Secunderabad, a number of officers were able to meet the 4th Battalion and enjoyed their hospitality for two days after the termination of the exercise. Acquaintances were also renewed with Subadar Muhd. Ashraf and the Yusafzais who were transferred from this battalion in 1928. Subadar Muhd. Ashraf very kindly invited the officers to a very pleasant tea party.

A change in the class composition of the Battalion took place early in the year. Army Headquarters ruled that the Pathans in the Battalion should be Mohammadzais and that the Yusafzais were to be wasted away gradually.

In October an inter-company hockey tournament took place to decide which company should represent the Battalion in the Brigade Inter-Company Tournament for the Aitken Challenge Cup, and the Headquarter Wing won. In the Brigade Tournament the Headquarter Wing beat the 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers in the finals by 4 goals to 2.

It was a very great pleasure to meet Major-General C. J. B. Hay, *C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.* (Colonel of the Battalion) and Mrs. and Miss Hay from Karachi; Capt. G. Pigot, *M.C.*, from Peshawar; and Capt. and Mrs. V. D. W. Anderson from Ahmednagar; who visited the Battalion for a few days at Christmas.

Owing to the strenuous efforts on the part of the Commanding Officer's wife and other officers' wives a "Child's Welfare" Clinic, for the children of married Indian officers and other ranks of the Battalion, is functioning very successfully in the lines and is greatly appreciated by all ranks.

During the year the Battalion lost Major J. G. P. Drummond, *M.C.*, who transferred to the Burma Military Police and is now holding the appointment of personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Burma Military Police.

"FORTY YEARS AGO."

Just forty years ago, on October 20th, 1890, the 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, as the Battalion was then designated, marched from Mianmir for Rawalpindi on relief. On November 11th the Battalion marched to Attock to take part in manœuvres, returning to Rawalpindi on December 13th.

In March, 1891, the Battalion was detailed to form part of the Reserve Brigade of the Hazara Field Force.

On March 26th the Battalion marched for Derbund and there joined the Brigade, consisting of the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps (now stationed in Lucknow), 19th Punjab Infantry and 27th Punjab Infantry (3/15th Punjab Regiment), under Brigadier-General Sir N. S. Lockhart, *K.C.B., C.S.I.*

On April 7th, 1891, the Battalion, with the rest of the Reserve Brigade, marched to join the Miranzai Field Force, arriving at Kohat on April 12th. The march was via Haripur to Hassan Abdal, thence by rail to Khushalgarh and by route march to Kohat.

On April 15th orders were received for Colonel Waller to remain in command of Kohat and for the Battalion (Lieut.-

Colonel Kelly commanding) to march to Camp Derbund at the foot of the Samana Range.

On April 17th the Battalion, forming part of the 3rd Column under Lieut.-Colonel Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry, advanced up the Samana Range and bivouacked at the village of Sangor. The following day the column moved off in the following order :—6th Punjab Infantry (later 59th Royal Scinde Rifles and now 6th Royal Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles), 19th Punjab Infantry, 29th Punjab Infantry (10/15th Punjab Regiment), against a strong natural position called Siritope. The position was only lightly held by a few enemy who were mostly armed with Martini rifles. It is interesting to note that the enemy, with their Martini rifles, made good practice at 800 yards, wounding some of the 6th Punjab Infantry.

That night the column bivouacked at Camp Mastaon.

On April 19th the water picquet of the 6th Punjab Infantry was attacked about 10 a.m. and, after two hours' sniping, the whole column at once fell in. Three companies of the 19th Punjab Infantry under Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, Capt. Wilmer and Lieut. Macpherson, moved to the left front of the position; four other companies, under Major Brander, Lieut. Soady (Adjutant), and Lieuts. Waller and Ward, moved to a position on the right front in rocky broken ground which afforded good cover to the enemy and enabled them to come very close. Firing now became general.

On the left front Capt. Wilmer led a bayonet charge against some of the enemy who had come very close to the company he was commanding, but the enemy did not wait to meet the charge.

On the right front a low ridge of rocks below the small rugged eminence called "Crag Picquet," was held by the Afridi Company under Lieut. Soady and Subadar Ghulam-Kadir and Jemadar Aman Khan.

Late in the evening "A" Company (P.Ms.), under Lieut. Waller, relieved "C" Company (Afridis), and the line was reinforced with "H" Company (Sikhs) under Lieut. Waller.

About 6 p.m., the enemy's fire became much hotter and they approached to very close quarters. On the left Sepoy Wazir Singh was shot through the head and two other men

were wounded. On the right, Jemadar Hashim Ali (Yusuf-zai) was killed.

About 6.30 p.m., the whole column withdrew to its perimeter camp, but heavy sniping continued till about midnight.

On the following morning, April 20th, 1891, the Regiment destroyed the village of Gustang.

On April 23rd the Battalion formed part of a column under Colonel Reid, 29th Punjab Infantry, and destroyed the enemy defences and the walls and watch towers of Bozai.

On May 6th Colonel Waller rejoined and resumed the command of the Battalion.

Shortly afterwards the enemy submitted unconditionally. The force broke up and the Battalion returned to Rawalpindi, arriving there on June 13th, 1891.

2nd Battalion

(THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) (BROWNLOW'S).

Formed at Nowshera in 1857, by Lieut. C. H. Brownlow, of eight companies transferred from the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry; and designated the 8th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Became the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in 1861. Designation altered to 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1883; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry in 1901; 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) in 1904; 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN

PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Yusufzai.
- 1860 *China*.—Taku Forts—Pekin.
- 1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla Campaign—Eagle's Nest and Crag Picquets.
- 1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1878 *Afghanistan*.—Ali Musjid.
- 1882 *Egypt*.—Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884 Afghan Boundary Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1891 *Nilt*. (Detachment.)
- 1894-95 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan—Wano.
- 1895 Pamir Delimitation Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1896 *Soudan*.—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin).
- 1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Shabkadr.
- 1900-01 *China*.—Capture of Peitang Forts and Paoting-Fu Expedition.
- 1904 *Somaliland*.—(Mounted Infantry Detachment.)
N.E. Frontier of India.—Tibet (Mounted Infantry Detachment).
- 1914-20 *Mesopotamia*.—1914-17 Basra—Kut—Baghdad.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1917-20 Palestine—Megiddo—Sharon—Nablus.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	L. C. Dunsterville, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	S. P. Williams, <i>C.I.E.</i> ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	J. N. Fenton	Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
"	L. R. Messum	—
"	C. F. Mackenzie	—
Capt.	G. R. Kidd	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Capt.	C. I. F. Maynard	Offg. Coy. Commander.
"	L. V. C. Hawkes	Staff College, Quetta.
"	W. E. H. Talbot	Bde. Major, Secunderabad Brigade.
"	B. J. Amies	Offg. Coy. Commander.
"	T. Fleming	With 10th Bn.
"	M. J. A. Sheehan	—
"	J. C. S. Hadaway	With Nayar Brigade, Tra- vancore.
"	T. W. Boyce, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>M.M.</i>	G.S.O.3 (Int.) Northern Command, Peshawar.
"	G. E. Gray	With 11th Bn.
"	G. Brown	With 11th Bn.
"	R. H. le M. Lawrence ...	Adjutant.
"	N. B. Swash	—
Lieut.	J. R. Shelley	Quartermaster.
"	D. G. H. Hawes	—
"	S. C. H. Tighe	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Akhmad	—
Subadar	Nur Khan	—
„	Gulistan	With 10th Bn.
„	Puran Singh	—
„	Ghufran Khan	—
„	Ghulan Haider	—
„	Gauri Saran	—
„	Chait Singh	—
„	Gul Azbar	—
Jemadar	Kashmir	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Gul Bar	With 10th Bn.
„	Indar Singh	—
„	Sowaran Singh	Indian Adjutant.
„	Ghulam Jan	Education Officer.
„	Guran Ditta	—
„	Gopal Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Prem Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Kartar Singh	Education Officer.
„	Gandapur	—
„	Mangal Singh	—
„	Rup Singh	—
„	Ismail Khan	—
„	Shinak	With 11th Bn.
„	Zaffar Khan	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The main feature of 1930 has been the upheaval caused by the Congress and the incursions of the Afridis into the Peshawar District.

As a result the Battalion was split up in detachments all over the place for the greater part of the hot weather and autumn, practically all of which were sent out at short notice.

Bridge guards of one platoon were supplied at :—

(a) Jhelum, during May, June and July ; and

(b) Bishendaur and Bhai Khan, during June and July.

Detachments of one company were found at :—

(a) Attock during August, September and October, in addition to the normal tour of two months, March and April ; and

(b) Chaklala during September, October and November.

A bright feature of the additional tour of duty at Attock was the sanction of field service rations for a portion of the time. This was much appreciated by the men. They also had the pleasure of seeing a large number of Congress agitators in a temporary jail, under canvas and enclosed by barbed wire, in the lower part of the Fort at Attock.

Difficulties were experienced with regard to leave and furlough during the year. To start with, about half-way through the hot weather, orders were received to the effect that certain minimum strengths had to be maintained, and finally, at the end of August, leave was stopped altogether and not re-opened till the beginning of November.

It was, therefore, difficult to work to any proper programme for either work or leave. However, the Battalion was on the whole more fortunate than several other battalions, and by the end of 1930 all had had some leave, and Collective Training was carried out in spite of the absence of some 120 men on leave and furlough during November and December.

Company camps for Platoon and Company Training were held, as last year, at Rathian, about five miles from Jhelum, during November.

A Battalion camp for Company and Battalion Training

was held at Sheikhpur, about twelve miles from Jhelum, during December.

On March 15th the Battalion had the great honour of having its first Colours presented to it by H.E. Field-Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., *G.C.B.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.* The presentation parade was held in the morning, after which the Commander-in-Chief was photographed with the B.Os. and I.Os., who were presented to him with all Pensioned I.Os. who had come up for the ceremony.

The Commander-in-Chief, the District Commander and the Brigade Commander were most complimentary on the manner in which the parade was carried out, His Excellency stating that he had never seen a better parade.

In the evening, after a dinner in the Mess, a Khattak Dance was given, to which the whole station was invited.

In the way of sport last year, we won the Brigade Hockey, the Best Unit Cup and Relay Race Cup in the District Athletic Tournament, and were runners-up in the District Wrestling.

For the first time since it was raised, we believe, the Battalion entered for several A.R.A. (India) competitions for 1929-30, and were very successful indeed.

We won the following :—

- (a) King-Emperor's Cup ;
- (b) Rawlinson Shield ; and
- (c) Luckock Cup.

And were runners-up in :—

- (a) The 88th Carnatic Gold Cup ; and
- (b) The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup, after a tie.

We also won the Rawalpindi District Platoon Shooting Competition, the trophy for which was presented incidentally by the 2/19th Punjabis.

On December 4th, 1930, Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Hawes, *D.S.O.*, left the Battalion on completion of his tenure of command—the last of the old pre-war 20th—after twenty-seven years' service with the Battalion. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel S. P. Williams, *C.I.E.*, who had been posted

as Second-in-Command on transfer from the 1/12th F.F. Regiment at the end of February, 1930.

On two separate occasions during 1930 we have had the pleasure of seeing several old pensioners—on the occasion of the presentation of Colours in March, and Lieut.-Colonel Hawes' farewell in December. Among them were Honorary Lieuts. Arsala Khan Bahadur, Ganda Bahadur, Mota Singh Bahadur, and Amin Gul, Subadar-Major Saleh Khan, Bahadur, and Subadars Dayal Singh Bahadur, Moti Bahadur, Onkar Singh Bahadur and Khushala Bahadur.

A word should be said about the behaviour of the Afridis during the incursions by their confrères into the Peshawar District. They behaved splendidly. Although offered one month's leave by Army Headquarters to enable them to look after their families in Tirah in view of possible operations they all refused it, preferring to remain on duty with the Battalion and take their chance of any service that might fall to the lot of the Battalion.

“ FORTY YEARS AGO.”

During this decade there is little information outside the bare bones of the Digest of Services.

At the close of the Afghan War the Battalion was ordered to Jullundur, where they remained until 1882. In that year the Egyptian War broke out and the 20th had again the good fortune of service abroad, being present at the defeat of Arabi Pasha at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir on September 13th. By the end of October they were back in cantonments at Jullundur. The famous old Subadar-Major Mauladad had lots of interesting tales of this period, but it is not possible to recall them now. After the complete and easy defeat of the Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir, he naturally had no great opinion of the “ Gippies ” as soldiers, and his recollections were not so much of battles as tremendous and interminable “ fatigues,” heat, sand, and water difficulties.

For his services he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire, a high honour and a very rare one at that period. But he never could bring himself to appreciate the honour

that brought no cash with it. For the Order of Merit and for his Sardar Bahaduri he drew monthly allowances, and when it was explained to him that the C.I.E. was much higher than these, he could not understand why it did not bring in more cash, and he regarded it as rather a fraud. Moreover, the initials C.I.E., by which the Order is usually spoken of both in English and in Urdu, give the same sound as "Siahi" = "Ink," which he found an additional puzzle.

In 1884 the Battalion was called on to furnish an escort for the Afghan Boundary Commission, which entailed two years' hard work, under very trying conditions of climate and food. They were present at the affair at Panjdeh, which brought us to the verge of war with Russia, but as the Russians were in overwhelming numbers fighting was out of the question, and the escort were fortunate to be able to extricate themselves from a very difficult situation.

The remainder of this period was passed peacefully in cantonments.

3rd Battalion

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjabis in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain, Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miran-zai.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on Para Chamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—Kurnah, Es Sinn, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of Kohat—Kurram Force.
- 1927 Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1st, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. A. Fowler, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	W. F. Haynes	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Capt.	D. Beanland, p.s.c. ...	—
"	G. E. F. Shute, M.C. ...	With 10th Bn.
"	J. Wickham (1)	11th Bn.
"	E. C. Pine-Coffin	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Capt.	M. Glover	With 10th Bn.
"	W. D. Joyce	Assam Rifles.
"	C. J. Hathaway	Staff Capt., 4th (Quetta) Inf. Bde.
"	R. P. Beamish	C.C., s.p.t., attd. 9th (Jhansi) Inf. Bde.
"	G. R. Pouncey	Adj't., 1/6/27.
"	C. F. S. Langridge	—
"	C. Furney	—
"	G. F. M. Stray, M.C. ...	Offg. Staff Capt., Zhob Ind. Bde. Area.
"	H. Dracott	S.W. Scouts.
"	A. C. Wilson	Instr., Army School of Physical Trng., Ambala.
Lieut.	J. G. Davis	Quartermaster, 28/1/27.
2/Lieut.	F. J. P. Craven	—
"	N. Laird	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ahmad Din, Bahadur, <i>I.O.M.</i>	Order of British India, 2nd Cl.
Subadar	Muhabat Khan ...	—
„	Dalel Singh ...	—
„	Muhammad Khan ...	—
„	Tokhar Chand ...	—
„	Bahadur Sher ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Prem Singh ...	—
„	Mian Khan ...	—
„	Muhammad Sarwar ...	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Zafaran ...	Head Clerk.
„	Sultan Khan ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Negi Ram ...	—
„	Bhagat Ram ...	Jemadar Adjutant, 15/9/29.
„	Hari Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	Jemadar Quartermaster, 1/10/26.
„	Muhammad Khan ...	Education Officer, 18/7/27.
„	Kartar Singh ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Ghulammat Khan ...	—
„	Gulzara Singh ...	—
„	Sher Wali ...	—
„	Udham Singh ...	—
„	Kanhaya Ram, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Jaswant Singh ...	—
„	Sher Muhammad ...	—
„	Hazara Singh ...	—
„	Bhagat Singh ...	With 10th Bn.

BATTALION NOTES.

None received up to date of going to press.

“ FORTY YEARS AGO.”

During the period 1880-90, after the return from the Second Afghan War, the Battalion was not engaged in any active operations.

In September, 1880, on returning from Afghanistan, the Battalion was stationed at Mian Meer. During April and May of 1881 it was sent to Kohat to do garrison duty during the operations against the Wazirs that year.

The first Battle Honours to be emblazoned on the Colours were granted in 1881 for “ Afghanistan, 1879-80.” In 1882 “ China ” was also granted for services in that country in 1860-62.

In 1883 the facings of the full-dress uniform were changed from buff to blue, and in 1884 Mackenzie brown leather equipment was issued. In 1885 the Battalion was re-armed with Martini-Henri Rifles.

In 1884 the Battalion moved to Delhi, and in the following year was inspected by Major-General H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught. The Battalion attended a big review in Delhi in 1885. The day was very wet and the parade ground a slippery swamp. The march past was carried out at the “ shoulder ” and in order to maintain dressing the C.O. told the men to hold one another's arms. In this way, in spite of the mud, a wonderful line was maintained and Lord Roberts, who was then Commander-in-Chief, called out “ Well done, 22nd ” as the Battalion went past.

In 1885 the title of the Battalion was changed to 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

In 1886 the “ Group System ” was inaugurated whereby the 19th, 22nd and 24th were linked together and became interdependent for reinforcements on active service. The regimental centre was first fixed at Multan. Service in the Reserve was also initiated.

In 1884 Colonel B. T. Stafford relinquished his command after four years' tenure. He and his brother, Colonel W. J. F. Stafford, had joined the Battalion in 1859. The latter had commanded from 1859 to 1874, a period of

fifteen years. They had, therefore, had much to do with the creation of the Battalion. In 1881 there retired also, the first Subadar-Major of the Battalion, Subadar-Major Peer Bux, Sardar Bahadur, who, after serving in the Sikh Armies against the British, rose to Subadar-Major, an appointment he held for twenty years. It may be truly said that regiments did not suffer from "new brooms" in those days.

4th Battalion

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 24th Punjabis in 1903; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1857 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Narinji in Eusafzai. |
| 1859-60 | <i>India.</i> —Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. |
| 1863 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Umbeyla. |
| 1878-9-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —2nd Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
Kabul—Kandahar March, 1880.
Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880. |
| 1888 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Hazara (Black Mountain). |
| 1897-98 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara. |
| 1900-01 | <i>China.</i> —Relief of Peking, August 14th, 1900. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>Egypt.</i> —Suez Canal.
1915-16 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Basra, Shaiba, Nasariya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut.
1917-18 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Euphrates Operations, Khan Baghdadi.
1918-19 <i>Salonika.</i>
1919 <i>South Russia.</i>
1919-20 <i>Anatolia.</i> —Ismid, June 15th, 1920. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Lieut.-Gen.	Sir S. H. Climo, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	A. B. Haig, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	C. H. Jackson ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Capt.	H. Y. Huthwaite, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	H. E. Warry ...	—
"	G. P. T. Dean, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	A. B. Miller ...	Kathiwas State Forces.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Capt.	T. R. Lee ...	With 10th Bn.
"	C. J. Attfield ...	Adjutant.
"	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i>	Offg. G.S.O. (3rd Grade), Deccan District.
"	H. G. P. Stubbs ...	—
"	P. E. C. J. Gwyn ...	—
"	J. C. Cotton ...	With 11/14th Punjab Regt. (Territorials).
"	J. Exshaw ...	—
"	P. H. M. Cann ...	—
"	J. R. Booth ...	Tochi Scouts.
Lieut.	S. Goodchild ...	Quartermaster.
"	N. Ramsay ...	Signal Officer.
2/Lieut.	J. W. R. D. Ashdown ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Pirthi Chand, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Sarfaraz Khan ...	—
„	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	—
„	Shamsher Singh ...	—
„	Muhammad Saiyid ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Feroze Khan ...	—
„	Mohd. Ashraf ...	—
„	Bahadur Singh ...	—
Jemadar	Khadam Khan ...	—
„	Nadar Khan ...	—
„	Karam Khan ...	Instr., Physical Trng. Sch., Ambala.
„	Atta Mohd. Shah ...	Head Clerk.
„	Nur Muhammad ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Nathu Ram ...	—
„	Ghulam Haidar ...	Education Officer.
„	Jai Singh ...	S.A.S., Pachmarhi Wing.
„	Mehr Singh... ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Shukar Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Bansi Ram ...	—
„	Hayat Muhammad ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Abdul Rashid ...	—
„	Hari Singh ...	—
„	Ram Singh ...	—
„	Fauja Singh ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

Our fourth and last year in Secunderabad is practically finished and we move to Wana, leaving on February 22nd, 1931. Looking back over the four years, we can say that they have been, on the whole, four good years. The men have been a long way from home which has affected their pockets when going on leave. On the other hand, duties have been as light as any place in India, with the exception of the months when we found the Hyderabad Residency Escort.

The British Officers saw a new phase of Indian life in the numerous entertainments given by the bigger Nawabs and officials of Hyderabad State.

There have been good opportunities for systematic training and this has resulted in two out of our last three annual reports (including our last one) being selected as good enough to go up to Army Headquarters for the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief.

We have been fortunate in being stationed in Secunderabad during this year of political unrest. We have not been called out in aid of the Civil Power, nor have we had to send detachments away to guard important points. We did have to make all preparations for a move to Bombay at short notice, but it all came to nothing.

Company Training was carried out this year at Kus-haigudam and the Battalion went to a new camp in the Ghatkesar area for Battalion Training. We have just returned from a strenuous twelve days' Brigade Training. This was held at the old Ghatkesar Camp.

We have had many changes in officers this year. Lieut.-Colonel Haig took over command in February from Lieut.-Colonel Minniken, who returned to the 1st Battalion. Capt. Warry joined us early in the year from the 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers on the disbandment of that battalion. The Military Secretary has been good and has posted two Subalterns to us, whereby we have now a total of fourteen unseconded British Officers.

We have, however, suffered a severe blow in losing Major Scroope, who has been posted as Second-in-Command of the 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment. Scroope had been with the Battalion since 1918 and was as reluctant to leave as

we were to lose him. He had already refused to go to one battalion and when the so-called second "offer" came it was accompanied by a D./O. letter couched in terms that made it practically impossible to refuse.

Our Colours had become so tattered that we indented for new ones. The new ones had to be presented before our departure for Waziristan or we should never have had them presented. Consequently Battalion Training was completed early and the Battalion set to with a will to learn and practice the ceremony of trooping the old and the presentation of the new Colours. We had never trooped the Colour before, so there was a lot to be learnt and worked up. We had under six weeks to prepare and this period was interrupted by the Christmas holidays. The actual ceremony took place on January 3rd, 1931. The Honourable Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Keyes, *C.S.I.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.I.E.*, Resident at Hyderabad, presented the new Colours. Colonel Keyes' uncle, Sir Francis Norman, commanded the Battalion from 1878 to 1885 and he had thus a family connection with the Battalion.

The ceremony went off without a hitch and the Battalion was the recipient of many compliments on their performance. The Brigadier was kind enough to congratulate the Battalion on an excellent parade and added "That it was so good that I had a lump in my throat during the whole ceremony."

Two days later we gave a dance, not only to celebrate the presentation of the Colours, but also as a farewell to Secunderabad. The scheme of the decorations was not only original, but very effective; and for this our thanks are due to the ladies of the Regiment, who worked like slaves. The dance was a huge success judging from the complimentary remarks showered on us and the only "grouse" heard was that the entertainment set such a high standard that other units would not be able to compete with it.

We had the great pleasure of entertaining a number of officers of the 1st Battalion from Aurangabad. Three of them stayed a couple of days at the conclusion of the Divisional Signal Exercise in November and five officers and a number of Indian Officers and other ranks came over for the presentation of the new Colours. The calls of duty, however, only permitted three of them to stay on for the dance.

“ FORTY YEARS AGO.”

At the conclusion of the Second Afghan War the 24th Punjab Infantry marched from Kandahar via Quetta to Multan. Here it remained till 1883, when it moved to Mian Mir. On March 10th, 1885, the Battalion marched to Rawalpindi to join a force assembled there on the occasion of the visit of the Amir to India. The Battalion returned to Mian Mir, arriving on April 14th.

On April 27th the late Lieut.-General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B.) joined to take over command *vice* Colonel F. B. (later Sir Francis) Norman. Sir William Lockhart actually only commanded for a month, for at the end of May, 1885, he was sent on a special mission to Gilgit to report on the hitherto little known districts of Hunza, Nagar, Yasin and Chitral. Colonel Lockhart took with him as escort one Havildar and fifteen Sepoys, all Sikhs except four Pathans. Colonel Lockhart continued to command in paper till March, 1887, when he was succeeded by Major B. Wemyss. In November, 1887, the Battalion marched in relief to Sialkot.

In September, 1888, the 24th P.I. was selected to form part of the Hazara Field Force, which was being assembled to undertake punitive operations against the tribes of the Black Mountain. The Battalion left for Rawalpindi on September 18th, 1888, and after being detained a few days there marched to Oghi in the Agror Valley, at the foot of the Black Mountain, arriving on September 30th.

The Black Mountain runs from N.E. to S.W. to the Indus in the neighbourhood of Darband. The highest point on the crest, Akhund Baba, is 5,300 feet above Oghi, rising this height in a distance of about five miles. The Field Force was divided into four columns. The general plan was for the first three columns to move up various spurs on the south-east face of the Black Mountain while the fourth column operated up the Indus Valley to get round the north-west side of the mountain. The 24th P.I. formed part of the third column, the left-hand column of the first three. The Battalion was brigaded with the Royal Sussex Regiment, 14th Sikhs and the Derajat Mountain Battery.

The task of the third column was to move up the main spur to Akhand Baba. The column moved up two subsidiary spurs; the 24th P.I. and two guns Derajat Mountain Battery up the Chatta Spur; the remainder up the Sambalbat Spur. So steep were the slopes that it was necessary to make roads to enable the transport to ascend. October 1st, 2nd and 3rd were occupied in making roads up the Chatta Spur. Every endeavour was made to accomplish as much of the ascent as was possible on October 4th, but the extreme difficulty of the hill side prevented as great an advance as had been hoped for and the Battalion bivouacked for the night of October 4th-5th just below the junction of the Chatta and Sambalbat spurs. Early on October 5th the advance was resumed and the 24th arrived first on the crest. To everyone's mortification, however, the remainder of the column was directed to advance to the main ridge, while the 24th formed the rear guard. The remainder of the day was spent in bringing up the baggage. The road was blocked by the transport of other corps and the Battalion was forced to halt for the night at Tilla, somewhat over a mile from the main ridge. Early the next morning the advance was resumed, but the difficulties of the road again intervened and the Battalion halted for the night at Akhund Baba Ka Chura with details from other corps.

The enemy's sharpshooters kept up a steady fire all night, but, owing to the nature of the ground on which the force bivouacked, without doing any damage.

On the morning of the 7th a reconnaissance was made by Major Young with six companies along the main ridge towards Pabbal Galli. Little opposition was met with while advancing, but two companies under Capt. J. G. (afterwards Major-General Sir John) Ramsay left to keep open the line of communication, were attacked. On the main body retiring as the day drew on the enemy's skirmishers pressed the last two companies and a rearguard action took place, three men being killed and two severely wounded. Several of the enemy were seen to fall, but their casualties could not be estimated with any certainty owing to the extreme thickness of the cover.

The Battalion remained at Akhand Baba Ka Chura until

October 15th, engaged with the remainder of the column in road making and reconnaissances.

On that day Major Young, with four companies, marched to Panj Galli with detachments of the 14th Sikhs, 34th Pioneers and Sappers and Miners for the purpose of road making. The road as far as Pabbal Galli, about two miles beyond Panj Galli, was completed by October 19th. This detachment returned to Akhand Baba on the 19th and the following day marched to Karan in the valley on the north-west side of the Black Mountain, while Headquarters and a wing proceeded to Nimal.

On November 4th the detachment from Karan rejoined and the Battalion, together with the rest of the third column, and also the second column, evacuated the Black Mountain and went into camp at Kulakka, near Oghi.

Meanwhile, the first column was undertaking some punitive operations in the Allai Country to the north-east of the Black Mountain. Fifty picked shots from the Battalion, under Major Simons, were sent to accompany this force. They rejoined on November 6th. The submission of all the tribes concerned having been secured, the Agror Valley was evacuated on November 12th, and the Battalion returned to Rawalpindi, arriving on November 21st. Here the Battalion was detained for a camp of exercise till December 12th and, marching on that date, reached Sialkot on December 25th. It seems rather hard to detail the Battalion for a camp of exercise immediately on return from a punitive expedition !

The 24th P.I. was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle in January, 1889, so presumably the weapon used during the Black Mountain Expedition was the Snider.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
General	Sir F. Campbell, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	A. R. O. Mallock ...	...
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	B. H. Bonham-Carter ...	Assam Rifles, Lokra.
Capt.	M. H. Hurford Jones ...	Cantonment Dept., Bel- gaum.
"	W. F. Charter, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Company Commander.
"	K. C. B. Dawes ...	Company Commander.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Capt.	H. K. Percy Smith ...	—
"	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i> ...	10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	W. A. Putnam ...	—
"	G. C. G. Lewis ...	Quartermaster.
"	G. F. S. Keating ...	South Waziristan Scouts.
"	R. H. H. Scott ...	Adjutant.
"	T. L. T. Miller ...	Madras Guards, Madras.
Lieut.	R. T. Mills ...	—
2/Lieut.	G. L. S. Scott ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub-Major	Surain Singh	—
Subadar	Chowdri Khan	—
„	Kabul Singh	—
„	Sucha Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Mian Khan	—
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Kapura	—
„	Khan Beg	—
„	Sant Singh	—
Jemadar	Harnam Singh	—
„	Chuhar Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Nadar Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Salah Mohd.	—
„	Lall Chand	—
„	Barkat Shah	—
„	Sardar Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	—
„	Balwant Singh	—
„	Chatru	—
„	Rahim Khan	—
„	Mohd. Aslam Khan	On probation.

BATTALION NOTES.

GENERAL.

The Battalion spent 1930 in Delhi Cantonments. Luckily, the hot weather was very mild and all ranks kept very fit.

CEREMONIAL.

A company of the Battalion provided guards over H.E. the Viceroy and H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India until the beginning of April, when it returned from Escort Lines.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

In February the Battalion was presented with Colours by the Commander-in-Chief. The occasion was taken as an opportunity for a reunion of the Battalion and we were very pleased that Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Jepson, Capt. Keating and Mrs. King were able to come down and stay. About a hundred pensioners turned up and were the guests of the Battalion for about a week, during which time they were entertained by a Pagal Gymkhana, Khattak Dances and Battalion Sports. A dance was held in the Officers' Mess on February 24th, at which about one hundred and thirty people were present. The Mess and garden were gorgeously decorated for the occasion by the officers' wives, the garden being lighted up by hundreds of coloured lights.

The parade for the presentation of Colours took place on the morning of February 26th. A large number of guests were present, including General Sir Philip Chetwode, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Cassells, Lieut.-General Sir Cyril Deverell, Major-General Deane, General Peyton, Brigadier Lakin and Mr. T. G. Russell (the Chief Commissioner of Railways).

The Commander-in-Chief complimented the Battalion on its very smart turn-out and drill.

After the parade the Commander-in-Chief, C. G. S., Quartermaster-General, Brigade Commander, the A.M.S. to the Commander-in-Chief and other distinguished guests had breakfast with the officers of the Battalion, after which the Commander-in-Chief talked with British officers and pensioned Indian officers.

In the afternoon Battalion Sports were held on the polo ground, at which the Commander-in-Chief was present.

TRAINING.

As regards training, individual and weapon training were carried out during the hot weather. The weapon training results were remarkable, the standard being the highest ever attained by the Battalion, the figure of merit for riflemen and Lewis gunners being 9.31. Collective training was started on October 15th and companies each had a fortnight in camp at Kalu Khera, about fourteen miles south-west of cantonments. The Battalion went out to camp on December 1st and we had a very energetic and enjoyable fortnight before returning to cantonments. During Battalion training, the Battalion was inspected by General Sir John Shea, G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command, who expressed himself very pleased with the work of the men.

CEREMONIAL.

The Battalion has been chosen to send a company to provide guards over the Governor of the U.P. and the G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command at Naini Tal for six months during this coming hot weather.

In November the Battalion was inspected by Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, prior to his departure from India.

COMPLIMENTARY.

In a farewell letter to the Battalion the Commander-in-Chief said :—" On the point of leaving Delhi, I send you a line to thank you so much for the guard that you have provided over my quarters during my very last days in Delhi. You know that it has always been a pleasure to me to see the men of the old 40th smart, happy and carrying themselves as of old, and I am sure that you also know how sincerely this takes with it my very best of good wishes to you and to all ranks of the Regiment for 1931 and many more years to come."

In a further letter, written from Bombay, Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood wrote :—" As I shall have left India

(to my regret for good) before Christmas and the New Year, I send you this line in lieu of a Christmas Card to say how sincerely I wish all possible happiness, prosperity and good health to you and all ranks of the old 40th throughout the coming and for many more years. You will, I am sure, realize what a matter of real regret it is to me to feel that in all probability I may not have another opportunity of seeing the Regiment, but please assure all ranks that I am never likely to forget you all. Again, the best of good wishes to every one of you for happiness and good health for years to come."

On his departure from Delhi the Battalion provided a guard of honour for the Commander-in-Chief.

GAMES.

In March a hockey team was sent to Jhelum to take part in the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament and reached the third round, when we were defeated by the 1st Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment, the eventual winners, by 2 goals to 1. At the time of writing we are in the middle of the Brigade Inter-Company Hockey Tournament, in which four company teams of the Battalion are now left in to fight out the semi-final and final. The Battalion Inter-Platoon Hockey Competition is also being fought out.

Cantonments still present considerable difficulty as regards sports. We still have to go a long way for our tennis and golf. However, during the hot weather, two squash courts were built in cantonments and have proved themselves a godsend.

The monsoon let us down again, as regards shooting, by stopping very early and consequently it is hardly worth while going out with a gun.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES.

The civil disturbances caused a certain number of alarms during the hot weather. The troops were held in readiness on four occasions, but were only used once. On this occasion one of our companies moved to the assistance of the police in the Kotwali, where they were being stoned from the adjacent Sisganj Gurdwara.

TEA PARTY.

The Annual Tea Party of the 5th Battalion was held on the afternoon of June 3rd at the Quadrant Restaurant, Regent Street, and was much enjoyed by the following members who were able to attend :—Major and Mrs. Waters, Brigadier-General and Miss Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Thornton, Major Segar, Mrs. Dalmahoy, Mrs. Christopher, Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, Mrs. Cochran, Capt. and Mrs. Charter, Mr. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Teasdale, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Tyndall, and Lieut.-Colonel P. Murray.

“THIRTY YEARS AGO.”

Shortly after the conclusion of the 1897 campaign, the Battalion moved from Rawalpindi to Mian Meer in February, 1898. Mian Meer was at that date a most unhealthy cantonment and as dry as dust, since the authorities of the day were of opinion that the unhealthiness was due to water and had consequently closed all the watercourses and banned all vegetation. This, however, unfortunately did not act as a preventative against a bad cholera epidemic during the year, in which the casualties were over fifty among the ranks. It was during the stay of the Battalion at Mian Meer that orders were received reconstructing its personnel, and in 1900 the wholly Pathan composition was altered, two companies of Dogras and two of Punjabi Muhammedans replacing the Bunerwals, Swatis and Bajauris, who were transferred to the 33rd Punjabis. The title of the Regiment as “40th Pathans” was not, however, altered. The year 1901 saw the Battalion for a few short months at Amballa, whence it moved to Jhansi. On arrival there the only transport available for loading the regimental baggage was elephants, which the Pathans had never seen before, and their efforts to discover which end of the animals was the right one, and to load them when disturbed by the whistling of trains, was a long remembered and very laughable episode.

The Jhansi folk were in terror of the very word “Pathan.” The regimental band of Dhols and Siranis sent them

shrieking, and every conceivable crime which occurred in the district was fixed on the men.

Lord Kitchener, after inspecting the Regiment in 1903, promised, if an opportunity offered, to send it on service, and as a result it formed the Thibet Mission Force in May, 1904. The actions in which it took part were that of Naini, at Tsechen, where Capt. Craster was killed leading his men through the narrow streets, in the assault on Gyantse Tong, and in the attack on the Karola Pass. The latter was remarkable for the fact that the troops had to fight on a snow field at an elevation of 18,500 feet, possibly the highest elevation at which any battle has been engaged. Three awards of the Order of Merit were gained during these operations, with a number of Mentions in Despatches.

When the treaty of peace was signed in the Potala, a building in length alone some 120 feet higher than the dome of St. Paul's, the Battalion was represented by a company of Pathans. In September of 1904 the Mission Force started its return march, the left wing of the Battalion being left to occupy the Chumbi Valley, while Headquarters and the right wing proceeded to Jhelum.

10th Battalion

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjab in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Yusufzai.
1858–59 *India.*—Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh.
1862–63 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Jynteah Field Force.
1867–68 *Abysinnia.*
1878–79–80 *Afghanistan.*—Matun—Shutargardan Pass.
1881 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mahsud-Waziri Expedition.
1896 *Soudan.*—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin).
1897–99 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914–20 *N.W. Frontier of India.*
1915 Operations against the Mohmands.
1917 Operations in South Waziristan.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1918 Palestine.
Army of the Black Sea.
1920 Ismid.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	D. E. Knollys, <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	Leave <i>ex</i> India up to 4/3/31, pending retirement.
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	C. Leslie-Smith ...	Offg. Commandant.
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Capt.	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
"	M. Glover ...	Adjutant.
"	T. Fleming ...	—
"	T. R. Lee ...	—
"	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	V. C. Tweedy ...	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Lieut.	G. S. Dhillon ...	Company Officer.
"	G. E. Foster ...	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1931.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ali Akbar	Subadar-Major.
Subadar	Gulistan	—
„	Muhammad Sayyed	—
„	Khushal Khan	—
„	Sucha Singh	Subadar Instructor.
„	Bahadur Sher	—
Jemadar	Gulbar	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Banta Singh	—
„	Fateh Muhammad	Jemadar Instructor.
„	Muzaffar Hussain	Education Jemadar.
„	Kartar Singh	—
„	Chuhar Singh	—
„	Nadar Khan	—
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Mehar Singh	—
„	Kanhaya Ram	Quartermaster
„	Bhagat Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Nur Muhammad	I.T.F. Staff.
„	Shinak	I.T.F. Staff.
„	Sultan Khan	I.T.F. Staff.
„	Sultaj	I.T.F. Staff.

BATTALION NOTES.

One or two items of news in last year's notes have turned out to have been somewhat pessimistic.

Item 1.—The new Indian Military Hospital: It is a very fine edifice and an enormous improvement on the old one and has been in use now for some months.

Item 2.—The new Lines: The M.E.S., after a very slow start, have now got a real move-on and they should be finished by about July, 1931.

The transition period, however, from old to new is very trying for the men, particularly in view of the absence so far (January) of the usual winter rains with the result that everywhere there is a good two inches of soft powdery dust and the wretched recruits after a few minutes' drill are animated powder puffs.

A benign M.E.S. insists on throwing in an extra or two, such as a tennis court for the Indian officers, so don't be surprised if Subadar So-and-So is figuring in the final at Wimbledon in a year or so.

At hockey this year we have not succeeded in lifting any cups, but we were in the final of a local tournament and won the Brigade Area eliminating portion of the District Tournament, being beaten again at Lahore by our Indian Hospital Corps rivals after a very "inferiority complex" game. We entered this year for the Punjab Native Army Tournament at Jhelum, but were ousted in the first round. Regimental *esprit de corps* has not yet risen to the heights of Active Battalions drafting their best hockey players to the Training Battalion to provide an all-conquering regimental team!

In the Brigade Rifle Meeting we were successful in obtaining first (Subadar Khushal Khan), third and fourth places in the Individual Championship open to both British and Indian ranks.

Ferozepore has been politically a very quiet spot compared with most other places during this last year of rabid Gandhi-ism and has not been the less attractive on that account. Leave was interfered with to a certain, but not great, extent and the sausage-machine-like process of putting the raw son of the soil in at one end and pulling him

out at the other with at least a suspicion in his mind as to which is the muzzle-end and which the butt-end of his rifle, has been going steadily, if somewhat monotonously, on without interruption.

Reservists' training took place in November and December this year and Capt. Stubbs (4th Bn.) and Lieut. Misri Chand (1st Bn.), with a training staff found by all Active Battalions, were the supervising officers. Both classes were a fine lot of men and really appeared to enjoy their month's return to soldiering.

No. 1 Company again won the Fane Shield this year, but were very closely challenged by No. 2 Company when it came to the final event, the Sports Meeting.

The shield is now again entirely confined to recruits.

The following British officers have left the Training Battalion during last year:—Capts. Sheehan (2nd Bn.), Langridge (3rd Bn.) and Cann (4th Bn.), and there have joined in their place for the usual two years' tour of duty: Capts. Shute, M.C. (3rd Bn.), Lee (4th Bn.) and Lieut. Dhillon (1st Bn.).

Lieut.-Colonel D. E. Knollys, D.S.O., went on eight months' leave in March but, alas, decided when he got home that India would see him no more and is due to retire in March, 1931, a year before the finish of his command.

Two other severe losses to the Battalion this year have been the retirement of Subadar-Major and Hony. Capt. Bal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M. and Jemadar (Hony. Subadar) Muhammad Abdullah, head clerk. They leave a big gap.

Number of recruits enrolled during the year	...	745
Number drafted to Active Battalions		480

* * *

THIS YEAR'S RECRUIT JOKE.

C.O. (to recruit being enrolled): "You understand that you have to serve seven (sat sal, making a bad shot as usual and saying sath (60) instead) years with the Colours?"

Recruit (with a cheerful grin): "I am quite ready to serve seventy years if you like, Sahib!" which at least shows that the right spirit still prevails.

“ FORTY YEARS AGO.”

After serving on the “ daur ” through Waziristan in 1881, the Battalion returned to cantonment life at Talagang, approximately sixty miles distant from Rawalpindi and Jhelum.

The cantonment was very small, consisting of the lines, the Mess and six houses. The Mess was self-supporting, having its own baker, sheep and poultry, and a small ice machine which supplied a limited amount of ice at tiffin and dinner.

A small moveable column had camels and kahars as its transport, and the latter provided much useful labour in the shape of syces, gardeners and punkah pullers.

Life in the hot weather was deadly dull as there was neither musketry nor company training until the cold weather, when the company at musketry spent the whole day from sunrise to sunset on the range.

There was good shooting (orrial) quite close, and also ravine deer and duck, besides any quantity of quail. Some of the officers kept hawks and had good runs after ubara.

After two years at Rawalpindi, which included the march to and back from the 1885 camp of exercise at Delhi, the Battalion again found itself at Peshawar in company with the 29th Punjabis whose star wrestler was Havildar Manna Singh. A match was arranged between Manna Singh and Nabi Bux representing the 21st, and the story goes that Major Reid (Jock), then commanding the 29th, went down to watch the match with a sword belt wherewith to gird Manna Singh in honour of victory. Unfortunately Nabi Bux proved the victor and, though the wrestling challenge was never repeated, the two battalion representatives often faced each other on the tug-of-war rope when the two battalions met in after years, with varying fortune, and the best of good fellowship.

In March, 1887, the strength of the Battalion was laid down at 8 Subadars, 8 Jemadars, 40 Havildars, 40 Naiks, 16 Drummers and 800 Sepoys, and this establishment remained practically unchanged until the Great War.

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.
The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., c/o The Westminster Bank, Ltd., Brentwood, Essex. ✓
 (19) ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. C. C., 10, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10. ✓
 (20) ANSTEY, Capt. D., I.A.S.C., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ✓

B

- 56 BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove. ✓
 (21) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 116a, Western Road, Brighton. ✓
 (40)

C

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B. ✓
 (5) CAMPBELL, Major F. G. C., M.C., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, N.B. ✓
 (40) CHARLES, Capt. F. D., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., 66 & 67, Cornhill, London, E.C.3. ✓
 (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1. ✓
 (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Carn Cottage, Beltrubet, Co. Cavan. ✓
 (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ✓

- ✓(40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Ashkirk House, Ashkirk, near Hawick.
 ✓(22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., *V.C.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*, Whitehaven, Great Shelford, Cambs.
 ✓(21) Cox, Col. A. D., 5, Castlemain Avenue, Bournemouth East.
 ✓(24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, The United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

D

- ✓(19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., *C.M.G.*, Hollow Hill, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
 ✓(21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, *I.F.S.*
 ✓(22) DREW, Capt. J. D., Kenbrook, Starcross, Exeter, Devon.
 ✓(20) DUNLOP, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Dunskeig, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
 ✓(20) DUNSTERVILLE, Major-Gen. L. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, Swill Bridge, Watchet, Somerset.

E

- 57 ✓(20) ELLIOTT, Major P. W., Oakleigh, Godstone, Surrey.
 ✓(40) ELLIS, Capt. H. C., c/o Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
 ✓(40) EVANS, Revd. E. A., The School of St. Mary and St. Anne, Abbott's Bromley, Staffs.

F

- ✓(20) FINNIS, Lieut.-Col. B. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's & King's) Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 ✓(20) FORDHAM, Brigadier W. M., *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, Commanding 1st Ind. Inf. Bde., Abbottabad.
 ✓(40) FOWLE, Major T. C., *C.B.E.*, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd. (G.I.), 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 ✓(22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 ✓(22) FURNEY, Col. J. L., *C.B.*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

G

- ✓(24) GAULT, Rev. C., 1, Oakley Square, London, N.W.1. ✓
 ✓(19) GIPPS, W. F., Esq., 26, Grasmere Avenue, Acton, London, W.3. ✓
 ✗(40) GLASFURD, Col. A. I. R., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.
 ✗(40) GRAVES, Col. S. H. P., 4, Casa Nattero e Viale, Via Ceslesia, Allassio, Italy.

H

- ✓(2) HAWES, Lieut.-Col. C. M., *D.S.O.*, c/o Barclay's Bank, Ltd., South Kensington, London, S.W.7. ✓
 ✓(19) HAY, Major-Gen. C. J. B., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Flagstaff House, Lucknow, U.P., India. ✓
 ✗(21) HEPWORTH, Capt. M. A., 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch).
 ✗(22) HIND, Capt. H. W., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lumley Cottage, Cheam, Surrey. ✓
 ✗(2) HORNSBY, Major R. W., Plymouth, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Kent. ✓

J

- ✗(40) JEPSON, Capt. S., c/o The "Times of India Illustrated," Bombay. ✓
 ✗(40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thaynude Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
 ✗(21) JOHNSTON, Capt. R., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
 ✗(19) JONES, M. Rowland, Esq., Oribi Ridge, P.O. Klipp Koppie, via Nelspruit, E. Transvaal. ✓
 ✗(21) JONES, Revd. H. I. K., Leahurst, Abbey Road, Llangollen, North Wales. ✓
 ✗(21) JONES, Capt. C. M. Percy, Linden Beeches Cottage, Bradbourne Park Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. ✓

K

- ✓(1) KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Col. D. E., *D.S.O.*, c/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. ✓

(40) ✓ LEE, Major M. G., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
(4) ✓ LYNCH, Capt. J. A., 44, Sussex Gardens, London, W.2.

M

(20) ✓ McCLEVERTY, Lieut.-Col. P. H., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.
(1) ✓ MACRAE, Lieut.-Col. J. C., D.S.O., c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W.1.

(24) ✓ MCWATERS, Col. H. C., D.S.O., Homewood, Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset. ✓

(22) ✓ MAGNIAC, Major F. A., The Glen, Buckland Brewer, Bideford. ✓

(40) ✓ MAGNUS, Lieut. B. J., 20, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2.

(24) ✓ MOYLE, Lieut. J. N. McF., Pelistree, Aurania Avenue, Norwich.

(40) ✓ MUNN, Major F. L. R., D.S.O., M.C., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Exeter.

(19) ✓ MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. C. C. R., Warwick House, Littlehampton, Sussex.

(21) ✓ MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., D.S.O., Elmhurst, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.

O

(40) ✓ OGILVIE, Major-Gen. Sir W. H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ✓ N.A.

P

(24) ✓ PENNEFATHER-EVANS, Lieut.-Col. G., c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W.1.

(24) ✓ PHILLIPS, Capt. C. H. K., M.C., 37, Jury Street, Warwick. ✓

(24) ✓ PHILLIPS, Capt. W. W. A., Mousakandi Group, Gammaduwa, Ceylon. ✓

R

(20) ✓ RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., C.B., C.S.I., The United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

(24) ✓ RAWLINS, Lieut.-Col. A. K., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., "Les Closeaux," Erigné, Maine et Loire, France.

✓(140) RIDGWAY, Brig.-Gen. R., *C.B.*, 5, Campden Hill Square, London, W.8. ✓
 ✓(21) ROWLEY, Capt. B. G., Royal Corps of Signals, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's Branch).
 London.

S

✓(5) SEGAR, Major E., Southbourne, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight. ✓
 ✓(20) SENIOR, Col. H. W. R., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street,
 Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 ✓(24) SKEEN, General Sir A., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.M.G.*, "Trinafour," Broadway, Wores.
 ✓(19) SMEETON, Capt. F. J., 42, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants. ✓
 ✓(4) SMITH, Lieut.-Col. C. W. J., *D.S.O.*, Robins Wood, Baughurst, Hants. ✓
 ✓(21) SMITHERT, Capt. W. H., c/o The Bank of Australasia, Collins Str., Melbourne, C.I.,
 Victoria.
 ✓(19) SOADY, Brig.-Gen. G., *C.M.G.*, Silverthorne, Tunbridge Wells. ✓
 ✓(19) STEWART, Capt. F. W., *M.C.*, *I.C.S.*, c/o The Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad
 Street, London, E.C.2.
 ✓(22) STEWART, Lieut.-Col. R. J. T., *O.B.E.*, c/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street,
 London, S.W.1.
 ✓(20) ST. JOHN, Major-Gen. R. S., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, III, Colehorne Court, London, S.W.5.

T

✓(24) TANCRED, Lieut.-Col. J. Y., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London,
 W.1.
 ✓(40) TEASDALE, D. G. W., Esq., *M.C.*, 47, Lawrence Road, Lahore, Punjab, India, ✓
 ✓(21) THOMSON, Capt. J. W., Valentia, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales. ✓
 ✓(40) THORNTON, Capt. R. T., *M.C.*, Lime Tree Farm, Petham, Canterbury. ✓
 ✓(24) TREVOR, Lieut.-Col. A. C. H., Marton, Hitches Lane, Fleet, Hants. ✓
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- ✓(40) WADESON, Capt. H. H., North Phen, Mitcheldean, Glos.
 ✓(22) WALLACE, Major C. W., Erles Coombe, Awbridge, Romsey, Hants.
 ✓(21) WARDELL, Major C. V. G. M., Stoncroft, Richmond Road, Sherborne, Dorset.
 ✓(40) WATERS, Major R. S., *O.B.E.*, Chancel End House, Heytesbury, Wilts.
 ✓(22) WEBB, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, Awbridge House, Awbridge, near Romsey, Hants.
 ✓(22) WILLIAMSON, A., Esq., 1, Norfolk Road, Carlisle, Cumberland.
 ✓(24) WOLFF, Capt. S. H., The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, London, W.
 ✓(20) WOON, General Sir J. B., *K.C.B.*, Mostyn, Egerton Road, Weybridge. ✓
 ✓(24) YARRQW, Capt. T. B., *M.R.C.V.S.*, The Old House, Wroughton, Swindon, Wilts.
- Y
- ✓ CARPENDALE, Mrs. P. M., c/o Messrs. Fladgate & Co., 18, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 ✓ CRAWFORD, Mrs. G. R., 2, Beechworth Villas, Hales Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 ✓ CHRISTOPHER, Mrs. L. DE L., Trevor Hall, East Barnet, Herts.
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 COOKE, Mrs. E. FOTHERGILL, Holmdale, Painswick Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 CURREY, Mrs. E., 13, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.
 DAVIS, Mrs. E. M., The Ladies' Army and Navy Club, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.
 FANE, Lady K., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Westbourne, Bournemouth.
 JARRETT, Mrs., The Hayes, Woodchester, Nr. Stroud, Glos.
 ✓ LESLIE-SMITH, Mrs. Gilbert, c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
 RENNICK, Mrs. F., Keramos, Devonshire Str., West Maitland, N.S.W., Australia.
 SMITHETT, Mrs. A. C. H., c/o The Bank of Australasia, Collins Str., Melbourne, C.I, Victoria, Australia.
 STONER, Mrs., 3, Queen Anne Row, Walmer, Kent.
 WILLIAMSON, Mrs. M., Snow's Rise, Windlesham, Surrey.

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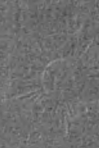


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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

YEAR-BOOK

NINTH ISSUE

1932

m. 7. 1

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.,
WELLINGTON WORKS,
ALDERSHOT.

3553-H.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

★ THE REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB

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ELMHURST, ST. JOHN'S PARK,
RYDE, I.W.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1930-31.

- (3) Order of British India, 2nd Class: Subadar-Major Ahmad Din, *I.O.M.*, February 11th, 1930.
- (4) Honorary Lieutenant: Subadar-Major Pirthi Chand, *I.D.S.M.* (while on active list), August 1st, 1931.
- (2) Honorary Subadar-Major (on retirement): Subadar Nur Khan, November 1st, 1931.
- (3) Honorary Subadar (on retirement): Jemadar Hari Singh, *I.D.S.M.*, September 1st, 1931.

PROMOTIONS DURING 1931-32.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

- (10) Major F. M. Matthews, *M.V.O.*, *O.B.E.*, March 5th, 1931.

To be Major :

- (3) Captain D. Beanland, January 22nd, 1931.

To be Brevet-Major :

- (1) Captain G. Pigot, *M.C.*, July 1st, 1931.
- (2) Captain W. E. H. Talbot, January 1st, 1932.

To be Lieutenant :

- (1) 2/Lieut. R. H. Limaye, April 30th, 1931.
- (4) 2/Lieut. J. W. R. D. Ashdown, November 29th, 1931.

To be Subadar-Major :

- (1) Subadar Massa Singh, *I.D.S.M.*, August 16th, 1931.
- (4) Subadar Karam Ilahi, *I.O.M.*, August 23rd, 1931.

To be Subadar :

- (4) Jemadar Mehr Singh, January 1st, 1931.
- (5) Jemadar Chuhar Singh, January 1st, 1931.
- (3) Jemadar Negi Ram, March 23rd, 1931.

- (4) Jemadar Nadar Khan, *M.S.M.*, June 1st, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Kashmir, June 8th, 1931.
- (5) Jemadar Barkat Shah, June 16th, 1931.
- (1) Jemadar Banta Singh, August 16th, 1931.
- (4) Jemadar Jai Singh, *M.S.M.*, August 23rd, 1931.
- (3) Jemadar Bhagat Ram, October 16th, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Sowaran Singh, November 1st, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Gandapur, November 1st, 1931.

To be Jemadar :

- (1) Havildar Kartara Singh, November 11th, 1930.
- (4) Havildar Gurbux Singh, January 1st, 1931.
- (5) Havildar Fateh Jang, January 1st, 1931.
- (2) Coy. Havildar-Major Jhunda Khan, March 1st, 1931.
- (2) Coy. Qmr.-Havildar Bua Ditta, June 8th, 1931.
- (5) Havildar Chanan Singh, June 16th, 1931.
- (5) Havildar Painda Khan, June 16th, 1931.
- (1) Havildar Gurdit Singh, August 16th, 1931.
- (3) Havildar Shirin Khan, August 18th, 1931.
- (4) Havildar Iqbal Khan, August 23rd, 1931.
- (3) Havildar Turra Baz, October 8th, 1931.
- (2) Bn. Havildar-Major Hakim Khan, November 1st, 1931.

RETIREMENTS DURING 1931-32.

- (10) Lieut.-Colonel D. E. Knollys, *D.S.O.*, March 5th, 1931.
- (2) Major J. N. Fenton, January 24th, 1932.
- (4) Subadar-Major and Hony. Lieut. Pirthi Chand, *I.D.S.M.*, August 23rd, 1931.
- (1) Subadar-Major Maula Bakhsh, August 16th, 1931.
- (3) Subadar Mian Khan, March 23rd, 1931.
- (2) Subadar Ghulam Haider, June 8th, 1931.
- (5) Subadar Mian Khan, June 16th, 1931.
- (4) Subadar Mahomed Sayid, September 1st, 1931.
- (3) Subadar Bahadur Singh, October 16th, 1931.
- (5) Subadar Chowdri Khan, October 16th, 1931.
- (2) Subadar Nur Khan, November 1st, 1931.
- (2) Subadar Gul Azbar, November 1st, 1931.
- (2) Subadar Kashmir, November 1st, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Mangal Singh, March 1st, 1931.

- (5) Jemadar Salah Mahomed, June 16th, 1931.
- (4) Jemadar Khadam Khan, July 4th, 1931.
- (3) Jemadar Hari Singh, *I.D.S.M.*, September 1st, 1931.
- (1) Jemadar Nasib Singh, October 8th, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Shinak, October 16th, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Gulbar, October 31st, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Ghulam Jan, November 1st, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Zaffar Khan, November 1st, 1931.

RESIGNATIONS DURING 1931.

- (3) Lieut. N. Laird, May 23rd, 1931.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (4) Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Haig, *M.C.*, to Officiating D.D.S.D., A.H.Q., December 11th, 1931.
- (5) Lieut.-Colonel A. R. O. Mallock, to G.S.O.1, A.H.Q., January 25th, 1932.
- (1) Major J. G. P. Drummond, *M.C.*, to Burma Military Police.
- (3) Major D. Beanland, to D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Burma District, February 14th, 1931.
- (2) Major R. A. P. Grant, *M.C.*, from 4th Bn. 1st Punjab Regt., December 19th, 1931.
- (5) Major G. J. D. Kellie, *M.C.*, from 4th Bn. P.W.O. 8th Punjab Regt., December 31st, 1931.
- (1) Captain V. C. Tweedy, to 1st Bn. 11th Sikh Regt.
- (5) Captain C. L. L. Stokes, from 11th Bn. 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, March 2nd, 1931.
- (4) Captain P. H. M. Cann, to Asst. Recruiting Officer, Lahore, March 5th, 1931.
- (3) Captain C. F. S. Langridge, to Tochi Scouts, May 26th, 1931.
- (4) Captain J. C. Cotton, Asst. Military Adviser, Indian State Forces, Gujerat Circle, July 5th, 1931.
- (2) Captain G. Brown, to G.S.O.3, Waziristan District, July 8th, 1931.
- (4) Captain H. G. P. Stubbs, to Burma Military Police, August 14th, 1931.

- (2) Captain W. J. Colyer, from 3rd Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regt., November 4th, 1931.
- (2) Captain B. J. Amies, to G.S.O.3, Madras District, November 15th, 1931.
- (3) Lieut. J. H. G. Chapman, from 1st Bn. 6th Gurkha Rifles, August 16th, 1931.
- (3) 2/Lieut. L. F. Steele, from Unattached List, March 19th, 1931.
- (2) Subadar Haider Rahman, from 4th Bn. 1st Punjab Regt., November 22nd, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Jahan Dad, from 4th Bn. 1st Punjab Regt., October 25th, 1931.
- (2) Jemadar Ismail Khan, to 1st Bn. 13th F.F. Rifles, December 27th, 1931.

OBITUARY.

- (10) Subadar-Major Achhar Singh (late 21st Punjabis), December 2nd, 1930.

OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (3) Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Stockley, *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, *M.C.*, Commanding 11th Bn. 9th Jat Regt.
- (24) Lieut.-Colonel H. Hingston, *M.D.*, *I.M.S.*, Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Bengal.
- (4) Major H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, *I.A.S.C.*, Commanding 37th C.T.C., Campbellpore.
- (4) Major C. F. Scroope, 1/19th Hyderabad Regt.

EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The Eighth Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday, 2nd June, the following forty-nine members being present :—

Generals Sir J. B. Woon (in the Chair) and Sir. A. Skeen ; Major-Generals H. A. Cummins, L. C. Dunsterville, Sir W. Ogilvie and R. S. St. John ; Brig.-Generals E. W. Costello and R. Ridgway ; Brigadier W. M. Fordham ; Colonels J. L. Furney and H. C. McWatters ; Lieut.-Colonels E.

Clementi-Smith, A. C. P. Cochran, C. M. Hawes, D. E. Knollys, A. R. O. Mallock, P. H. McCleverty, P. Murray, G. Pennefather-Evans, A. K. Rawlins, C. W. J. Smith, J. Y. Tancred, A. C. H. Trevor, H. S. Tyndall and W. F. R. Webb ; Majors R. W. Hornsby, C. Leslie-Smith, F. L. R. Munn, E. Segar and R. S. Waters ; Captains F. Adams, B. J. Amies, C. J. Attfield, G. Brown, G. T. Dean, N. V. Hart, G. R. Kidd, J. A. Lynch, C. I. F. Maynard, G. Pigot, F. W. Stewart, J. W. Thomson, V. C. Tweedy, H. E. Warry, J. Wickham and T. B. Yarrow ; Messrs. B. J. Magnus, R. T. Mills and N. Ramsay.

Telegrams of good wishes were received from the 4th, 5th, 10th and 2nd Battalions (the last delayed in transmission) and General Sir F. Campbell ; and apologies for inability to be present from Major-General C. J. B. Hay, Brig.-General C. Rattray, Colonel A. I. R. Glasfurd, Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Anderson and L. D. Watling ; Majors P. W. Elliott, F. G. Campbell and C. W. Wallace ; Captains D. Anstey, P. J. Doyle, C. H. K. Phillips, E. C. Pine-Coffin, W. A. Putnam, R. T. Thornton, H. H. Wadeson ; and the Rev. C. Gault.

After the toast of "The King-Emperor" had been duly honoured, the Hon. Secretary read the list of apologies, and the President rose to propose the toast of the evening.

He began by expressing his great pleasure at presiding over such a large (not quite a record) gathering, and referred briefly to the Year Book, which he understood everyone had received. In conveying their congratulations to Brigadier Fordham on his appointment as A.D.C. to H.M. the King, he was not quite sure that they ought not also to do the same to another distinguished member on a remarkable escape from drowning as the result of an air escapade over the Adriatic.

He passed on to the report of the Regimental Reunion (copies of which were in every diner's place), which he hoped they would read when they got home, as it was a remarkable record of what could be described as the inauguration of yet another era, and for which account they had to thank Major Leslie-Smith. The two challenge cups referred to in that report were those facing him as he spoke, one presented by

the five Colonels of Battalions, and the other by the Battalions. One was to be for Hockey and the other for Athletics, and he couldn't help feeling very pleased that his old battalion had annexed them both for the first four years for which they would be held, as it was proposed to hold these Regimental Reunions every four years, a proposal which he felt would have most important and far-reaching consequences, though it focussed a great responsibility on the Training Battalion.

He thought he should draw their attention to this responsibility as, in the course of their tours of duty with the Training Battalion, both British and Indian officers from the battalions must get to know each other intimately, and so the welding of the regimental *esprit de corps* would be continuous, the focal centre of that process being the Training Battalion. It meant a great opportunity and a great responsibility, but he was sure the first would not be missed and the second accepted and honourably discharged. With those concluding words he asked them to drink to "The Regiment, and all good luck and prosperity to it."

The Hon. Secretary gave a brief account of the Club's position, which could be stated as sound and rejoicing in the "plus sixpence of opulence." He thanked the members for practically an 80 per cent. return of address cards and for the excellent attendance at the dinner.

An evening which everyone said they thoroughly enjoyed closed some time after midnight.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance on January 1st,				Printing Rules	4	0	0
1931	98	14	5	Extra Cost Dinner ...		9	0
Annual Subscriptions ...	7	2	0	Printing, Postage and			
Commuted Subscriptions	9	0	0	Stationery	2	18	11
				Army List		8	3
				Balance to Balance Sheet	107	0	3
	<u>£114</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£114</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>

YEAR BOOK ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on January 1st,				Gale & Polden, for Year			
1931	15	5	7	Book	31	10	0
Subscriptions and Sales	31	1	11	Printing	1	8	0
Advertisement	3	3	0	Postage and Stationery...	1	15	0
Interest	4	7	6	Balance to Balance Sheet	19	5	0
	<u>£53</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£53</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

DINNER ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sale of Tickets	36	15	0	Cost of Dinner	33	12	6
From General Fund ...		9	0	Printing	2	18	6
				Postage		13	0
	<u>£37</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£37</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To General Fund ...	107	0	3	By Cash with Hon. Treas.	1	3	9
„ Year Book Account	19	5	0	„ Cash at Bank ...	24	7	8
				„ £130 3½% Conversion			
				Loan at cost ...	100	13	10
	<u>£126</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£126</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.
Hon. Treasurer.

January 25th, 1932.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts and vouchers relating thereto and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) J. WOODS THOMSON,

February 16th, 1932.

Corporate Accountant.

THE REGIMENTAL REUNION, 1931.

A reunion of pensioned Indian officers and other ranks took place at Ferozepore between March 14th and 17th, 1931, and at the same time the Biennial Commanding Officers' Conference was held, at which all Commanding Officers were present.

There was a good attendance of pensioners, 98 Indian officers and 184 Indian other ranks in all being present, exclusive of a few who missed the bus and arrived after all was over.

In addition to the pensioners, all the boys nominated from the Regiment at the K.G.R.I.M. Schools at Jhelum and Jullundur attended and made themselves most useful in showing spectators to their seats, keeping the ground, etc. Their keenness and smartness of turn-out were most marked, and there are no better institutions in India than these Schools for the education on military lines of the sons of Indian officers and other ranks.

For the first time since the Regiment was formed a Regimental Hockey Tournament and Athletic Meeting were held, in which teams, consisting of 1 British officer and 20 Indian ranks, from all battalions (including the Territorial Battalion, who very sportingly sent in a team in spite of the fact that they were not embodied at the time), took part.

During the previous week all the hockey teams of the active battalions had competed in the P.N.A. Tournament at Jhelum, with the result that the 1st Battalion lost in the semi-final to the 4/11th Sikh Regt. (late 36th Sikhs) and the 5th Battalion lost to the same team in the final. The 2nd Battalion, who were beaten by the 5th Battalion at Jhelum, had their revenge in the Regimental Tournament, as will be seen later.

Both the Hockey Tournament and the Athletic Meeting were a great success, and it was unanimously decided to hold a similar tournament and meeting in future in conjunction with a four-yearly reunion, and in connection with this project two challenge cups have been acquired (one generously presented by the five Colonels of the battalions), which will be held by the winning team for the intervening four-year period.

The general programme of the events for the reunion was as follows :—

Saturday, March 14th :—

- Morning and Arrival of Pensioners, etc.
- Afternoon
- Afternoon ... 1st Round Hockey Tournament.
- Evening ... Cinema in Lines.

Sunday, March 15th :—

- Morning ... Rifle Competition (Pensioners).
- Afternoon ... Hockey Semi-finals.
- Evening ... Theatrical Entertainment in Lines.

Monday, March 16th :—

- Morning ... Attestation Parade of Recruits.
C.Os.' Inspection of Recruits at Ordinary
Training.
- Afternoon ... Hockey Final and Indian Officers' Tea
Party.
- Evening ... Regimental Dinner in Mess, followed by
Khattak Dance in the Lines.

Tuesday, March 17th :—

- Morning ... Athletic Meeting (Individual Events).
- Afternoon ... Ditto (Team Events).
- Evening ... Regimental Ball.

Wednesday, March 18th :—

Dispersal.

The Pipe Band of the 5th Battalion, from Delhi, was very kindly lent for the Reunion, and was kept very busy throughout the whole visit and undoubtedly contributed very largely to its success.

The following are brief accounts of each event in the general programme :—

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.—1st Round : 5th Battalion beat 10th Battalion by 3—0. Play was very level up to half-time, neither team scoring, but in the second half the 5th Battalion were more accurate in the circle and scored three times. A good and fast game.

3rd Battalion beat 1st Battalion by 1—0. A slow and somewhat uninteresting game, in which neither side really got going.

2nd Battalion beat 11th Battalion (I.T.F.) by 11—2. The Territorial Battalion fought pluckily, but had no chance against the excellent combination of their opponents.

Semi-Finals.—5th Battalion beat 3rd Battalion by 4—1. For the first fifteen minutes the game was of a give-and-take character, but from then onward the superiority of the winners was undoubted.

2nd Battalion beat 4th Battalion by 4—0. A similar game to the other semi-final, and the winners were never seriously pressed.

Both games were played under most unpleasant conditions, as a violent dust storm blew most of the time and necessitated frequent stoppages.

Final.—2nd Battalion beat 5th Battalion by 2—0. As previously mentioned, the 5th Battalion beat the 2nd Battalion by 1—0 in the P.N.A. Tournament at Jhelum, and the meeting of these two teams in the final was expected to produce an exceptionally keen and strenuous tussle. This expectation was fully realized, and a large crowd of spectators were rewarded by as good a game as anyone would wish to see, the result placing the 2nd Battalion as the first winners of the Tournament.

Captain Lawrence played an outstanding game at centre-half for the 2nd Battalion, and a word of praise is due to the goalkeeper of the 5th Battalion who defended his goal "to the last man and the last round."

ATHLETIC MEETING.—Not content with winning the Hockey Tournament, the 2nd Battalion then proceeded to win the Athletic Championship, with the 5th Battalion again as the runners-up.

All the events were most keenly contested and interest never flagged.

In the High Jump, Naik Amrik Singh, 2nd Battalion, cleared 5 ft. 6 in. with ease and could have jumped considerably higher, but stopped at that height, as it was sufficient to make him and his team the winners and in order not to unduly tire him for other events in which he was competing.

The British officers' and Indian officers' races were run over a distance of 100 yards under a handicap of one yard's start for every year's service over ten years. Lieut.-Colonel Williams and Colonel Macrae had a great finish, the former just getting home on the tape; the youngsters hadn't a look in with the "old uns."

At the conclusion of the meeting, Colonel Macrae very kindly presented the prizes.

As will be seen from the detailed accounts, no records were set up, but it must be remembered that most of the competitors had been taking part in strenuous hockey matches the two days previous to the sports, and good times could not therefore be expected.

The PENSIONERS' TUG-OF-WAR was productive of much excitement and considerable amusement, due to the fact that the coaching of the two teams was by no means confined to the two rival captains—Captains Amar Singh and Bal Singh—who were assisted by a crowd of frenzied "helpers." There was some anxiety as to whether the strain imposed by the best of three pulls might not be too much for some of the old Grey-beards, but, happily, they all stood the strain most gallantly, though perhaps it was just as well that a third pull was unnecessary.

The PENSIONERS' RIFLE COMPETITION on Sunday morning produced some excellent shooting. In fact, so good was the practice in the first event (shooting at a tiger's head) that it had to be hastily stopped, as "kills" (a hit in the mouth) at Rs2 a time were so frequent (the butt party possibly being contributories) that the funds were being too rapidly depleted.

On Monday a platoon of recruits was attested with the customary ceremonial in the presence of all the C.Os. and pensioners. Lieut.-Colonel Mallock, as senior Commanding Officer, took the salute at the subsequent march past.

After the attestation parade the Commanding Officers inspected the recruits at their ordinary training and subsequently held a conference at which some matters of no outstanding importance were decided.

The same afternoon all the British and Indian officers attended a tea party in the Battalion School, the total number present being about two hundred.

In the evening all the British officers dined together in the Mess, the guests of the evening being Colonel B. W. Shuttleworth, Commanding Ferozepore Brigade Area; Colonel Macrae, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray and Captain V. C. Tweedy (1st Battalion) on transfer to the 11th Sikh Regiment. Of the Regiment, thirty officers were present, probably a record for a regimental dinner other than the Annual Dinner in London.

After dinner the British officers marched in fours from the Mess to the lines, headed by the pipes of the 5th Battalion and witnessed the Khattak Dance.

THE KHATTAK DANCE, given by a party of the best dancers of the 2nd Battalion, under Subadar Nur Khan, ably assisted by the Pipes of the 5th Battalion, was an outstanding success. Most of the officers of the garrison and their wives took advantage of an unofficial invitation to be present and, in addition to the invited guests, there must have been some thousands of "gate crashers" from the Sudder Bazaar and the city, as the surroundings of the arena were black with enthusiastic spectators.

Luckily the weather conditions were ideal, and the Khattaks (assisted on one occasion by some expert dancing on the part of Captain Langridge, 3rd Battalion) put up a really fine show that was much appreciated.

As the previous evening had been very inclement, the THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE (by the local Railway A.D.S. (Indian)) followed on after the Khattak Dance and the audience finally dispersed about 3 a.m.

The final event of the Reunion was the REGIMENTAL BALL, given by the 10th Battalion at the Ferozepore Club. Through the tireless exertions of all, and especially the ladies of the Battalion, who deserve most of the credit, the Club was transformed into a veritable Palace of Beauty.

The hot-weather sitting-out place on the lawn in front of the Club was converted into a supper-room which delighted the eye with its decorative charm and excellent lighting effect, and Nedou's Band from Lahore—reputed the best dance band in the Punjab—supplied the music. Everything combined to produce a delightful evening which the 150 guests thoroughly enjoyed—at least, they were polite enough to say so!

Whilst the British officers and their friends were disporting themselves at the Club, the pensioners were occupied in more serious matters—namely, religious observances in their respective places of worship.

So closed the Reunion of 1931, which it is believed has contributed greatly to the fostering of that *esprit du regiment*, which has already developed in a remarkable degree. Even the pensioners seemed to be imbued with that spirit to quite a large extent, and it was a great pleasure to see so many old and familiar faces again, whilst their inquiries after British officers who are no longer on the active list were many and affectionate.

1st Battalion

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 19th Punjabis in 1903; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India.*—Gungharee—Puttiallee—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan.*—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan.*
1915-16 *Leradik.*
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 *Dushak.*

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	T. B. Minniken	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	A. D. Bennett, M.C. ... <i>daughter Susan</i>	
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	G. P. F. Williamson (<i>retired</i>) <i>Graddock (coming)</i>	
Bt. Major	G. Pigot, M.C., p.s.c. (L) ...	Bde. Maj., Peshawar Bde.
Captain	L. V. Fitzpatrick <i>daughter Ann.</i> <i>wife. Phoebe</i>	
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	N. V. Hart <i>wife. Peggy</i>	—
' "	L. S. Ingle, M.C., ...	With 10th Bn. <i>marrying Doreen</i>
"	P. J. Doherty <i>transferred to 5th Bn.</i>	—
"	V. D. W. Anderson ...	Adjutant. <i>son - Colin.</i> <i>wife - Joan.</i>
"	F. Adams	—
Lieut.	A. S. B. Shah	Poll. Dept.
"	Gurdip Singh Dhillon ...	With 10th Bn.
"	Sant Singh	Quartermaster.
"	S. P. P. Thorat	—
"	Misri Chand	—
"	Mohammad Ayub Khan ...	—
"	Jamaldar	—
"	R. H. Limaye	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Massa Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Godar Khan ...	—
„	Hukmat Khan ...	—
„	Khushal Khan ...	—
„	Allah Ditta ...	—
„	Ram Ditta ...	—
„	Sher Muhammad ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Kehr Singh ...	—
„	Banta Singh ...	—
Jemadar	Karam Khan ...	—
„	Kishan Singh ...	—
„	Fateh Muhammad ...	—
„	Muhammad Akram ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Painda Khan ...	Education Officer.
„	Muzaffar Hussain ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Adbul Shakur ...	—
„	Bahadur Singh ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Sultaj ...	—
„	Attar Singh ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Ram Ditta ...	—
„	Shah Khel Jan ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Nand Lal ...	—
„	Kartara Singh ...	Head Clerk.
„	Gurdit Singh ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion passed a comparatively uneventful year in the quiet station of Aurangabad, owing to the sudden move of the 5th Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (Napier's) to Secunderabad, caused by a battalion in that station mobilizing for Burma ; the latter half of the year was even quieter.

Captain V. D. W. Anderson joined from the Small Arms School, Ahmednagar, and took over the duties of Adjutant from Captain F. Adams. The latter proceeded on a well-deserved twelve months' combined leave, after completing four years' continuous tenure as Adjutant.

Individual training was carried out this year without a hitch, with the result that Platoon, Company and Battalion training were a decided success. The Brigade Commander visited the Battalion on the last two days of Battalion training, and expressed himself very pleased with the two exercises carried out.

During the year, " D " (M.G.) Company was re-organized on a two-platoon of two sections each basis.

It was again a very great pleasure to meet Major-General C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel of the Battalion, and Mrs. Hay, who visited the Battalion in October. General Hay inspected the Battalion at ceremonial, which included a review in line, march pasts in column and close column and an advance in review order.

In the Area Tournaments this year the Battalion :—

- (a) Was placed third out of six units in the Inter-Unit Cross-Country Cup.
- (b) Lost the semi-final of the Area Young Soldiers' Hockey Tournament by 6 goals to 5 after twenty minutes' extra play.
- (c) Lost the semi-final of the Area Inter-Unit Hockey Tournament by 2 goals to 1. We had bad luck owing to Lieut. Sant Singh, our centre-forward, being incapacitated directly on the resumption of play at half-time.

The Women and Childrens' Welfare Centre is now an established success, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the Commanding Officer's wife. Mrs. Minniken organized a

lottery, for which prizes were presented by various members of the Aurangabad community. It was a stupendous success, and the money realized was sorely needed for the excellent work to which it is devoted.

We warmly congratulate Subadar-Major Maula Bakhsh on his award of 2nd Class Order of British India with title of "Bahadur."

" FORTY YEARS AGO."

The Regiment remained in Rawalpindi on its return from the Miranzai Field Force (June, 1891) till November 4th, 1891, when it marched on relief for Fort Sandeman, arriving there on December 9th. The march was via Kohat, Bannu, Tank and the Gumne Pass. The Regiment was stationed in Fort Sandeman throughout 1892 and 1893, and during that period no events occurred which are worth chronicling. On December 9th, 1893, the Regiment, on relief (they were relieved by the 22nd Punjab Infantry) marched for Multan via Dera Ghazi Khan, arriving at Multan on December 30th, 1893.

During the period under review the following officers were present with the Regiment :—

Colonel J. C. Waller (Commandant).

Major A. J. Brander.

Lieut. D. Beames.

Lieut. G. Sanders.

Lieut. G. I. Soady (Adjutant).

Lieut. E. Waller (Quartermaster).

Lieut. G. A. Dale.

On February 1st, 1893, when at Fort Sandeman, Subadar Ghulam Kadir was appointed Subadar-Major, which appointment he held for ten years with much distinction.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1932

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Akhmad	—
Subadar	Gulistan	—
„	Haider Rahman	—
„	Puran Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Ghufran Khan	—
„	Gauri Saran	—
„	Chait Singh	—
„	Sowaran Singh	—
„	Gandapur	With 10th Bn.
Jemadar	Indar Singh	Indian Adjutant.
„	Guran Ditta	—
„	Gopal Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Kartar Singh	Education Officer.
„	Rup Singh	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Jahan Dad	—
„	Jhunda Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Bua Ditta	—
„	Hakim Khan	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The main feature of 1931 has been yet another change in the composition of the Battalion.

Orders were received at the beginning of October that all Afridis, Malik Din Khel, were to be mustered out between October 1st and 31st. Several were away on leave and furlough in Tirah, but in spite of this and other disabilities, matters went very smoothly, and by the evening of October 31st not a single Malik Din Khel remained in the Battalion.

The Mustering-out Concessions given them were good (the same as were given at the end of the war), but several were severely hit, and none of them liked going. Their behaviour was, however, exemplary right through the unhappy proceeding—an excellent example of the spirit and tone that exists in the Battalion. It was with sincere regret we parted from the following Indian Officers:—Subadar Gul Azbar, Subadar Kashmir, Jemadar Ghulam Jan, Jemadar Zaffar, Jemadar Gulbar, Jemadar Shinak.

The class composition of the Battalion is now to be as follows:—

- 3 platoons, Sikhs.
- 3 platoons, Dogras.
- 2 platoons, Afridis, Adam Khel.
- 2 platoons, P.Ms.
- 2 platoons, Khattaks.

These are being organized into:—

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------|
| " A " Company | ... | 2 platoons, Sikhs. |
| | | 2 platoons, Dogras. |
| " B " Company | ... | 1 platoon, Sikhs. |
| | | 1 platoon, Dogras. |
| | | 2 platoons, Adam Khels. |
| " C " Company | ... | 2 platoons, P.Ms. |
| | | 2 platoons, Khattaks. |
| M.G. Company | ... | 1 section, Sikhs. |
| | | 1 section, Dogras. |
| | | 1 section, Khattaks. |
| | | 1 sub-section, Adam Khels. |
| | | 1 sub-section, P.Ms. |

As a result of the above we have lost one platoon of Khattaks. This platoon, under Jemadar Ismail Khan, was transferred to the 1/13th F.F. Rifles (Coke's) at the end of December.

The two platoons of P.Ms. were transferred from the 4/1st Punjab Regiment on the disbandment of that unit.

Nothing is to be done about the enlistment of Afridis, Adam Khel, until further orders from A.H.Q., which will not be until a part of the cost of the Mustering-out of the Afridis, Malik Din Khel, has been cleared.

Training this year has been very adversely affected by :—

(a) Leave and furlough being two months and three months respectively, which means that even the smallest sub-unit must have a portion away and a portion present at some time.

(b) The maintenance of a high minimum strength, which necessitated the leave and furlough period being extended to cover the whole year.

(c) The mustering-out of Afridis, which left the Battalion very much under strength. At the time of writing we are approximately 150 below Establishment here in Jhelum.

(d) The shortage of British officers. At practically no time during the hot weather did we have more than three actually present in Jhelum.

The above has made Collective Training particularly difficult, as, except for the M.G. Company, at no time has any company had its full complement present. The Battalion, as it marched out for Brigade and Divisional Training, was a mere skeleton, there being only the M.G. Company, two weak Rifle Companies, and a weak Battalion H.Q. present.

The training programme this year has been particularly wide in its scope, embracing for the first time in many years manœuvres by the 1st Indian Division.

Collective Training was carried out in camps as under :—

(a) Company Training :—

Malot—

M.G. Company	...	26/10/31 to 14/11/31.
" A " Company	...	2/11/31 to 14/11/31.
" B " and " C " Com-		
posite Company	...	2/11/31 to 14/11/31.

- (b) Battalion Training :—
 Malot 16/11/31 to 29/11/31.
- (c) Brigade Training :—
 Sohawa Area 7/12/31 to 19/12/31.
- (d) Divisional Training :—
 Hassan Abdal—Jhang—
 Sang Jani Area 28/12/31 to 9/1/32.
- (e) Co-operation with R.A. :—
 Jhelum 18/1/32 to 20/1/32.
- (f) M.G. Concentration :—
 Janjil 23/1/32 to 3/2/32.
- (g) Northern Command Exercise with Signals :—
 Mandra 8/2/32 to 11/2/32.

During Battalion training we concentrated on Frontier Warfare this year.

Brigade training embraced both Open and Frontier Warfare.

Divisional training was carried out against a semi-civilized enemy.

The Battalion, as a portion of the 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade, marched to Hassan Abdal by road, marching from Jhelum on December 28th, 1931, and arriving at Hassan Abdal on January 4th, 1932.

The Battalion, except for mules and mule drivers, was allowed to return to Jhelum by rail from Rawalpindi on the conclusion of Divisional training.

The Battalion found the detachment of one rifle company ("C" Company under Major Mackenzie) at Attock during July and August, 1931.

In the field of sport we had a very successful year last year, as we won :—

- District Best Unit Cup, Athletics.
- District Relay Race Cup.
- District Tug-of-war Cup.
- District Wrestling Cup.
- Regimental Reunion Athletic Cup.
- Regimental Reunion Hockey Cup.

With regard to shooting we won :—

A.R.A. (India) King Emperor's Cup.

A.R.A. (India) 88th Carnatic Gold Cup.

A.R.A. (India) Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup.

District Platoon Shooting Trophy.

A very successful Regimental Reunion was held in Ferozepore in March last year. A vast array of pensioners was present, and a long and strenuous programme was got through without a hitch, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the Training Battalion.

Our Khattaks have been in great demand. Apart from an impromptu Khattak dance given by us here in Jhelum, a party of one Indian officer and fifty Indian other ranks under Captain B. J. Amies, gave a Khattak dance at the People's Fete in connection with the inauguration ceremonies held in Delhi in February, 1931.

Also, a party of one Indian officer and twenty Indian other ranks took part in the Khattak dance, which was one of the items of the programme for the Regimental Reunion.

During 1931 our Brass Band was disbanded, and recruits enlisted to form a Pipe Band. The recruits are making great strides, and if the present rate of progress is maintained the Pipe Band should be first class.

We congratulate Capt. W. E. H. Talbot on his brevet majority.

Editor's Note.—News has just been received by cable that the Battalion has won the P.N.A. Hockey Tournament. No details yet to hand.

“THIRTY YEARS AGO.”

The decade concerning which we are now writing is that from 1890 to 1900. During this period the Battalion saw service in Waziristan, 1894, and took part in the extended operations on the North-West Frontier, 1897-98. In 1900 they were ordered overseas to take part in the Boxer War in China.

A Pathan escort was also provided for the Pamir Delimitation Escort in 1895.

The operations in China will not be included in the present survey owing to limitation of space.

Excluding the detailed reports of these events recorded in the Regimental History, there is much of interest in various unofficial episodes.

The night attack by Mahsuds on the camp at Wano on November 3rd, 1894, was a very dramatic affair. The attack began at 5.15 a.m. with a tremendous rush on the west flank of the camp by a very large and determined body of Ghazis led by several lesser mullahs, while the famous Mullah Powindah directed operations from the rear, as all good generals do. The troops on this flank were taken completely by surprise, many being killed in their sleep. The attack was a splendid success, and had the tribesmen been properly handled, the entire force would have been wiped out. The situation at 5.30 a.m. was one of terrible confusion. The centre of the camp was occupied by bands of Mahsuds, employed in looting and slaughtering non-combatants and transport animals, while the fighting troops stood firm and organized a resistance to further attacks.

The unfortunate men who were killed in the centre of the camp had only themselves to blame. Every man had a place of safety detailed for him near the firing line, but orders were disobeyed, and they wrongly imagined themselves to be safer at the centre than on the perimeter.

The reserve company of the 20th Punjabis, under the command of their gallant C.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. Meiklejohn, moving diagonally across the camp with fixed bayonets, cleared the interior of invaders. Many were killed, but a small number succeeded in escaping by the bold expedient of jumping over the parapet from behind our men, who were firing to their front.

Order was restored, and at daybreak a hot pursuit by cavalry and infantry accounted for a large number of the tribesmen, caught on the rough stoney plain before they could reach safety in the foothills.

Looters got away with some objects of value, but in the darkness and confusion deliberate inspection of coveted articles was impossible. "Grab what you can and bolt" was the order of the day.

In this way one unlucky fellow removed an important looking box from one of the tents, and must have been bitterly disappointed to find that his prize was an article kept in bathrooms for sanitary purposes. This treasure was found in a nullah outside the camp on the following day.

An officer appeared before the Compensation Board notifying the loss of a valuable horse and claiming the highest compensation admissible. He was awarded a considerable sum. A week later, when a truce was held, the tribesmen returned the horse, much to the annoyance of the owner—a miserable screw that no one would have bid fifty rupees for! He was reluctantly compelled to cancel his claim, and the standing joke of the camp for the next week was to congratulate this dishonest fellow on his splendid luck in getting his horse back.

After their heavy losses in this night attack the Mahsuds were willing to come to terms, and the Force proceeded to carry out the delimitation of the frontier between Waziristan and Afghanistan. Acting as escort to the survey, the Battalion passed through some very fine country in Birmal and Shawal which had not been visited before, and has not since been visited.

They ended up in the Tochi valley, forming part of the force which was the first to occupy that territory, spending a hot summer in tents at Miran Shah.

Returning to cantonments in Peshawar, in 1895, the next opportunity for distinction was afforded by the general rising of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, in 1897.

On August 7th, while the officers were still in the Mess, orders were received to march at once as part of the moveable column under the command of Brig.-General E. Elles to Shabkadr, which was being attacked by the Mohmands.

It was a hot sultry night, but the Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Woon, covered the nineteen miles in splendid style, coming into action with the enemy at 8.30 a.m. on August 8th.

On August 9th the moveable column advanced to the attack, and a very hot action was fought, which ended in a complete rout of the enemy.

The 20th Punjabis were on the left of the line, and the tribesmen threw all their weight against this flank. A brilliant charge by Major Atkinson with a squadron of the 13th Bengal Lancers saved them from a very dangerous situation that might have resulted in disaster. The Battalion lost 5 men killed and 35 wounded.

On January 7th, 1898, the Buner Field Force, under Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, advanced into the Buner country via the Tangi Pass. Desperate resistance was expected, and to the 20th Punjabis was allotted the arduous task of turning the enemy's right by capturing the precipitous heights in that neighbourhood.

After a terrific climb the heights were captured, Captain Walker, a Pathan, and a Sikh being the first to top the cliff, where several standards were captured. It was noteworthy that a Sikh should hold his own in such a stiff climb with hillmen.

Contrary to expectation, the enemy decided to bolt at the critical moment, and the casualties were very small.

An excellent picture of this episode, which in the result was more noteworthy as a climb than as a desperate encounter, appeared in the *Graphic*.

Had the enemy put up the resistance expected, the three soldiers mentioned above would have figured in the casualty lists, and some of us more backward ones would have reaped the honours.

3rd Battalion

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjabis in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN
PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—
Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—
Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain,
Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and
Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—
Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai
and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on Para Chamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul
Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of
Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in
Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—K u r n a h, E s S i n n,
Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin
Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of
Kohat —Kurram Force.
- 1927 Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. A. Fowler, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	W. F. Haynes	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	L. R. Messum	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	D. Beanland, <i>p.s.c.</i> ...	D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Burma District.
Captain	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i> ...	2nd-in-Command, T.B.
"	J. Wickham	With 11th Bn.
"	E. C. Pine-Coffin	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	M. Glover	Adjutant, 10th Bn.
"	W. D. Joyce	Assam Rifles.
"	R. P. Beamish	C.C.S.P.T.
"	C. J. Hathaway	Staff Captain, 4th (Quetta) Infy. Bde.
"	G. R. Pouncey	C.C.S.P.T.
"	C. F. S. Langridge	Tochi Scouts.
"	C. C. Furney	C.C.S.P.T.
"	G. F. M. Stray, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Adjutant, 1/6/31.
"	H. Dracott	—
"	A. C. Wilson	Instr., Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.
Lieut.	J. G. Davis	Signalling Officer.
"	J. H. G. Chapman	Quartermaster, 1/9/31.
"	F. J. P. Craven	—
2/Lieut.	L. F. Steele	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ahmad Din, Bahadur, <i>I.O.M.</i>	Order of British India, 2nd Cl.
Subadar	Muhabat Khan	—
„	Dalel Singh	—
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Tukhar Chand	—
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Muhammad Sarwar	—
„	Negi Ram	With 10th Bn.
„	Bhagat Ram	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Zafaran	Head Clerk.
„	Sultan Khan	—
„	Muhammad Khan	Education Officer.
„	Kartar Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Ghulamat Khan	—
„	Gulzara Singh	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Sher Wali	—
„	Udham Singh	—
„	Kanahaya Ram, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	With 10th Bn.
„	Jaswant Singh	Jemadar Adjutant, 1/12/31
„	Sher Muhammad	With 11th Bn.
„	Hazara Singh	—
„	Bhagat Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Shirin Khan	—
„	Turra Baz	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion has had a more strenuous time since it arrived in its "peace station" at Peshawar on October 27th, 1930, than during its two years' tour of duty on the Frontier at Fort Sandeman. Duties in Peshawar have always been heavy, but, in addition, a company has to be found every third week as the garrison for "K" Supply Depot, and constant calls are made for the troops to "stand to" in aid of the Civil Power. The Battalion also forms part of the Peshawar Emergency Column, which occasionally takes a bus ride around the country to "show the flag."

On February 22nd, 1931, "C" Company, under Captain C. C. Furney, went to Charsadda at an hour's notice, where they were kept for nineteen days and occasionally used to form cordon round villages while the Police rounded up agitators and "Red Shirts" inside.

On March 26th the Battalion went into Camp at Bara, and from there were detailed to surround the Afridi village of Kalla Khel some twenty miles distant to the east of the Kohat road. The Battalion, less "D" (M.G.) Company, left Bara Camp at 9.30 p.m. in seventeen three-ton lorries, picked up one company 1/1st Gurkha Rifles at Juloo Talao, and proceeded across the Khajuri Plain for nine miles. This proved a most perilous journey, as no lights could be shown, and the Katcha roads in daylight are none too pleasant. After debussing, the Battalion marched a farther seven miles, when it split up into two columns. Both columns were in position on the hills surrounding Kalla Khel an hour before dawn, and small patrols were sent down to block the nullahs leading from the village. At dawn the Frontier Constabulary walked into the village, this being the first intimation to the villagers that there was trouble brewing. A certain number tried to get away, and five were shot in doing so. In addition, "C" Company took about twenty prisoners, but the Political released them as they had already taken hostages. During the retirement a few shots were fired, but there were no casualties.

Throughout the early part of the hot weather the Battalion or portion of it was constantly "standing to" ready to move out in aid of the Civil Power. On one occasion two

companies were out with the Deputy Commissioner and Frontier Constabulary to assist in the arrest of "Red Shirt" leaders, including Abdul Ghaffar's nephew. For four or five days a company was kept on the Bara road from dawn to sunset ready to assist the Police in breaking up "Red Shirt" processions should the occasion arise—this was not a very pleasant form of spending a hot weather's day.

On July 20th the Battalion moved out for two months to the Khajuri Plain, a duty which is performed in succession by all battalions in the Peshawar Brigade. "H.Q." Wing, one rifle company and one platoon (M.G. Company) were located at Bara, the remaining two rifle companies and M.Gs. occupied Fort Milward. On the whole it was a welcome break in the monotony of the hot weather, and all ranks were glad to get away from the heavy duties in Peshawar with the ever-present probability of having to take part in civil disturbances. Accommodation for the most part consisted of well chuppered tents with electric light and fans in the officers' quarters, lines and office. Peace had not then been made with the Afridis, and the plain was closed to all tribal movement. This simplified matters, as everybody seen off the roads could be shot at and no questions asked.

Chapaoos were frequently put out at night, and reconnaissances were carried into the foothills from Fort Milward. A chapao from Bara intercepted a party of local Afridis carrying off telegraph poles on donkeys. The thieves, though fired on, escaped in the darkness, but the capture of the donkeys and the discovery of a wounded man in a village next day led to a heavy fine being imposed by the Political authorities. Fort Milward was sniped occasionally, and an early-morning lorry patrol of P.Ms. encountered an aeroplane bomb buried in the road which blew off a wheel but did no damage to the occupants of the lorry. The patrol discovered another suspicious-looking place on the road some twenty yards farther on, from which another aeroplane bomb was unearthed.

The Battalion team did not go very far in the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament, but they managed to reach the third round, where they came up against the 4/11th Sikh Regiment, the eventual winners. The Annual

Company Competition for the Drew Cup was won by " D " (M.G.) Company, who were first in hockey, sports, the Tug-of-War and the Platoon Basket-Ball Competition. The finals of the sports were held on November 22nd, Ctesiphon Day. During the Battalion's stay on the Khajuri Plain, owing to the lack of hockey grounds rounders was introduced. It soon became very popular, even the oldest of the Indian officers taking part and displaying all the excitement of children.

Company and Battalion camps took place in December at Aza Khel, eighteen miles from Peshawar.

The above was written prior to the Christmas holidays, when Abdul Ghaffar was arrested and the rounding up of " Red Shirts " commenced. At 4 a.m. on Christmas morning " A " and " B " Companies, under the Second-in-Command, moved out with a Political Officer, Police and Frontier Constabulary and surrounded the village of Takhal Bala.

This village contained many malcontents and was one of the worst Red Shirt centres in the district. Arrests were effected without much trouble, although large crowds collected. The two companies remained out in camp near the village and, on December 26th, assisted the Police to effect arrests in Takhal Payan, close by. Crowds followed the arrested leaders until troops barred the road. As the crowd refused to disperse, mounted Constabulary were ordered to charge, only to be met with a volley of stones, which the horses refused to face. As a portion of the crowd followed up the retreating horsemen, dismounted Constabulary were ordered to fire, and one youth was wounded. Eventually the crowd returned to the village. " B " Company was withdrawn from the camp on the 27th, but " A " Company remained out until December 31st. Both " B " and " C " Companies each then had a turn at moving out with a magistrate, Police and Constabulary to other villages, starting before dawn in lorries. Arrests were made as soon as it was light, but no serious opposition was encountered, although the usual crowds collected after the arrests had been made, and shouted revolutionary cries.

On January 1st the whole Battalion (less M.G. Company)

left Peshawar in lorries at 4 a.m. and, together with the 1/7th Rajputs, 1/1st Gurkha Rifles and one and a half companies King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, occupied the village of Masho Khel at dawn. The village was divided up between the different battalions in the Brigade; towers and the roofs of the highest buildings were occupied by troops, and all movement of the inhabitants within or out of the village was stopped. The Deputy-Commissioner and Political Officers with Police then entered the village, made arrests and collected revenue which had been long overdue. The inhabitants were forced to keep to their houses, but no crowds even attempted to form when the troops withdrew.

So ended our Christmas holidays, but excursions into the country still continue.

"THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO."

On July 27th, 1897, news was received of the night attack on the Malakand. The Regiment, which was stationed at Jhelum, entrained on the 30th, arriving at Nowshera the next morning. It marched at once to Mardan and there received orders to proceed the same day to Dargai. It arrived there by 3 p.m. on August 1st, having covered the distance from Nowshera to Dargai (forty-one miles) in thirty-one hours, not a bad performance in the hot weather after the bustle of mobilization and a night in the train.

During August the Regiment was employed as Divisional troops to the Malakand Field Force. On September 3rd it joined the 3rd Brigade which, on the 5th, marched to Panjkora to secure the bridge over the Swat River. On September 11th the Regiment marched with the Brigade, which formed the advanced column to the force operating in the Mohmand country. The Brigade arrived at Nawagai on the 14th and was there isolated for several days.

On the night of September 18th the enemy made a small night attack on the camp. There was a considerable lashkar collected at Bedmanai, and on the 19th they made a show of attacking the Brigade, but thought better of it and cleared off. On the 20th information was received that the enemy had been largely reinforced, and a reconnaissance in force

was made. The withdrawal to camp was hotly followed up, and it was learnt from spies that an attempt to capture the camp would be made that night. The Regiment held the northern and half the eastern faces of the camp. Shortly after dark the enemy attacked in strength from three sides—east, west and south. The enemy maintained a heavy fire from a nullah about forty yards in front of the east face and from the high ground beyond the nullah. Two or three Ghazi rushes were made, but none reached the perimeter. One man got up a tree about twenty yards from the perimeter and kept up a steady fire till a volley through the tree wounded him. After the attack had cleared off this man was shot up the tree by Subadar Khan Bahadur (afterwards Subadar-Major), who always referred to the incident as his “googi ka shikar.” The attack died down about 1 a.m., but was almost at once started again on the corner held by the Regiment. About 2.30 a.m. the moon rose and the enemy cleared off. Casualties in the Regiment were 5 men wounded. The enemy lost about 150 men.

On the 23rd the Bedmanai Pass was attacked. The Regiment was engaged, but opposition was slight. On the 26th the return march was commenced, and Peshawar was reached on October 2nd via the Gandao Valley and Shabkadar.

Lieut.-Colonel Gordon and Major Rattray were mentioned in despatches. Lieut. E. W. Costello, of the Regiment, who was attached to the 24th Punjab Infantry during the attack on the Malakand Fort, was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry. He was twice severely wounded. The following is an extract from the *London Gazette* :—

“On the night of July 26th, 1897, at Malakand, Lieut. Costello went out from the hospital enclosure and, with the assistance of two men, brought in a wounded Lance-Havildar who was lying sixty yards away in the open on the football ground. This ground at the time was over-run by swordsmen and swept by heavy fire, both from the enemy and our own men who were holding the Sapper lines.”

On arrival at Peshawar from this expedition, the Regiment was detailed as line of communication troops to the Tirah Expedition. It marched on October 9th in brigade to

Kohat, where it arrived on the 11th. On the 13th it left for Shinawari, where it arrived on the 17th. On November 24th the Regiment relieved the 30th Punjab Infantry on Dargai Hill, returning to Shinawari on December 15th. The Regiment remained at Shinawari till January 28th, 1898, when it proceeded to Parachinar.

On March 1st 1899, a party of 200 rifles of the Regiment, under Lieut Davis, carried out a very successful night raid on the Para Chamkanis. The party started at 8.30 p.m. and marched all night. In the early morning a group of eleven villages was silently surrounded and surprised. Fourteen villages were burnt and 113 prisoners taken besides 3,000 head of cattle and a large quantity of arms. The Regiment received a congratulatory telegram from the G.O.C. Punjab.

4th Battalion

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 24th Punjabis in 1903; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1857 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Narinji in Eusafzai. |
| 1859-60 | <i>India.</i> —Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. |
| 1863 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Umbeyla. |
| 1878-9-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —2nd Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
Kabul—Kandahar March, 1880.
Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880. |
| 1888 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Hazara (Black Mountain). |
| 1897-98 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara. |
| 1900-01 | <i>China.</i> —Relief of Peking, August 14th, 1900. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>Egypt.</i> —Suez Canal.
1915-16 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Basra, Shaiba, Nasariya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut.
1917-18 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Euphrates Operations Khan Baghdadi.
1918-19 <i>Salonika.</i>
1919 <i>South Russia.</i>
1919-20 <i>Anatolia.</i> —Ismid, June 15th, 1920. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Colonel.</i>		
Lieut.-Gen.	Sir S. H. Climo, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lieut.-Col.	A. B. Haig, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Offg. D.D.S.D., A.H.Q., India.
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	C. H. Jackson ...	Offg. Commandant.
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
Captain	H. Y. Huthwaite, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	H. E. Warry ...	—
"	G. P. T. Dean, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	A. B. Miller ...	Kathiawas State Forces.
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
Captain	T. R. Lee ...	With 10th Bn.
"	C. J. Attfield ...	Adjutant.
"	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i>	—
"	H. G. P. Stubbs ...	Burma Military Police.
"	P. E. C. J. Gwyn ...	—
"	J. C. Cotton ...	Gujerat Circle State Forces.
"	J. Exshaw ...	—
"	P. H. M. Cann ...	A.R.O., Lahore.
"	J. R. Booth ...	Tochi Scouts.
Lieut.	S. Goodchild ...	Quartermaster.
"	N. Ramsay ...	Signal Officer.
"	J. W. R. D. Ashdown ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i>	—
Subadar	Shamsher Singh ...	—
Subadar	Feroze Khan ...	—
„	Mohd Ashraf ...	—
„	Bahadur Singh ...	—
„	Mehr Singh ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Nadar Khan, <i>M.S.M.</i> ...	—
„	Jai Singh, <i>M.S.M.</i> ...	—
Jemadar	Karam Khan ...	—
„	Atta Mohd Shah ...	Head Clerk.
„	Nur Mohd ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Nathu Ram ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Ghulam Haidar ...	Education Officer.
„	Shukar Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Bansi Ram ...	—
„	Hayat Mohd ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Abdul Rashid. ...	—
„	Hari Singh ...	—
„	Ram Singh ...	—
„	Fauja Singh ...	—
„	Gurbux Singh ...	—
„	Iqbal Khan ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

Last year we wrote from Secunderabad. This year these notes are being compiled in a walled tent in Wana, a great change in climate and surroundings.

The Battalion left Secunderabad in the early hours of the morning of February 23rd. Entraining was carried out the evening before, and the Battalion was played from our lines in Begumpet to Trimulgherry Station by the bands of the four other regiments in Secunderabad. Later, officers and wives of the garrison collected and bade us God-speed.

The train journey to Manzai took eight days, but there were two agreeable breaks in the monotony of the journey when we met the 5th Battalion at Delhi and later the 10th Battalion at Ferozepore.

From Manzai to Wana is five marches, which was completed without incident, though both officers and men felt the change to an extremely cold climate after four years of Secunderabad. At the last stage Karab Kot, the Battalion was met by the Wana Brigade and formed rearguard to the column during the remainder of the march to Wana.

Training is carried out under difficulties in Wana, as the Battalion finds all camp duties every third week, and during that week all other work is perforce in abeyance. Nevertheless, it has been found possible to carry through individual training in the normal way, though only a modified rifle course is fired owing to lack of range accommodation. The Brigade goes out "on column" most months in the year on varying scales of transport. "A" scale is not exactly generous, and "C" scale is no transport of any kind.

The Battalion has taken part in all these columns, either as a whole or, when detailed to find camp defences during the absence of Brigade, represented by one rifle company and the M.G. Company.

Of all the columns undertaken by the Wana Brigade, the Toi Khula Column was by far the most strenuous and interesting. A party of Powindas, moving southward at about the hottest time of the year, made an organized attack on the scouts post of Toi Khula. Lieut.-Colonel Haig was commanding the Brigade at the time. Wireless messages were sent by the Scouts, resulting in the Wana Column

moving out to their relief in the early hours of the morning. The Powindas, realizing their rather embarrassing position, took to flight, but were overtaken by the armoured cars, and before evening about sixty-seven Powindas surrendered. In spite of this the Brigade continued their column, with the Battalion as advanced guard, and marched some eighteen miles the next day, picqueting and marching over stony nullah beds in a temperature of 106° F.

When camp was pitched a tornado swept the area, bringing down the few tents and burying the men's blankets in dust.

In sports the Battalion has not done too well this year, being fourth out of six entries in the Brigade Athletic Meeting held in October. We are hoping for better results from our hockey, wrestling and tug-of-war teams which have gone to Bannu for the district's sports to be held in the beginning of the New Year.

The Battalion have suffered a very heavy loss on the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Haig, M.C., to take up the duties of D.D.S.D. at Army Headquarters. This came as an unexpected blow when he was suddenly ordered by wire to take up this appointment in the beginning of December. Colonel Haig has not completed two years in command, yet in that short period has set such a standard as the Battalion will find difficult to maintain in the years to come. He is the last officer of the old 24th Punjabis, and his departure is deeply regretted by all ranks of the Battalion.

During the year Captain Gwyn has secured one of the six vacancies at the Staff College, Camberley, for which the Indian Army compete ; five officers have qualified for their majority and one for his captaincy.

Wana is not a popular station with the Indian ranks. In Secunderabad the men found the railway journey to their homes often too much for their pockets ; here, the journey is short, but leave is scarce and difficult to obtain. All ranks are now looking forward to the next year's relief when the Battalion is due to move to Lahore. It is only the grey-beards of the Battalion who can remember our last tour of duty in the Punjab.

“ THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”
THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND.

26th July, 1897.

Official and other accounts state that the first signs of impending disturbance took the form of rumours in the bazaars on and near the Frontier, attributing to the so-called “ Mad Fakir ” of Upper Swat the intention of reconquering Lower Swat and of driving the garrisons of Chakdara, Malakand, etc., back into India. He was credited with supernatural powers ; it was commonly believed that he had a vast army of all arms secreted in the hills, and he had convinced his actual and prospective followers that wherever he went the English bullets would be turned to water, and further, that by the appearance of the next moon not a single member of the garrison of Malakand would remain.

The eventful 26th of July was a polo day, the players rode down in pairs and even singly, covering the four miles to the Khar ground without noticing anything disturbing in the demeanour of the villagers.

After the game was over, and before the Malakand contingent started homewards, an unusual thing happened ; a section of cavalry was seen galloping from the direction of Chakdara towards the polo ground, this party met the players returning to that post on the far side of the ground. A short colloquy ensued, then both parties wheeled towards Chakdara and galloped off in a cloud of dust. This was in truth the exact moment at which the polo-playing community began to think seriously of the “ Mad Fakir.” This surmise would have become a certainty if the Polo Orderly, a stolid but most reliable Dogra in “ E ” Company, had been somewhat less reticent on his return to camp. Before leaving the polo ground he was warned by the Khan of Khar to hasten the ponies and syces back to Malakand, as the “ Mad Fakir ” had actually set his forces in motion and would attack Malakand any time after dark. Either the distraction of his evening meal or a firm disbelief in fairy tales put the matter out of his head until the first shot was fired.

The polo players arrived back in their respective camps to

find that Commanding Officers and Adjutants had been summoned to the Brigade Commander's quarters at 6.30 p.m. It was not till 7.30 p.m. that Colonel Lamb, commanding the 24th Punjab Infantry, returned and gave an account of the interview. The Brigade was to march at midnight so as to seize the Amandara Pass before the "Mad Fakir."

A strenuous hour or more was spent in the issue of orders. Colonel Lamb and the Adjutant (Lieut. Climo) were the last to arrive at dinner, the Colonel was dressed for the fray, Climo was still in polo kit. A merciful providence ordained a peaceful twenty minutes for this meal. Coffee had been served when, at 9.50 p.m., the bugles of the 45th Sikhs sounded the "Alarm"; the two diners were not disturbed by this, the Colonel suggesting that the 45th were indulging in a practice parade. As the pair put lights to cigarettes, a single shot rang out, followed by two or three more, and then from the circle of hills on the east and north sides of camp a veritable sheet of fire descended on the garrison of Malakand.

Colonel Lamb forthwith reinforced the Abbott Road piquet and No. 10 Piquet with "H" Company and ordered the Adjutant to clear the bazaar with "E" Company (Dogras), the inlying piquet of the day. The Dogras, advancing in two half-company lines, raced across the football ground and occupied the bazaar wall, on the other side of which pandemonium raged.

The bazaar was crowded with tribesmen who, after shooting or cutting down every shopkeeper and bazaar resident, had turned their attention to their secondary objective—loot. On this mass of swordsmen the Dogras opened fire, the effect was instantaneous, the bazaar being cleared of tribesmen in a few seconds. "E" Company maintained their hold on the wall, until circumstances rendered this position impossible. Numbers of the enemy who had been in the bazaar, supported by further contingents coming up the Graded road, commenced to assemble on the slopes and at the foot of Gibraltar, thus seriously threatening the left flank of the Company, the left half of which was thrown back so as to deal with this danger. A

few minutes later " G " Company manned the Field Hospital enclosure 100 yards in rear of " E " Company, while at the same time the Madras Sappers and Miners (No. 5 Company) opened fire from the northern defences of their camp. Thus, " E " Company was in peril from all four sides; the least dangerous solution of the situation was to endeavour to enter the Sappers and Miners defences, which were on a rocky platform about twelve feet higher than the bazaar wall.

This movement could not be carried out till the fire of the Sappers and Miners was stopped; how this was effected will now be described. One of the officers with " E " Company climbed up the rock until about four feet below the Sappers and Miners rifles and then blew a long shrill blast on his whistle, denoting " Cease Fire "—fortunately, the defenders obeyed the signal. The next step was to persuade them that we were friends and wished to come into their camp; so far as can be recalled a few words passed between the officer and a young Madrasi non-commissioned officer. The latter, eventually assured that it was a Sahib and not a Swati at the other end of his rifle, permitted the officer to enter the defences. Arrangements were quickly made for the company to pass into the Sappers and Miners camp. The officer returned to the bazaar wall, " E " Company was turned into file to the right and passed singly up the rocks and into the comparative safety of the Sappers and Miners defences.

Before entering the Sappers and Miners camp, " E " Company had been instructed to wheel to the right as soon as they reached the top of the rocky platform so as to fill up a considerable gap which existed on this the northern face of the Sappers and Miners defences. Subadar Gopala led the way and had progressed a few yards only when a ghazi-like attack was made upon him by an enemy standard-bearer. Subadar Gopala fired point blank; unfortunately his revolver missfired; as his opponent slashed at him this gallant Dogra officer, although seriously wounded, literally hurled himself at the attacker, bore him to the ground and wrested from him his standard, the first to be captured during these memorable operations. This incident made it clear that a considerable portion of the Sappers and Miners camp

was in the hands of the tribesmen ; this situation was confirmed fully by Lieut. Watling (Sappers and Miners) who was carried in wounded from the centre of their camp, and reported that their quarter guard had been overcome and that large numbers of the enemy had penetrated to most parts of the camp.

Colonel Meiklejohn, the Brigade Commander, ordered a party of the 24th Punjab Infantry to be formed, which he proceeded to lead personally with the object of clearing the camp, recapturing the quarter guard and preventing the removal of the unit's ammunition.

No less than four attempts were made by a party consisting of four officers (Colonel Meiklejohn, Capt. Holland (24th), Lieut. Climo (24th) and Lieut. Manlay (Sappers and Miners)) and some twelve men. In each attempt men were killed and wounded, and practically everyone of the party hit with the flat of swords ; and before a new attempt could be made three or four non-commissioned officers or men had literally to be pulled away by their belts from the enemy within immediate front so as to reinforce this party.

After forty minutes' endeavour success crowned these efforts. To demonstrate how close and savage the fighting was the four British officers fired thirty to thirty-six revolver shots each, the muzzle of the revolver touching the bodies of the tribesmen in the case of every shot. At about 11.30 p.m. the quarter-guard and Sappers and Miners camp was once more in our hands and clear of the enemy.

It must have been about midnight when Lieut. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, attached to the Regiment, came over from " G " Company and told Climo (who was now the senior unwounded officer with the Battalion) that he had heard Lance-Havildar Narain Singh, evidently dangerously wounded, crying for help from the centre of the football ground. This area was over-run with tribesmen. Costello asked for permission to go out and carry in the wounded man. Climo accompanied him across to " G " Company and on the way told Costello to call for two volunteers to accompany him on his dangerous errand. In response to this call, No. 3500 Sepoy Wadhawa Singh and No. 3758 Sepoy Fattah Singh, both of " G " Company, sprang up and offered their

services. Their comrades helped the three over the wall and watched their disappearing figures, the sound of shouts and shots rose higher as they peered into the gloom ; seconds passed like minutes before they made out figures returning, two of the party carrying the wounded man while the third kept the enemy at bay.

For this deed of valour, Lieut. Costello was awarded the Victoria Cross and his two comrades the Indian Order of Merit.

5th Battalion

Raised at Shajehanpur in 1858 by Lieut. E. Dandridge, as the Shajehanpur Levy. Became the 44th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 40th Regiment (Shajehanpur) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1890 ; 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1892 ; 40th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 40th Pathans in 1903 ; 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

1904 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Tibet.

1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.

1914-20 1914-15 *B.E.F., France.*—2nd Battle of Ypres,
1915—St. Julien, Aubers, France and
Flanders, 1915.

1916-18 *East Africa.*—Dar-es-Salaam—Narun-
gombe.

1919 *Afghanistan.*

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
General	Sir F. Campbell, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	A. R. O. Mallock	G.S.O., 1st Grade, A.H.Q.
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	C. Leslie-Smith	Offg. Commandant.
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	G. J. D. Kellie, <i>M.C.</i>	Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
Captain	C. L. L. Stokes	—
"	M. H. Hurford Jones	Cant Dept., Mhow.
"	W. F. Charter, <i>M.C.</i>	—
"	K. C. B. Dawes	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	H. K. Percy Smith	Offg. Company Comdr.
"	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i>	10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	W. A. Putnam	—
"	G. C. G. Lewis	Quartermaster.
"	G. F. S. Keating	South Waziristan Scouts.
"	R. H. H. Scott	Adjutant.
"	T. L. T. Miller	Madras Guards, Madras
Lieut.	R. T. Mills	—
2/Lieut.	G. L. S. Scott	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Surain Singh	—
Subadar	Kabul Singh	—
„	Sucha Singh	—
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Kapura	—
„	Khan Beg	—
„	Sant Singh	—
„	Chuhr Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Barkat Shah	—
Jemadar	Harnam Singh	—
„	Muhammad Khan	11/14th P.R.
„	Nadar Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Lall Chand	—
„	Sardar Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	—
„	Balwant Singh	—
„	Chatru	—
„	Rahim Khan	—
„	Mohd Aslam Khan	On probation.
„	Fateh Jang... ..	—
„	Chanan Singh	—
„	Painda Khan	—

BATTALION NOTES.

GENERAL.

The Battalion spent 1931 in Delhi Cantonments. The hot weather was rather trying, but despite this all ranks kept very fit.

CEREMONIAL.

During the ceremonies for the inauguration of New Delhi, the Battalion supplied a Guard of Honour at the function of the opening of the War Memorial Arch, New Delhi, and also provided a company for the set piece at the Air Force Display on the last day of Inauguration Week. The Battalion also had the honour of providing guards over H.E. the Governor of the United Provinces and the G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command at Naini Tal during the hot weather.

TRAINING.

Training was considerably interfered with this year owing to the ceremonies for the inauguration of New Delhi and also by the absence of one company at Naini Tal during the hot weather. Weapon training was commenced very early and by June only "C" Company remained. The results were good, but not up to the remarkable figure of 1930.

Companies went out to camp at Badarpur, some seventeen miles from cantonments, and "D" (M.G.) Company attended a Brigade Concentration at Khanpur.

Battalion and Brigade training were carried out with our War Brigade (The 7th Dehra Dun Brigade) at Kheri Camp, some sixteen miles from Saharanpur. We entrained at Delhi on November 21st and remained at Kheri until December 12th. The other units of the Brigade—the Dorsets, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, and 1/9th Gurkha Rifles—were most hospitable, and very soon made us feel "at home" with the result that the daily conference at "6.30 p.m." became a very moveable feast.

SPORT.

The Battalion sent a team to Jhelum to take part in the P.N.A.H.T.

The team was beaten in the final by the 4/11th Sikh Regiment by 2 goals to 1.

At the Regimental Reunion we were beaten into second place by the 2nd Battalion both at hockey and sports. "B" Company pulled off the Brigade Inter-Company Hockey Tournament by beating "C" Company in the final.

Delhi provides good training for the hockey team in the spring as we enter for some of the local tournaments and meet strong civilian sides and all varieties of play.

In another field of sport Capt. R. H. H. Scott lured a 12½-lb. trout from the Bringi River in Kashmir into his landing net.

Small game shooting in Delhi is very poor and there seldom seems time to make the long journeys required to get good sport.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

For some time past we have been suffering from a lack of British officers, and during our time at Kheri Camp we were very pleased to hear that Major Leslie-Smith had been transferred to us from the Training Battalion and appointed Second-in-Command. He met us at the station on our return from camp with the news that Colonel Mallock was to go to Army Headquarters as G.S.O.1 (M.T.3) almost immediately and that he was to take over command.

Colonel Mallock actually took up his appointment at Army Headquarters a week later and it did not allow much time to hand over the Battalion.

The Battalion has suffered a heavy loss in the departure of Colonel Mallock. He came to us as a stranger in November, 1928, and he has been a Commanding Officer whom we have all been proud to serve under. There has been a vast improvement while he has been with the Battalion and he has set us a standard which we will find it difficult to maintain.

On December 30th we welcomed Major G. J. D. Kellie, M.C., to the Battalion. He has been posted to us from the 4th Battalion 8th Punjab Regiment as Second-in-Command.

TRANSFERS.

The moves for next cold weather are just out and we are to return to Waziristan. We are to be relieved here by the 1st Kumaon Rifles, who are now stationed at Wana, so there are prospects of proceeding there.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

One more tie with the past has been broken with the departure on pension of Subadar Chaudri Khan, the last serving survivor of the Punjabi Company enlisted by our Colonel, General Sir Frederic Campbell.

"THIRTY YEARS AGO."

At the conclusion of the Tibet Expedition of 1904-1905, the Battalion, leaving a detachment, which rejoined somewhat later, at Gyantse, was railed to Jhelum. Colonel Crawford, from the 28th Punjabis, succeeded to the command of the Battalion in place of Colonel F. Campbell. With the exception of an interlude in the shape of the Mohmand Expedition of 1908, the Battalion was cantoned in Jhelum until 1909. The so-called Mohmand Expedition was actually divided into two distinct portions, primarily the dispersal of Afghan tribesmen in the Khyber Pass, and secondly, the punishment of the Mohmand tribes.

As regards the first portion, the Battalion was railed up to Peshawar and marched promptly up the Khyber where, on arrival at Landi Kotal, an attack was at once made by the brigade on the Frontier line against the intruding tribesmen. The Battalion was well in the thick of this, and had a very spirited little action for a couple of hours, after which the Afghans retired, having been driven off the heights occupied by them principally by reason of our artillery fire on the main Khyber road. During the action, the Second-in-Command, who was of stoutish build, was in the advance, suddenly attacked by a tribesman who had shammed dead. Fortunately, he was promptly bayoneted by a sepoy, but

for some time this officer was known as "the narrow squeak." the Pioneer having reported such as the nature of his escape.

While fighting was proceeding a very heavy rain storm came on, and at its conclusion opportunity was taken to light some fires in a small hamlet in order to dry the men's clothes. Sir James Wilcox (James, by the grace of God) concluded, perhaps naturally, that the hamlet was being burnt to the ground and had a helio message transmitted peremptorily giving orders to discontinue this, when explanations ensued.

The Afghans having been dispersed, the Brigade moved by route march to the Mohmand border. The Battalion itself took no active part in the advance, Headquarters and half a battalion occupying Shabkadar Fort, while the remaining half battalion occupied the post of Hafiz Kor, a very hot spot, on the line of communications.

Cholera was raging at the time, and the Munster Fusiliers, who were encamped at Shabkadar, had a bad dose of it. It was afterwards discovered that their attack was due to soda water bought in bottle in Peshawar, which had been issued to the men for greater safety.

The expedition lasted in all for some two months, and after a few more months spent in Jhelum, the Battalion moved to Dera Ismail Khan in the end of 1908. Here the outstanding events were the constant use to which the Brigade Commanders put the Battalion in acting as savage enemy during somewhat prolonged manœuvres, and a sudden dash at the beginning of September, perhaps the hottest period of the year, to Bannu.

In the former the recollection of the razor-backed hills which various companies of the Battalion had to negotiate at dead of night to gain position to attack the camp of the remainder of the Brigade is a nightmare. In the latter the necessity of arriving at Bannu as early as possible in view of a threatened attack by Wazir tribesmen meant forced marches which, owing to the heat of the day, had to be carried out at night, the sixty-mile trek being done in three marches. However, the Wazirs thought better of it and, after a short stay at Bannu, the Battalion returned to Dreary Dismal, remaining there without further happenings of any note until the end of 1910.

10th Battalion

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjabis in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Yusufzai.
1858–59 *India.*—Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh.
1862–63 *N.E. Frontier of India.*—Jynteah Field Force.
1867–68 *Abysinnia.*
1878–79–80 *Afghanistan.*—Matun—Shutargardan Pass.
1881 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mahshud-Waziri Expedition.
1896 *Soudan.*—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin).
1897–99 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India.*—Mohmand.
1914–20 *N.W. Frontier of India.*
1915 Operations against the Mohmands.
1917 Operations in South Waziristan.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
1918 Palestine.
Army of the Black Sea.
1920 Ismid.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
Lt.-Col.	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
Major	B. H. Bonham-Carter ...	Commandant 5th Assam Rifles.
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
3 Captain	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i> ...	s.p.t. 2nd-in-Command.
2 „	C. I. F. Maynard ...	—
4 „	T. R. Lee ...	—
1 „	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
5 „	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
3 Captain	M. Glover ...	Adjutant.
10 Lieut.	G. E. Foster ...	Quartermaster.
2 „	D. G. H. Hawes ...	Company Officer.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1932.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Ali Akbar	Subadar-Major.
1 Subadar	Sher Muhammad	—
5 „	Chuhar Singh	—
4 „	Mehar Singh	—
3 „	Negi Ram	—
2 „	Gandapur	—
1 Jemadar	Muzaffar Hussain	Educational Jemadar.
3 „	Kartar Singh	—
4 „	Nur Muhammad	—
5 „	Nadar Khan	—
2 „	Prem Singh	—
3 „	Kanhaya Ram, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	Quartermaster Jemadar.
1 „	Shah Khel Jan	—
10 „	Bhagat Singh	Head Clerk.
2 „	Jhunda Khan	Jemadar Adjutant.
1 „	Bahadur Singh	I.T.F. Staff.
3 „	Sher Muhammad	I.T.F. Staff.
4 „	Nathu Ram	I.T.F. Staff.
5 „	Muhammad Khan	I.T.F. Staff.

BATTALION NOTES.

The new lines are at last nearing completion. They are very good, though probably hotter than the old mud ones, and in a year's time will be as good as any in India. Water is being laid on, which will be of great help in improving the look of the lines with gardens, hedges, etc., and controlling the dust a little. The bricks of the old barracks have been very useful in making firing points, walls round hockey grounds, etc. In spite of the spying eyes of the M.E.S. we have managed to obtain most of the bricks free.

Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Matthews, *M.V.O.*, *O.B.E.*, took over command of the Battalion on April 5th.

Major C. Leslie-Smith was transferred to the 5th Battalion in December, much to the regret of all ranks. Major B. H. Bonham-Carter being transferred to the Training Battalion, but to remain with the Assam Rifles for the present.

Captain V. C. Tweedy and Captain T. Fleming completed their tour with the Training Battalion and have been relieved by Captain L. S. Ingle, *M.C.*, and Captain C. I. F. Maynard.

The number of recruits enrolled in 1931 was 783; and the number drafted to active battalions, 437.

Reservists' training took place in November, December and January. Class "A" were a very fine lot, and formed two companies of the Battalion on the Brigade Proclamation Parade. The spectators were astonished at their smartness, as the rumour had spread that they had only one month's service.

In the Brigade Rifle Meeting we obtained first (Jemadar Gulbar) and second (Subadar Bahadur Sher) in the Open Individual Competition.

The Battalion team again won the Brigade Eliminating Round in the District Hockey Tournament, but was beaten in the next round in Lahore. In a local tournament, after three matches, the Battalion team reached the final, but was beaten after a replay by the Medium Battery.

No. 2 Company won the Fane Shield in 1931. They had several outstanding recruits, who should be of great value to the 2nd Battalion in sports in the future.

In the recent civil Olympic trials for Ferozepore District the Battalion won the championship and also the Kabadi Shield. One recruit beating the Punjab record in discus throwing.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

SUBADAR-MAJOR ACHHAR SINGH, DECEMBER 2ND, 1930.

With the death of Subadar-Major Achhar Singh (Dogra) on December 2nd, 1930, aged about 49 years, passes another link with the old 21st Punjabis, with which he served for twenty-two years, and the 10th Battalion of which he was the first puckha Subadar-Major.

He enlisted in 1899, and was promoted Jemadar in August, 1910, Subadar in November, 1917, and Subadar-Major in September, 1921, retiring in September, 1926.

He served with the 21st Punjabis in China from June, 1902, to May, 1905; on the Mohmand Expedition of 1908; and during the Great War in South Waziristan, Egypt, Palestine and the Army of the Black Sea, from March 1918 to 1920.

With an initial advantage of good education, he got his foot on the promotion ladder early in his service by becoming an extremely efficient Adjutant's "Rattani," as a young sepoy, and thereafter went steadily forward.

Perhaps the most outstanding episode in his career occurred at Ferozepore in the cold weather of 1921-22, when, as Subadar-Major of the Training Battalion, he placed his position as an officer high above all considerations of caste by his bold reception of the "Mahar" contingent which, under the Army reorganization in progress, arrived as the advanced guard of the composite battalion of Mahars and Punjabi-Christians which was to form part of the 14th Punjab Regiment. The risk he faced of "ostracism by his caste fellows" was great, but the outcome of his action conduced largely to the quiet and peaceful conditions in the lines covering the period of the presence of a body of men whose difference in caste and social status might have been the cause of serious harm to the recruiting of Dogras and Sikhs.

One anecdote may illustrate the man. Mahatma Gandhi was billed to address a meeting at Kasur, always rather a hot-bed of any trouble brewing, and Achhar Singh was

deputed to attend incognito. His report was interesting and his only comment illuminating: "Considering his (Gandhi's) talk about humility and Khaddar, I expected to see him arrive in an ekka. Not a bit of it, he drove up in a motor car just like a burra Sahib!"

Achhar was a great lad, highly respected by all to whom he was a genial brother-in-arms, and one whom some of his old comrades will look forward to meeting again in the peaceful pastures of Elysium. Vale! R.I.P.

"THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO."

Whilst stationed at Agra, the Battalion furnished a detachment at Farruckabad, the cantonment in those days of Fatehpur, and many stories are told of that time—perhaps the best being in connection with a biggish mela. In order to keep the crowd back the Police worked along its inside edge hammering the toes of the onlookers with their lathis. In the course of time sepoys of the 21st, who were present, received the same treatment, and quite naturally expostulated but to no purpose. Suddenly there was a shout of "Ekhis number—fall in," and the sepoys all made for one spot, formed line, and cleared the whole mela away in half an hour. A number of men were identified by the Police, tried by Civil Court—presumably for creating a disturbance—and received varying terms of imprisonment. But they were all taken back into the Battalion and one of them was one of the most trustworthy men at the Depot in 1902-05 at Ferozepore.

The Battalion mobilized for the Malakand side in the Frontier disturbances of 1897, and formed part of the force under Brigadier-General "Jock" Reid which "daured" through the Utman Khel country. In connection with this trip a story was extant that one evening, round a camp fire, a British officer went rather large in reminiscences of various minor shows, and when the meeting finally broke up, an Orakzai havildar remarked to a pal: "Sahib kaisa meetha juth bat bolta hai."

When the purdah of Buner was lifted the Battalion formed part of the 2nd Brigade, Buner Field Force, and took part

in the forcing of the Tanga Pass in company with the 16th B.I., the Royal West Kent Regiment and the 20th, who were given the outflanking on the extreme left of the position. The Buffs covered the attack with long-range volleys, and in one company there was always one man late. Following the sound of the volley being fired there was always one bullet which seemed to go "phut" into the hillside just a few feet higher than the narrator of the episode happened to be. A most uncomfortable kind of experience !

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.

The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., c/o The Westminster Bank, Ltd., Brentwood, Essex.
- ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. C. C., 10, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.
- (20) ANSTEX, Capt. D., I.A.S.C., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

B

- 8 (21) BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove.
- (40) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 116a, Western Road, Brighton.

C

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (5) CAMPBELL, Major F. G. C., M.C., 41, Longridge Road, London, S.W.5.
- (40) CHARLES, Capt. D. F., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Bruce Street, Bombay.
- (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.
- (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Carn Cottage, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
- (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Ashkirk House, Ashkirk, near Hawick.
- (22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., V.C., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Whitehaven, Great Shelford, Cambs.

- (21) COX, Col. A. D., 5, Castlemain Avenue, Bournemouth East.
 (24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

D

- (19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., *C.M.G.*, Hollow Hill, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
 (21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, I.F.S.
 (22) DREW, Capt. J. D., Kenbrook, Starcross, Exeter, Devon.
 (20) DUNLOP, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Dunskeig, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
 (20) DUNSTERVILLE, Major-Gen. L. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, Swill Bridge, Watchet, Somerset.

E

- (20) ELLIOTT, Major P. W., Oakleigh, Godstone, Surrey.
 (40) ELLIS, Capt. H. C., c/o Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
 (40) EVANS, Revd. E. A., The School of St. Mary and St. Anne, Abbott's Bromley, Staffs.

F

- (20) FINNIS, Lieut.-Col. B. H., The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (20) FORDHAM, Brigadier W. M., *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, *A.D.C.*, Fouberts, Holland Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
 (40) FOWLE, Major T. C., *C.B.E.*, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., (G.1), 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (22) FURNEY, Col. J. L., *C.B.*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co. 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

G

- (24) GAULT, Revd. C., 1, Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.
 (19) GIPPS, W. F., Esq., 26, Grasmere Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.
 (40) GLASFURD, Col. A. I. R., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.
 (40) GRAVES, Col. S. H. P., 4, Casa Nattero e Viale, Via Celesia, Allassio, Italy.

H

- (2) HAWES, Lieut.-Col. C. M., *D.S.O.*, Shurnhold House, Melksham, Wilts.
- (19) HAY, Major-Gen. C. J. B., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Flagstaff House, Lucknow, U.P., India.
- (21) HEPWORTH, Capt. M. A., 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch).
- (22) HIND, Capt. H. W., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lumley Cottage, Cheam, Surrey.
- (2) HORNSBY, Major R. W., Plymstock, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Kent.

J

- (40) JEPSON, Capt. S., 23, Marine Lines, Bombay.
- (40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thaymunde Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
- (21) JOHNSTON, Capt. R., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (19) JONES, M. Rowland, Esq., Kruger National Park, P.O. White River, E. Transvaal, S. Africa.
- (21) JONES, Revd. H. I. K., The Vicarage, Bagillt, Flintshire.
- (21) JONES, Capt. C. M. Percy, Linden Beeches Cottage, Bradbourne Park Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

K

- (1) KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Col. D. E., *D.S.O.*, c/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

L

- (40) LEE, Major M. G., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (4) LYNCH, Capt. J. A., 44, Sussex Gardens, London, W.2.

M

- (20) McCLEVERTY, Lieut.-Col. P. H., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.
- (1) MACRAE, Col., J. C., *D.S.O.*, c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W.1
- (24) MCWATERS, Col. H. C., *D.S.O.*, Homewood, Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset.
- (22) MAGNIAC, Major F. A., The Glen, Buckland Brewer, Bideford.
- (40) MAGNUS, Lieut. B. J., 20, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2.
- (21) MOYLE, Lieut. J. N. McF., Pelistree, Auranian Avenue, Norwich.
- (40) MUNN, Major F. L. R., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, The Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Lewes.
- (19) MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. C. C. R., Warwick House, Littlehampton, Sussex.
- (21) MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., *D.S.O.*, Elmhurst, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.

O

- (40) OGILVIE, Major-Gen. Sir W. H., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *K.H.P.*, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

P

- PENNEFATHER-EVANS, Lieut.-Col. G., *C.B.E.*, c/o Barclay's Bank, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. C. H. K., *M.C.*, 37, Jury Street, Warwick.
- (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. W. W. A., Mousakandi Group, Gammaduwa, Ceylon.

R

- (20) RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (24) RAWLINS, Lieut.-Col. A. K., *C.I.E.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, "Les Closeaux," Eringé, Maine et Loire, France.
- (40) RIDGWAY, Brig.-Gen. R., *C.B.*, 5, Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.
- (1) ROSS, Col. D. B., *O.B.E.*, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (21) ROWLEY Capt. B. G., Royal Corps of Signals, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's Branch), London.

S

- (5) SEGAR, Major E., Southbourne, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.
 (20) SENIOR, Col. H. W. R., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (24) SKEEN, General Sir A., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.M.G.*, "Trinafour," Broadway, Wores.
 (19) SMEETON, Capt. F. J., 42, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
 (4) SMITH, Lieut.-Col. C. W. J., *D.S.O.*, Robins Wood, Baughurst, Hants.
 (21) SMITHETT, Capt. W. H., c/o The Bank of Australasia, Collins Str., Melbourne, C.I., Victoria, Australia.
 (19) SOADY, Brig.-Gen. G., *C.M.G.*, Silverthorne, Tunbridge Wells.
 (19) STEWART, Capt. F. W., *M.C.*, *I.C.S.*, c/o The Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
 (22) STEWART, Lieut.-Col. R. J. T., *O.B.E.*, c/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
 (20) ST. JOHN, Major-Gen. R. S., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, III, Colehorne Court, London, S.W.5.

T

- (24) TANGRED, Lieut.-Col. J. Y., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (40) TEASDALE, D. G. W., Esq., *M.C.*, c/o Messrs. Bird & Co., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 (21) THOMSON, Capt. J. W., Valentia, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
 (40) THORNTON, Capt. R. T., *M.C.*, Stone Street, Petham, Canterbury, Kent.
 (24) TREVOR, Lieut.-Col. A. C. H., Marton, Hitches Lane, Fleet, Hants.
 (40) TYNDALL, Lieut.-Col. H. S., *D.S.O.*, Greenhurst, Storrington, Sussex.

W

- (40) WADESON, Capt. H. H., North Phen, Mitcheldean, Glos.
 (22) WALLACE, Major C. W., Erles Coombe, Awwbridge, Romsey, Hants.

- (21) WARDELL, Major C. V. G. M., Stonecroft, Richmond Road, Sherborne, Dorset.
 (40) WATERS, Major R. S., *O.B.E.*, Chancel End House, Heytesbury, Wilts.
 (22) WEBB, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, Awbridge House, Awbridge, near Romsey, Hants.
 (22) WILLIAMSON, A., Esq., 23, Belle Vue Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 (24) WOOLF, Capt. S. H., The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, London, W.
 (20) WOON, General Sir J. B., *K.C.B.*, Mostyn, Egerton Road, Weybridge.
- V**
- (24) YARROW, Capt. T. B., *M.R.C.V.S.*, The Old House, Wroughton, Swindon, Wilts.

- CARPENDALE, Mrs. P. M., c/o Messrs. Fladgate & Co., 18, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

YEAR-BOOK

TENTH ISSUE

1933

m/s

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.,
WELLINGTON WORKS,
ALDERSHOT.

8728-H.

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT



THE REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB

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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1932.

- (3) Order of the British Empire : Major D. Beanland.
 - (3) Order of British India, 1st Class : Subadar-Major Ahmed Din, Bahadur, *I.O.M.*, February 23rd, 1932.
 - (10) Order of British India, 2nd Class : Subadar-Major Ali Akbar, April 12th, 1932.
 - (3) Honorary Captain : Subadar-Major Ahmed Din, Sardar Bahadur, *I.O.M.*, July 12th, 1932.
 - (1) Honorary Lieutenant : Subadar-Major Massa Singh, *I.D.S.M.*, August 1st, 1932.
-

PROMOTIONS DURING 1931-32.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

- (5) Major C. Leslie Smith, March 21st, 1932.
- (4) Major C. H. Jackson, June 4th, 1932.
- (1) Major A. D. Bennett, *M.C.*, August 29th, 1932.

To be Major :

- (2) Captain G. R. Kidd, January 13th, 1932.
- (3) Captain G. E. F. Shute, *M.C.*, October 10th, 1932.

To be Brevet Major :

- (3) Captain C. J. Hathaway, July 1st, 1932.

To be Captain :

- (1) Lieut. A. S. B. Shah, August 30th, 1932.
- (3) Lieut. J. G. Davies, August 30th, 1932.

To be Lieutenant :

- (3) 2/Lieut. L. F. Steele, April 30th, 1932.

To be Subadar-Major :

- (3) Subadar Dalel Singh, July 12th, 1932.

To be Subadar :

- (4) Jemadar Ghulam Haidar, September 1st, 1931.
- (3) Jemadar Kartar Singh, July 12th, 1932.
- (1) Jemadar Karam Khan, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Jemadar Fateh Mahomed, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Jemadar Kishan Singh, November 2nd, 1932.

To be Jemadar :

- (4) Havildar Rakhim Dad, September 1st, 1931.
- (5) Havildar Tor Khan, October 8th, 1931.
- (2) Havildar Abdullah Khan, November 16th, 1931.
- (3) Nirpal Chand (on probation), March 1st, 1932.
- (5) Havildar Amar Singh, October 25th, 1932.
- (1) Bn. Havildar-Major Ghulam Haidar, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Havildar Shah Mahomed, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Havildar Lurasab Khan, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Coy. Havildar-Major Munshi Ram, November 2nd, 1932.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS DURING 1932.

- (1) Major C. P. F. Williamson, August 24th, 1932.
- (5) 2/Lieut. G. L. S. Scott, August 19th, 1932.
- (3) Lieut. F. J. P. Craven, August 31st, 1932.
- (3) Subadar-Major Ahmed Din Sardar Bahadur, *I.O.M.*, July 12th, 1932.
- (1) Subadar Khushal Khan, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Subadar Allah Ditta, November 1st, 1932.
- (1) Subadar Ram Ditta, November 2nd, 1932.
- (1) Subadar Sher Mahomed, December 21st, 1932.
- (3) Jemadar Sultan Khan, February 20th, 1932.
- (5) Jemadar Nadir Khan, June 16th, 1932.
- (5) Jemadar Lal Chand, October 25th, 1932.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (4) Colonel A. B. Haig, *M.C.*, to D.D.S.D., *A.H.Q.*, June 4th, 1932.
- (2) Captain L. V. C. Hawkes, to Brigade-Major, 7th Dehra Dun Infantry Brigade.

- (2) Captain W. J. Colyer, to G.S.O.3, Bombay District.
- (2) Captain T. W. Boyce, *M.C.*, *M.M.*, from G.S.O.2, Int., A.H.Q.
- (4) Captain P. H. M. Cann, from Asst. Recruiting Officer, March, 1932.
- (4) Captain A. B. Miller, from Indian State Forces, March, 1932.
- (4) Captain J. Exshaw, to Burma Military Police, April, 1932.
- (1) Lieut. R. H. Limaye, to 5th Bn. 10th Baluch Regt., November 16th, 1932.
- (4) Lieut. N. Ramsay, from Military Intelligence Bureau, Peshawar, December 31st, 1932.
- (2) 2/Lieut. G. A. C. Maunsell, from 1st Royal Fusiliers.
- (5) 2/Lieut. S. P. Fearon, from U.L.I.A., March 23rd, 1932.
- (5) 2/Lieut. T. S. Taylor, from 1st Bn. The Dorsetshire Regt., October 25th, 1932.
- (1) Jemadar Abdul Shakur, to 8th K.G.O. Light Cavalry, November 1st, 1932.

OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (4) Colonel A. B. Haig, *M.C.*, D.D.S.D., A.H.Q.
- (5) Bt. Colonel A. R. O. Mallock, G.S.O.1, A.H.Q.
- (4) Lieut.-Colonel H. Hingston, *M.D.*, *I.M.S.*, Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Bengal.
- (4) Major H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, *I.A.S.C.*, Commanding 37th C.T.C., Cambelpore.
- (4) Major C. F. Scroope, 1st Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regt.

NINTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The Ninth Annual Dinner was held at the Junior United Service Club on Thursday, June 2nd, when the following forty were present:—

General Sir Andrew Skeen (in the Chair) ; Major-Generals Cummins, Dunsterville, Sir W. Ogilvie, and St. John ;

Brigadier-General Ridgway and Brigadier Fordham ; Colonels Cox and McWatters ; Lieut.-Colonels Clementi-Smith, Finnis, Hawes, Haynes, Knollys, McCleverty, Murray, Johnstone-Smith, Tancred, Trevor, Tyndall, Webb and Williams ; Majors Bonham-Carter, Elliott, Hornsby, Munn, Segar, and Waters ; Captains Bodenham, Cunningham, Fleming, Glover, Gray, Gwyn, Lawrence, Sheehan, Stray, Thornton, Wadeson, and Mr. Magnus.

Good wishes for a successful evening were received by telegram from the 1st, 2nd and 10th Battalions, and good wishes, with apologies for inability to be present, from Generals Sir J. B. Woon and Sir F. Campbell, Major-Generals Fowler and Bruce Hay, Brigadier-Generals Costello and Rattray, Brigadier Furney, Colonels Glasfurd and Senior, Lieut.-Colonels Clifford and Rawlins, Majors Campbell and Wallace, Captains Jepson, Lee, Lynch, Thomson, Yarrow, the Rev. C. Gault and Mr. Goodchild.

After the toast of "The King" had been duly honoured, the Hon. Secretary communicated the apologies and the President rose to propose the toast of the evening.

Referring to the absence, under doctor's orders, of General Woon, whom he regarded as his "Guru," he was sure he was expressing the feelings of the Regiment in hoping that he would be spared for many years to come to be their "Doyen." Passing to Regimental activities he felt he need not weary them with what could only be a repetition of the interesting and excellent Battalion accounts which everybody already had available in the current issue of the YEAR-BOOK.

He noticed with regret the small number of overseas members present, particularly from his own Battalion, and also the absence of one home member, unable to get away from business—Captain J. Woods Thomson—to whom they were indebted for the annual auditing of the Club accounts.

In conclusion, he asked the company to drink to "The Regiment and its continued prosperity."

The Hon. Secretary followed with an account of his stewardship and in connection with the YEAR-BOOK conveyed the thanks of several ladies "to all those who have taken so much trouble in preparing and sending out the YEAR-BOOK, for which we hope they realize the deep

gratitude of the readers." As he was no longer the Editor's "Devil," it gave him all the greater pleasure to convey the message.

Passing to the financial position of the Club, he thought they might be interested to know certain details which he explained and felt sure they would agree that the position might still be safely regarded as rejoicing in the "plus sixpence of opulence."

In conclusion, he thanked everyone for turning up and also the 85 per cent. who sent in the address postcards, despite which there had been some changes of which he knew and would be grateful for the communication of any others within the knowledge of members.

A very pleasant evening in the new quarters, which everyone appeared to enjoy, broke off shortly after midnight.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance on January 1st,			Printing, Postage and		
1932	107	0 3	Stationery	4	3 3
Annual Subscriptions ...	7	1 0	Extra Cost of Dinner ...	4	8 1
			Balance to Balance Sheet	105	9 11
	<u>£114</u>	<u>1 3</u>		<u>£114</u>	<u>1 3</u>

YEAR-BOOK ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance on January 1st,			Gale & Polden for Year-		
1932	19	5 0	Book	35	0 0
Subscriptions and Sales...	29	9 10	Postage, etc.	1	3 7
Advertisement	3	3 0	Balance to Balance Sheet	18	11 1
Interest	2	16 10			
	<u>£54</u>	<u>14 8</u>		<u>£54</u>	<u>14 8</u>

DINNER ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Sale of Tickets	26	0 0	Cost of Dinner	26	0 0
From General Fund ...	4	8 1	Printing	3	13 3
			Postage	14	10
	<u>£30</u>	<u>8 1</u>		<u>£30</u>	<u>8 1</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To General Fund ...	105	9 11	By Cash with Honorary		
„ Year-Book Account...	18	11 1	Treasurer	1	8 5
			„ Cash at Bank	18	6 11
			„ £130 N.Z. 4½% Stock,		
			at cost	104	5 8
	<u>£124</u>	<u>1 0</u>		<u>£124</u>	<u>1 0</u>

January 9th, 1933.

(Signed) P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.
Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

January 17th, 1933.

(Signed) J. WOODS THOMSON,
Corporate Accountant.

“HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.”

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

It may be of interest to readers to know of the origin of this excellent idea of a series of articles from each battalion, giving us glimpses into the remote past.

At one of the dinners some years ago, General Dunsterville was seated next to General Woon, and in due course of conversation the latter made some reference to his very early days in the 40th Bengal Infantry. General Dunsterville suggested that if General Woon would put on paper a short record of those hectic days, it would make good reading, but the latter resolutely refused to do anything of the sort. Perhaps he thought the printers might refuse to print it. A few minutes later General Dunsterville was called on to say a few words, and, in order to force General Woon's hand, he unblushingly announced that the latter had consented to write an article of this sort.

He thought the joke would end there, but it didn't.

Our energetic Secretary, Colonel P. Murray, seized on this as a splendid means of obtaining copy, and before he knew where he was, General Dunsterville found himself committed to the task of writing for his battalion and inciting others to write for theirs, while General Woon wrote not a line, but chuckled to himself as he read the details of the successive decades.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

YEARS AGO SERIES.

The periods for the three concluding instalments of the Years Ago Series will be :—

- | | | |
|------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 1934 issue | ... | to 1914 inclusive. |
| 1935 issue | ... | 1915 to 1918 inclusive. |
| 1936 issue | ... | 1919 to 1929. |

Contributors are reminded that the aim of the series is to collect amusing or exciting episodes which are outside the range of official history.

1st Battalion

(*Present Station* : AURANGABAD, under orders to the
KHYBER.)

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 19th Punjabis in 1903; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India*.—Gungharee—Puttialea—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan*.—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan*.
1915-16 *Leradik*.
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 *Dushak*.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ...	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	T. B. Minniken ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	A. D. Bennett, M.C. ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Bt. Major	G. Pigot, M.C., p.s.c. (L) ...	Bde. Maj., Peshawar Bde.
Captain	L. V. Fitzpatrick ...	—
"	L. S. Ingle, M.C., ...	With 10th Bn.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	N. V. Hart ...	—
"	V. D. W. Anderson ...	Adjutant.
"	F. Adams ...	—
"	A. S. B. Shah ...	Poll. Dept.
Lieut.	Gurdip Singh Dhillon ...	—
"	Sant Singh ...	Quartermaster.
"	S. P. P. Thorat ...	—
"	Misri Chand ...	—
"	Muhammad Ayub Khan ...	—
"	Jamaldar ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Hony. Lt. & Sub.-Major	Massa Singh, <i>F.D.S.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Godar Khan ...	—
„	Hukmat Khan ...	—
„	Kehr Singh ...	—
„	Banta Singh ...	—
„	Karam Khan ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Fateh Muhammad ...	—
„	Kishan Singh ...	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Akram ...	—
„	Painda Khan ...	—
„	Muzaffar Hussain ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Bahadur Singh ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Sultaj ...	—
„	Attar Singh ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Ram Ditta ...	—
„	Shah Khel Jan ...	—
„	Nand Lal ...	Education Officer.
„	Karatara Singh ...	Head Clerk.
„	Gurdit Singh ...	—
„	Ghulam Haidar ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Shah Muhammad ...	—
„	Laurasab Khan ...	—
„	Munshi Ram ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion passed another uneventful year in Aurangabad ; the news of the move to the Khyber next relief season has come as a welcome change. Early in the year, three officers, much to our surprise, won the Inter-Unit Brigade Point-to-Point, and a team of three I.O.Rs. won the Mule Race.

During the year Captain P. J. Doherty and Lieut. R. H. Limaye left the Battalion on transfer to the 5/14th Punjab Regiment and the 5/10th Baluch Regiment respectively. Owing to the Battalion having to provide the duty and demonstration detachments at the Small Arms School, Ahmednagar Wing, individual training was considerably curtailed.

Brigade training took place at Chas, ten miles from Ahmednagar, in November. On its termination the Battalion took part in an inter-Brigade exercise, Ahmednagar Brigade *versus* Poona Brigade, from December 1st to 7th. The feature of this exercise was all ranks operating on the "light scale" for the six days of the exercise. After a long march of twenty-three miles on the first day, the Battalion very successfully guarded the rear and communications of the Brigade until the "Stand Fast" sounded, despite three successive attempts of the enemy to break through.

On the return march, the Battalion rested at Ahmednagar for a few days before returning to Aurangabad. During this rest, the rank and file saw and heard a "Talkie" for the first time.

Battalion training came as somewhat of an anti-climax after Christmas, but much useful and interesting training was carried out in North-West Frontier warfare.

It was again very pleasant to have Major-General C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Colonel of the Battalion), Mrs. and Miss Hay with us in October. A special guard-mounting parade was held, and General Hay visited the lines, where he met officers and men who had served under him during his command of the Battalion.

A Ladies' Guest Night took place in the Mess, followed by a regimental dance.

In the Area tournaments this year, the Battalion—(a) was placed third out of six units in the Inter-Unit Cross-country ; (b) lost the final of the Young Soldiers' Hockey Tournament by one goal to nil.

The Battalion competes in the Inter-Unit Athletic Meeting in Poona in February.

We warmly congratulate Brigadier J. C. Macrae, *D.S.O.*, on assuming command of the Bareilly Brigade, and our Subadar-Major Massa Singh, *I.D.S.M.*, on promotion to Honorary Lieutenant.

“ TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”

On July 2nd, 1900, the Regiment moved to Kohat, where it was encamped outside cantonments on account of cholera. Cholera of a virulent type broke out in the camp a few days later. There were 110 cases among fighting men and 17 amongst followers, of which 58 men died.

On February 1st, 1901, the Regiment marched in relief to the Kurram Valley. From there they moved to Multan, arriving there on August 6th, 1902, and in June, 1903, were ordered to Ferozepore.

The Regiment moved to Silliguri to join the Tibet Mission Force on June 29th, 1904, and was taken on the strength of the Field Force on July 3rd. They were employed on lines of communication between Chumbi and Gyantse from July 20th to October 21st, on which latter date they left to return to India, arriving at Jullundur on November 5th.

The following officers accompanied the Regiment to Tibet :

Major L. N. Herbert	...	Commanding.
„ S. H. Climo	...	2nd-in-Command, 24th Punjabis.
Captain E. Kirkpatrick		2nd D.C.C., 59th Scinde Rifles.
„ S. K. B. Rice		3rd D.C.C., 35th Sikhs.
„ F. T. Duhan	...	4th D.C.C.
Lieut. H. C. D. Jarrett		Adjutant.
„ W. F. B. Edwards		D.C.O., 24th Punjabis.

Lieut. R. F. Finlay	...	D.C.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
„ B. W. E. Dunsford		D.C.O.
„ D. B. Ross	...	D.C.O., Offg. Qr.-Master.
„ G. N. Thompson		D.C.O.
„ C. N. Macmullen		D.C.O., 15th Sikhs.

Captain Churchill and Lieut. Tancred joined the force from England in July and August respectively.

Major-General John Ruggles, *C.B.*, was appointed Colonel of the Regiment on May 13th, 1904.

December 1st, 1905: The Regiment proceeded to the Rawalpindi manœuvres, returning to Jullundur on December 26th, and the next year was re-armed with the Short Lee-Enfield rifle.

In January, 1908, the Jubilee of the Regiment was celebrated in Jullundur, and was attended by 14 Subadars, 3 Jemadars, 44 Havildars, 18 Naiks and 34 Sepoys—all on the pension establishment. These numbers included three Mutiny veterans.

The Jubilee opened by a Durbar when the pensioners were introduced to the Commandant.

The Regiment then paraded in line and the old Native officers accompanied the Commandant down the line; this was followed by a march past. There were also sports and nautches for two days, and a dinner given to the pensioners. The Native officers, past and present, dined with the British officers at the Mess.

On January 24th, 1908, new Colours were presented by Major-General J. A. H. Pollock, *C.B.*, Commanding Jullundur Brigade.

On May 1st, 1908, the Regiment left Jullundur to join the Mohmand Expedition, arriving at Peshawar on May 3rd, 1908. From thence they moved to Shabkadr, where they were employed on the lines of communication.

The Regiment returned to Jullundur on June 5th, 1908, and in December moved to Dera Ismail Khan, where it arrived on January 27th, 1909.

1910: Lieut. J. G. P. Drummond and Lieut. N. M. Martin joined on April 4th, 1910.

2nd Battalion

(THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) (BROWNLOW'S).

(*Present Station* : JHELMUM, under orders to MIRALI.)

Formed at Nowshera in 1857, by Lieut. C. H. Brownlow, of eight companies transferred from the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry; and designated the 8th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Became the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in 1861. Designation altered to 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1883; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry in 1901; 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) in 1904; 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Yusufzai.
- 1860 *China*.—Taku Forts—Pekin.
- 1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla Campaign—
Eagle's Nest and Crag Picquets.
- 1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1878 *Afghanistan*.—Ali Musjid.
- 1882 *Egypt*.—Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884 Afghan Boundary Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1891 *Nilt*. (Detachment.)
- 1894-95 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan—Wano.
- 1895 Pamir Delimitation Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1896 *Soudan*.—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent
at Suakin).
- 1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Shabkadr.
- 1900-01 *China*.—Capture of Peitang Forts and Paoting-Fu
Expedition.
- 1904 *Somaliland*.—(Mounted Infantry Detachment.)
N.E. Frontier of India.—Tibet (Mounted Infantry
Detachment.)
- 1914-20 *Mesopotamia*.—1914-17 Basra—Kut—Baghdad.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
- 1917-20 Palestine—Megiddo—Sharon—Nablus.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	L. C. Dunsterville, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	S. P. Williams, <i>C.I.E.</i> ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	R. A. P. Grant, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	G. R. Kidd	With 11th Bn.
Captain	C. I. F. Maynard	With 10th Bn.
„	L. V. C. Hawkes, <i>p.s.c.</i> ...	Bde. Maj., 7th (Dehra Dun) Inf. Bde.
„	(Bt. Maj.) W. E. H. Talbot, <i>p.s.c.</i>	Bde. Maj., 12th (Secun- derabad) Inf. Bde.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	B. J. Amies, <i>p.s.c.</i>	G.S.O. III, Madras Dist.
„	T. Fleming	s.p.t. Coy. Commander.
„	M. J. A. Sheehan	Offg. Coy. Commander.
„	J. C. S. Hadaway	Offg. Coy. Commander.
„	W. J. Colyer, <i>p.s.c.</i>	G.S.O. III, Bombay Dist.
„	T. W. Boyce, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>M.M.</i>	Offg. Coy. Commander.
„	G. E. Gray	With 11th Bn.
„	G. Brown	G.S.O. III, Waziristan Dis- trict.
„	R. H. LeM. Lawrence	Coy. Officer.
„	N. B. Swash	Offg. Adjutant.
Lieut.	J. R. Shelley	Quartermaster.
„	D. G. H. Hawes	With 10th Bn.
„	S. C. H. Tighe	Coy. Officer.
2/Lieut.	G. A. C. Maunsell	Coy. Officer.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Akhmad	—
Subadar	Gulistan	—
„	Haider Rahman	—
„	Puran Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Ghufran Khan	—
„	Gauri Saran	—
„	Chait Singh	—
„	Sowaran Singh	—
„	Gandapur	With 10th Bn.
Jemadar	Indar Singh	—
„	Guran Ditta	—
„	Gopal Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Kartar Singh	Indian Adjutant.
„	Rup Singh	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Jahan Dad	Education Officer.
„	Jhunda Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Bua Ditta	—
„	Hakim Khan	—
„	Abdulla Khan	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion has had an eventful year, including the Kashmir disturbances, a strenuous period of collective training, and manœuvres, many athletic successes, and the introduction of Adam-Khel Afridis, thus completing the changes consequent on the disbandment of Malikdin Khel Afridis at the end of 1931.

At the end of January the Brigade M.G. Concentration Camp at Janjil was hurriedly broken up owing to the Kashmir disturbances and the whole Battalion, less a Depot left in Jhelum, was rushed out by private lorries to Chaomukh, where it remained under canvas until February 28th, 1932, when the 1st Bn. 1st Punjab Regiment relieved it.

Again, in the first week of May, the Battalion had to move in relief to Mirpur and Chamoukh. It was a most trying time, owing to the intense heat under chappared tents, and the great scarcity of water. The Battalion returned to Jhelum on June 21st.

By August the situation allowed of the Mirpur garrison being reduced, and in relief of the 4/13th F.F. Rifles, "A" Company was sent to provide the garrison of Mirpur with one platoon at Chaomukh, until September 21st.

The situation there, thanks to the cheerful and admirable manner in which the troops carried out the task of restoring order and confidence, greatly improved, and on the withdrawal of the troops from the disturbed area a complimentary letter was received from the Brigade Commander reiterating the District Commander's satisfaction and expressing his thanks and congratulations.

Individual training this year has of necessity been carried out under many difficulties—the more important factors being :—

- (a) The constant interruption due to finding detachments in Kashmir.
- (b) The shortage of British officers.
- (c) The maintenance of a high minimum strength, necessitating leave and furlough being open throughout the year.

Collective training commenced on October 15th.

(a) Company Training :—

At Rohtas—

“ A ” Company ... 17/10/32 to 30/10/32.

M.G. Company ... 24/10/32 to 10/11/32.

“ B ” and “ C ” Composite Company ... 29/10/32 to 10/11/32.

During this period training for mountain warfare was specially studied and battle practices were fired.

(b) Battalion Training :—

At Sheikhpur ... 16/11/32 to 25/11/32.

(c) Brigade Training :—

At Chakri, near Tilla ... 1/12/32 to 10/12/32.

This period spent in camp, memorable for the thick clouds of dust stirred up by any movement of troops and animals, was devoted to both Frontier and Open warfare.

(d) Chenab Manœuvres ... 14/12/32 to 19/12/32.

The Battalion, in the 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade, marched to Lala Musa (22 miles) on December 14th, and rested there on the following day. On the night of December 15-16th a night march of eighteen miles was made, the Battalion halting for a rest from just before daylight until 10 a.m., when it took part in the Brigade advance to meet the enemy (The Lahore Division and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade advancing after having crossed the Chenab River.)

During this day contact was made with their cavalry and at dusk orders for the Brigade to retire necessitated a withdrawal and night march, the Battalion going into bivouac about 10 p.m., having covered over forty miles in twenty-two hours.

The following day the Battalion occupied a defensive position on the left of the Brigade position and was attacked by the enemy. The manœuvres concluded that evening and the next two days were passed in marching back to Jhelum.

The Army Commander, at the concluding Conference, paid a well-deserved tribute to the splendid marching powers displayed by the infantry.

The Battalion was called upon to find the Attock Detachment for January and February, 1933, and a composite company was despatched on December 30th.

In the field of sport the Battalion was most successful and won—

The Rawalpindi District Hockey Tournament.

The Rawalpindi District Athletic Tournament.

The Rawalpindi District Tug-of-War events.

The Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament.

The latter trophy, after many struggles since last holding it in 1927, again came to us, thanks to the extraordinarily fine play of the team. The British officers playing were Major G. R. Kidd and Captain R. H. LeM. Lawrence. Naik Dhyan Chand played as centre-forward in the best forward line we have ever had and the final result was entirely due to the good team work throughout.

After April, owing to the Kashmir disturbances, followed by such a long period of training in camps, there were no further opportunities for sport, except for a Battalion cross-country run held at Sheikhpur.

Our Pipe Band is now up to strength and has made very good progress. It is at present undergoing a course of training with the Gordon Highlanders in Peshawar.

The Battalion will soon be complete. A dozen Adam-Khel Afridis were transferred from Scouts in February as a nucleus. Sanction to begin enlisting two platoons was received in May. A very good lot of recruits were obtained and the first batch are due from the Training Battalion in March.

The Battalion is due to leave Jhelum on relief next trooping season and is to go to Mirali in Waziristan.

Editor's Note.—Since receipt of the Battalion Notes, news has been received that the 2nd Battalion has again won the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament. We congratulate them upon carrying off this trophy for two years in succession.

“ TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”

During the period 1900-10 the Battalion enjoyed only one period of active service, forming part of the China Expeditionary Force, 1900-02.

As they did not arrive at Wei-hai-Wei till August, 1900, they were too late to take part in the relief of Tientsin and Peking, and saw little in the way of serious fighting. But the campaign was in many ways extremely interesting and instructive. It was the first occasion on which all the great European Powers together with America and Japan sent troops to act under one leader against a common enemy. The leader chosen was Field-Marshal von Waldersee. The French refused to take orders from a German, but the rest of us agreed to the arrangement. The command should obviously have been an English one, but with our usual modesty we put our pride in our pocket and accepted the German.

As it was their first service abroad, the Germans made a great business of it, and it was a considerable eye-opener for them. They had not previously realized what a colossal affair the British Empire was. Speaking to one of our officers, a friendly German said: “ Can you wonder that we hate you? We are sick of the sight of your beastly flag. We left our country full of pride, and until we reached Taku we never once saw our glorious flag. The world seemed to be plastered with Union Jacks. We passed Dover, then Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said—Union Jacks all the time. Then Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore—more Union Jacks. Then Hong Kong and Shanghai—still that nauseous flag. There seems to be no escape from it.” Well, it is not hard to understand his point of view, poor fellow, like a bladder that has had a pin stuck into it.

The French hated us because “ Fashoda ” was a recent incident, the Russians disliked us because our policy was to thwart their aggressive aims in that part of the world. The Japanese were fairly friendly, the Italians and Austrians indifferent, and the U.S.A. wholeheartedly on our side. The situation was really comic, but not far from being tragic. The question of a railway siding which we were making in

Tientsin brought us to the verge of war with Russia. For forty-eight hours two of our sentries stood and glared at two Cossack sentries facing them six feet away, then the tension was relaxed and the matter submitted to arbitration, which resulted in our favour.

The Battalion formed part of an international force that marched to Paoting-fu, through the heart of the Boxer country. The march was interesting, but there was practically no fighting at all. On one occasion a strongly defended town was encountered. The enemy breathed defiance and the troops extended for attack. One shell was fired by a field battery, on which the town gates were immediately thrown open, and the principal inhabitants advanced towards the attacking troops bearing not arms, but roast chickens and hard-boiled eggs !

Which all goes to show what an extremely sensible fellow the Chinaman is.

The Battalion returned to India in 1902, and nothing else of importance took place during this decade except the celebration of the Jubilee of the raising of the Regiment.

This took place at Dera Ismail Khan and was an unqualified success, considerable funds for the necessary expenditure having been piled up during the preceding ten years. The best item among the many that were organized for the general entertainment was an unrehearsed one. A firework display had been arranged, during the preparations for which it was necessary to carry a large basketful of bombs from one point to another. The basket departed in charge of a fatigue party when there was suddenly a deafening explosion and the carriers were seen flying in all directions. No one was seriously hurt, and the bright spirit who had dropped a lighted cigarette into the basket remained unidentified. The onlookers were grateful to him, but the basket-carriers wanted vengeance.

3rd Battalion

(Present Station : PESHAWAR.)

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjab in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain, Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on Para Chamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—Kurnah, Es Sinn, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of Kohat—Kurram Force.
- 1927 Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. A. Fowler, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	W. F. Haynes	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	L. R. Messum, <i>p.s.c.</i> ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	D. Beanland, <i>p.s.c.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Burma District.
„	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
Captain	J. Wickham	—
„	E. C. Pine Coffin	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	M. Glover	C.C.S.P.T.
„	W. D. Joyce	—
Bt. Major	C. J. Hathaway	Staff Captain, 4th (Quetta) Inf. Bde.
Captain	R. P. Beamish	—
„	G. R. Pouncey	C.C., 10th Bn.
„	C. F. S. Langridge	Tochi Scouts
„	C. C. Furney	—
„	G. F. M. Stray, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Adjutant, 1/6/31.
„	H. Dracott	—
„	A. C. Wilson	Instr., Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.
„	J. G. Davis... ..	Signalling Officer.
Lieut.	J. H. G. Chapman	Quartermaster, 1/9/31.
„	L. F. Steele	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Dalel Singh	—
Subadar	Muhabat Khan	—
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Tukhar Chand	—
„	Prem Singh	—
„	Muhammad Sarwar	—
„	Negi Ram	With 10th Bn.
„	Bhagat Ram	—
„	Kartar Singh	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Zafaran	Head Clerk.
„	Muhammad Khan	Education Officer.
„	Ghulamat Khan	—
„	Gulzara Singh	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Sher Wali	—
„	Udham Singh	—
„	Kanahaya Ram, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	With 10th Bn.
„	Jaswant Singh	Jemadar Adjutant, 1/12/31.
„	Sher Muhammad	With 10th Bn.
„	Hazara Singh	—
„	Bhagat Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Shirin Khan	—
„	Turra Baz Khan	—
„	Nirpal Chand (on probation.)	—

BATTALION NOTES.

During January, 1932, the Battalion spent most of its time as a "Police" Battalion assisting the Civil Power in rounding up "Red Shirts." The usual procedure was for one or more companies to start out in M.T. some two hours before dawn and to occupy a village prior to the entry of the Police. When we had seized all the towers, roofs of high houses, etc., and sent out patrols to persuade the inhabitants to keep in their houses, the Police were then allowed to enter with a magistrate to do their part. It may have been contrary to the regulations regarding the use of troops in aid of the Civil Power, but it worked better than the method of sending in Police first. Principles are not always as immutable as they appear to be at first sight. By the end of January all tension was over, and beyond providing a daily lorry patrol on the Grand Trunk Road, the Battalion took no further part in Anti-Red Shirt activities. In front of this patrol a British Officer in the Brigade Commander's car, was sent as a decoy to attract any hostile attentions on the part of the local inhabitants. But about this time tribal disturbances threatened to start on the Mohmand and Bajauri borders. The Battalion was at one time under orders to the Malakand; for the rest, during the whole of February and the first half of March, it was in the hands of the practical joke department, standing to frequently at anything from a half to three hours' notice to repulse fabulous lashkars, none of which ever materialized. These alarms usually started at midnight and most often when it was pouring with rain. In the end, Captain R. P. Beamish was temporarily posted as Military Liaison Officer at Shabkadar, and with his assistance scares abated, releasing the Battalion for its tour on the Kajuri Plain. On March 19th, the Battalion took over Bara and Fort Milward, but under very different conditions from last year. The country is now at peace and instead of the chupao and shoot-at-sight policy, we now have to give seven days' notice to the Politicals of any field firing or large-scale reconnaissances.

On return from Kajuri on May 19th the Battalion settled down to the usual hot-weather routine in Peshawar. Occasional alarms came from the Mohmand direction, but

nothing came of them. The unusually peaceful existence was rudely cut short on September 29th, when the Battalion was ordered up the Chitral Road to form part of an additional Emergency Column in connection with the reliefs. This column, known as "Flycol," consisted of the 5th Bn. 10th Baluch Regiment, the 3rd Mountain Battery and ourselves. It proved to be an uninteresting business, attended with the maximum of discomfort. The Battalion marched up to Warai and back to Sadu ; it then halted at Bandagai for a few days, finally marching back via Dargai, Harirud and Charsadda to Peshawar, where it arrived on October 19th. Not a shot was fired, but the scale of 20 lbs. kit per British officer and 6 lbs. per Indian Other Rank was rigidly enforced. No tents were taken from Sadu to Warai and back (four marches) ; the road was extremely dusty, and the movement of 400 A.T. carts of the Chitral Column did not improve it.

In November and early December the Battalion was out in Company and Battalion training camps, some fifteen miles distant from Peshawar. On return, we immediately took over all garrison and station duties, and at the same time attempted to brush up drill and "Ceremonial" in preparation for the New Year's Day Parade. On January 10th, 1933, the Battalion moved out on to the Kajuri Plain for another tour of two months to occupy the usual posts of Bara and Fort Milward. Peshawar is one of the best stations in India—when one is in it. However, we scarcely ever have a dull moment ; whenever there is a possibility that we may get lulled into a sense of false security by our peaceful surroundings, we are ordered to "Stand to" to fight the Mohmands once more.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

Pine Coffin has been on the sick list most of the year and is due back from leave on M.C. in March. Wickham, Joyce and Hathaway have rejoined after several years' absence. Pouncey is now at the T.B., and Shute returned soon after Christmas. Both Stray and Davis got married last summer, and Furney has been presented with a son and heir. Glover has obtained a nomination to the Quetta Staff College ; and we must also congratulate Beamish on a "Mention in

Despatches " for the Operations on the Kajuri Plain and Chapman for a similar distinction in connection with the Chitral Reliefs. In addition, Hathaway obtained a Brevet Majority as Staff Captain in Quetta and Beauland has been given an O.B.E. in Burma, where he is D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Burma District.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

Subadar-Major Ahmad Din went on pension in July, 1932, after completing thirty-two years with the Battalion, and four years as Subadar-Major. He was promoted to 1st Class of the O.B.I. and given the rank of Honorary Captain on retirement. He is a great loss to the Battalion, and we probably owe more to him than is realized for keeping the Battalion entirely free from any kind of " Political trouble " during the period he was Subadar-Major, particularly when political troubles outside were at their height. His place has been taken by Subadar Dalle Singh, who will undoubtedly maintain the high standards of his predecessor.

SPORT.

There is little to record with regard to hockey during the last year. We were badly beaten in the P.N.A.H. Tournament. Duties, Columns and Red Shirts are apt to interfere with training for games, and we are having a bad patch. The hockey team tries hard, but that is as much as can be said for it.

" TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO."

In 1900 a detachment of 3 British officers and 100 men were attached to the 24th Punjabis in the China Expedition for the suppression of the Boxer Rising. This detachment was not engaged in any major action, but a sepoy of the Battalion was the first to scale the walls of Peking (after which he totally disappeared).

In 1902 the Battalion took part in the operations against the Darwesh Khel Wazirs. The Battalion formed part of the Thall Column. There was no fighting with this column,

but much hard marching and some sniping. On the last day the column marched twenty-nine miles.

In 1908 the Battalion was mobilized as part of the 3rd Brigade, Mohmand Field Force. It arrived at Peshawar on April 28th. On May 2nd the Brigade was ordered to the Khaiber to meet the Afghan threat. Orders were issued at 12.30 p.m. The Battalion was the first to be ready and marched at 1.30 p.m. in great heat, as advanced guard. On arrival at Jamrud the Battalion was sent on to Ali Masjid, where it arrived at 8.30 p.m., having completed nineteen miles. By May 8th the situation in the Khaiber had improved and the Brigade was sent to the Shabkadar line. The Battalion arrived there on the 11th and camped next door to the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who had cholera. It speaks well for the discipline of the Battalion that there were no cases of cholera in it. On the 12th the Battalion replaced the Northumberland Fusiliers in the 1st Brigade (who had cholera). On the 13th the Brigade entered the Mohmand country and on the 14th the Battalion formed part of the flying column which seized Nahakki and the water tank there. On the 16th the Battalion moved to Kasai, where it went into camp rather late.

The remainder of the Brigade fought an action in the Bohai Dag and withdrew on to camp, followed by large numbers of the enemy. These, as soon as it was dark, commenced to attack No. 6 (Sikh) and No. 7 (P.M.) picquets, held by the Battalion, which, owing to the shortness of time, were ill defended and had no head cover. About 9.30 p.m. a message was received from No. 6 Picquet that two N.C.Os. had been killed and some of the men wounded, and that ammunition was short. Half an hour later this was followed by a messenger to say that Havildar Baddan Singh had been killed and there was no ammunition left. The signal lamp had been smashed, and there was hand fighting over the sangar wall. A relief party of 100 men was ordered to be sent out, an undertaking which had not up to that time ever been attempted in frontier warfare. This was carried out by the Khattak Company under Major Climo (24th) and Lieuts. Webb and Money. The company rushed the ridge with a loud cheer, accompanied by the playing of

Dhols and Seranais, and the enemy withdrew. No. 7 Picquet, commanded by Jemadar Mir Afzal Khan, was then attacked, the enemy climbing on adjacent boulders and waving standards. The picquet gallantly held its own. Sepoy Ram Singh continued to signal from outside the picquet till the lamp was smashed on his knee by a bullet. Jemadar Mir Afzal died a most gallant death. After being twice wounded, he continued to encourage his men, saying he had only been hit by stones. He was finally shot through the head. The leadership of the picquet devolved on Naik Jehan Dad who, though he had received stone splinters in the eyes, continued, assisted by Ram Singh, the signaller, to defend the picquet. The night was sultry and black as pitch. A terrific thunderstorm broke upon the scene and completed the enemy's discomfiture and the attack ceased. A Sikh company under Captain Cooke (24th), Captain Clifford and Lieut. Trevor (24th), was sent out to relieve the picquets and Khattack Company who had been soaked by the storm. The Battalion was paraded in camp on the 19th and congratulated by Sir James Wilcocks on its gallantry in this affair. The I.O.M. was awarded to Jemadar Mir Afzal (posthumous), Havildar Sadhu Singh and Sepoy Ram Singh. The I.D.S.M. to Subadar Allah Nur, Havildars Sarfaraz, Baddar Din (of the relief party), and Jehan Dad, and Sepoys Partap Singh and Jawala Singh. Naik Jehan Dad was promoted to Havildar and Sepoy Ram Singh to Naik for conspicuous gallantry.

On the 20th there was an engagement at Umra Kila, but beyond being heavily sniped at night. the Battalion was not engaged. On the 22nd the Battalion formed part of a force detailed to destroy Bagh. About 3,000 of the enemy barred the way on the Lakarai Kotal, but just as the action was about to commence the jirgah arrived to make terms. The sniping was particularly hot that night (after the peace).

On the 24th there was an action at Kergah, where some 3,000 of the enemy had taken up a position in the broken ground across the valley. The Battalion attacked with the 57th along the ridge on the right. There was no opposition in front of the Battalion except from five ghazis who

suddenly appeared in a sangar and opened fire at short range. These were captured by parties of the two battalions.

On the 25th the Battalion destroyed the village of Gambatai, stronghold of the Mullah Mir Baz. This was effected without loss.

On the 26th the Battalion was attached to the 2nd Brigade for operations against the Baizais. On the 29th there was considerable fighting at Khuda Khel, but the Battalion was on rearguard during the attack and was not engaged. On the 30th the withdrawal commenced. The Battalion reached Shabkadar on June 1st. The operations had been conducted throughout in great heat and there was great lack of water.

The following British officers were mentioned in despatches :—Lieut.-Colonel Fowler (who received the D.S.O.), Major Climo (Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel), and Lieut. Webb. Subadar-Major Kartar Singh received the Order of British India.

During the decade the regimental polo team had made great progress. They entered for several tournaments, but although they acquitted themselves well, did not succeed in winning a cup. There was great keenness and all officers played. The hockey team was also good at this time. It was defeated by the finalists, the 33rd Punjabis, in the Punjab Tournament in 1907.

4th Battalion

(*Present Station* : LAHORE.)

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901; 24th Punjabis in 1903; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1857 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Narinji in Eusafzai. |
| 1859-60 | <i>India.</i> —Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. |
| 1863 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Umbeyla. |
| 1878-9-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —2nd Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
Kabul—Kandahar March, 1880.
Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880. |
| 1888 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Hazara (Black Mountain). |
| 1897-98 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara. |
| 1900-01 | <i>China.</i> —Relief of Peking, August 14th, 1900. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>Egypt.</i> —Suez Canal.
1915-16 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Basra, Shaiba, Nasariya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut.
1917-18 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Euphrates Operations
Khan Baghdadi.
1918-19 <i>Salonika.</i>
1919 <i>South Russia.</i>
1919-20 <i>Anatolia.</i> —Ismid, June 15th, 1920. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Lieut.-Gen.	Sir S. H. Climo, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	C. H. Jackson	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	C. F. Mackenzie	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Captain	H. Y. Huthwaite, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	H. E. Warry	—
"	G. P. T. Dean, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
"	A. B. Miller	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	T. R. Lee	With 11th Bn.
"	C. J. Attfield	With 10th Bn.
"	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i>	—
"	H. G. P. Stubbs	Burma Military Police.
"	P. E. C. J. Gwyn	Staff College, Camberley.
"	J. C. Cotton	Gujerat Circle State Forces.
"	J. Exshaw	Burma Military Police.
"	P. H. M. Cann	With 10th Bn.
"	J. R. Booth	Tochi Scouts.
Lieut.	S. Goodchild	Adjutant.
"	N. Ramsay	Signal Officer.
"	J. W. R. D. Ashdown ...	Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Shamsher Singh ...	—
„	Firoz Khan ...	—
„	Muhammad Ashraf ...	—
„	Bahadur Singh ...	—
„	Mehar Singh ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Nadar Khan ...	—
„	Jai Singh ...	—
„	Ghulam Haidar ...	Education Officer.
Jemadar	Atta Muhammad Shah ...	Head Clerk.
„	Nur Muhammad ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Nathu Ram ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Shukar Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Bansi Ram ...	—
„	Hayat Muhammad ...	Jemadar Quartermaster.
„	Abdul Rashid ...	—
„	Hari Singh ...	—
„	Ram Singh ...	—
„	Fauja Singh ...	—
„	Gurbakhsh Singh ...	—
„	Iqbal Khan ...	—
„	Rakhim Dad ...	—

BATTALION NOTES.

During the greater part of 1932 the Battalion has been stationed in Wana, where its main occupations have been "Columns" and "Duties." Of the former, by far the most interesting was the advance through Tiarza towards the Khaisara Valley on March 18th. The object of the operation was to afford protection to survey and reconnaissance parties who were working in connection with the proposed new road linking Ladha and Wana. The column comprised practically the whole Wana Brigade (less the Cavalry, and detachments of Infantry and Pioneers for the garrison of Wana Post), and the operation extended over a period of eight days.

During the advance the Battalion acted as advanced guard. No opposition was met with and the column went into camp some seven miles north of the old ruined Tiarza Militia Post. That night seven rounds were fired into the camp in rapid succession, but there were no casualties, and for the remainder of our stay all was peaceful.

It was expected that during the withdrawal on March 26th, certain malcontents might follow up and snipe us. However, only one shot was fired throughout the day, and this did not find a target. The Battalion was rearguard during the withdrawal.

In addition to Brigade columns, several "gushts" by "Light Companies," as instituted by Northern Command, were carried out. The object of these "gushts" was to train regulars to work like Frontier Scouts. No transport was provided and the area visited always entailed a lot of stiff climbing and very rough going. After several practice "gushts" a final big one was ordered in co-operation with a party of Scouts. This was in the nature of a test and was undertaken by "B" Company (Sikhs and Yusafzais) under Captain A. B. Miller. The company left Wana at ten minutes' notice at about 9.30 one evening, travelled to Sarwekai (a distance of thirty-two miles) in lorries, and there joined up with the party of Scouts. Many of the men were violently sick as a result of driving round corners in lorries, but they had little respite and had to start off almost

immediately on the real business in hand. The next forty-eight hours were very trying. The route was difficult and necessitated much climbing, and the pace which averaged four to four and a half miles an hour, was killing over such rough ground. During the remainder of that night and the following day twenty-seven miles were covered. The night was spent on the hillside, and the next morning a 3,000 ft. climb had to be negotiated at the beginning of a nineteen-mile cross-country march back to Sarwekai. The total distance covered was forty-six miles in forty-eight hours.

At the end of October the Battalion commenced its journey to Lahore on relief. The absence of two British officers with the advance party, two on leave and two sick in hospital with influenza, made us very short-handed. In fact, only the Commanding Officer and one Company Commander were available for the five days' march to railhead at Manzai. However, both the march and also the rail journey to Lahore were completed without incident, and we reached Lahore on November 7th.

Since arrival and till the end of the year, little of interest has occurred. We are Internal Security Troops and may possibly have unpleasant work to do before our time is up, but up to the present all has been quiet. All ranks are exceedingly pleased to be serving in the Punjab, especially as it is about thirty years since the Battalion last had a Punjab station.

As regards sports and athletics, the only event worthy of note is the winning of the "Wana Trophy," some six months before we left Wana. This trophy was presented by the units of the force which re-occupied Wana in 1929, and was for competition by British officers in Tennis, Golf and a Point-to-Point.

Hockey, although flourishing within the Battalion, is not at present of the standard required for winning tournaments.

“ TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”

The Capture of Peking, 1900.

In June, 1900, the Battalion, then stationed at Rawalpindi, was ordered to join the 1st Brigade of the British contingent of the China Field Force, under Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, *K.C.B.* A few days later the Battalion embarked at Calcutta in two transports, and by the end of July, Headquarters and some 300 men arrived at Tientsin, preparatory to joining the force destined to undertake the advance on Peking. The remainder of the Battalion appears to have disembarked at Wei-hai-Wei and to have taken no part in this particular operation.

By the afternoon of August 4th the concentration of the whole force was completed at Hsi-Ku, a village some six miles from Tientsin on the main road to Peking. The British force comprised, in addition to the Battalion, details of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, the 12th Battery R.F.A., details of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 1st Bengal Lancers, 7th Rajputs, and 1st Sikhs. In addition there were contingents of Japanese, Russians and Americans, all of whom took part in the operations.

The following day, August 5th, the advance on Peking commenced. The general plan was that the Japanese troops should pass the British force in the early morning and proceed along the raised road, so as to outflank the enemy's position. Meanwhile, the Russians, advancing via the railway, were to attack the enemy in rear.

The British force followed the Japanese, as directed. As soon as it was light enough to see, the Chinese opened fire on the raised road, causing considerable loss to the Japanese troops, who formed to the right and advanced to the attack. The Battalion, with the 1st Sikhs, extended the line to the right, but were later ordered back as the Chinese had evacuated this part of the position. Eventually an advance by the whole British force was made through the crops farther to the west. That night the force camped near the village of Peitsang on the Pei-Ho River.

On August 6th the advance was continued with the British force leading. There was considerable delay in

starting, as the Russian troops, who had camped ahead of us, started moving before we had passed through. The Battalion were advanced guard, but owing to the route being changed on the march, the 1st Sikhs eventually became advanced guard, with the Battalion at the head of the main body.

At about noon, and on reaching some sand dunes about 4,000 yards from the railway station of Yang Tsu, a company of Russian troops were seen engaged with the enemy on the right of the village, and in front of the railway embankment. The 12th Battery R.F.A. was sent to the left flank to shell the village, and the 1st Sikhs were ordered to advance and take the position, supported by the Battalion. The American Infantry prolonged the line to the right, with the Royal Welch Fusiliers in support.

The Battalion, who eventually came up on the right of the 1st Sikhs, advanced in four lines, extended to ten paces interval. The crops were some ten to twelve feet high, with clearings every now and then, and immediately the advance commenced the Chinese opened fire through the crops from the village and railway embankment. The fire had little effect, and the troops continued to advance without stopping to fire until quite close to the enemy position. When fire was eventually opened, the Chinese made little further resistance and fled. Their guns, however, commenced to shell the village, and riflemen kept up desultory sniping from the surrounding crops. By this time a French and a Russian battery had joined the 12th Battery R.F.A., and owing to the height of the crops they were unable to see that the village and embankment had been carried. They continued to pour shells into the village, and the Battalion, who were in occupation of it, were exposed to a cross-fire from friends and enemies alike. The casualties in the Battalion were one killed and nine wounded.

For the next seven days little of interest occurred. The advance continued day by day practically without opposition until Tang-Chu was reached on August 12th. Here the inhabitants had hoisted many white flags of truce, and no opposition was encountered. The heat throughout had

been terrible, and men fell out daily with heat-stroke, whilst the available water was putrid, causing much sickness.

As the Legations in Peking were still holding out, the greater part of the British force halted at Tang-Chu for August 13th. While there Sepoy Rijha of "E" Company, saved a British soldier from drowning in the Pei-Ho River, for which he was afterwards awarded the Humane Society's Medal.

In the meantime, the 1st Bengal Lancers, the 7th Rajputs, and the Naval guns which had come thus far by river, were sent forward towards Peking. The Japanese and Russians had also gone forward, but only on the distinct understanding that all the Powers were to await one another before attacking the city of Peking.

At about 1 a.m., on the 14th, above the noise of a torrential thunderstorm which was raging at the time, the sound of sudden heavy firing was heard. This proved to be the Russians and Japanese attacking the east and north-east walls of the city. The Regiment was on the march an hour later. The route followed was a bad road leading to the south-east gate of the city, and owing to the heavy rain the guns had great difficulty in getting along. Some two miles short of the city walls the 7th Rajputs were met. The two regiments extended on either side of the road, and continued the advance through the high crops towards Peking, halting every now and then to fire at bolting Chinamen. After passing through a deserted suburb the city wall and south-east gate suddenly became visible.

A concerted rush forward was made, and Major Climo, though closely followed by others, was the first man to reach the gate. The gate and walls were not defended at this particular spot, but the gate was barred and there was some slight delay in effecting an entry. Eventually Sepoy Ganesha Singh (22nd P.I., attached to the Regiment), scaled the wall at the angle by the gate, and by letting down his pugri helped Major Climo, Jemadar Diwan Singh and others to get up. This party found two deserted quick-firing Krupp guns, which the Regiment brought back to India, and still retains as trophies.

In the meantime, Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, with some

Afridis, had succeeded in climbing the wall at a point further south. They quickly joined Major Climo's party, the gates were opened from inside and the whole force entered. The White Ensign was hoisted at the gate and Lieut.-General Sir A. Gaselee was saluted by the Regiment as he entered the city.

The Regiment was then ordered to proceed to the " Temple of Heaven " and to secure it as a camping enclosure for the troops. By this time the men were thoroughly exhausted from the excessive heat, and it was with great difficulty that they could continue the advance. Lieut. Morton, however, collected some twenty or thirty of the less exhausted men, and assisted by a troop of the Bengal Lancers, forced his way through, clearing the street as he went. The " Temple of Heaven " was reached with little further opposition, and was found to be unoccupied. The Regiment, in following, was occasionally sniped from the houses, but suffered no casualties.

In the meantime, the remainder of the force turned north, and entering the Tartar City by the Sluice gate near the Residency, relieved the beleaguered garrison, with only slight opposition. The only enemy now remaining was a party of Chinese troops at the south gate. These caused considerable trouble by firing at all troops approaching the " Temple of Heaven." The battery was ordered to shell them, and a detachment from the Battalion under Lieut. Cooke took up a position to cut off their retreat. The Chinese fled to the west, along the wall, and many were killed by both gun and rifle fire. Two companies under Captain Soady then occupied the gate, which was held during the whole time the Regiment was quartered in the " Temple of Heaven." That night was spent out in the open in pouring rain, and shortage of food added to the discomfort.

Several minor punitive expeditions were carried out during the next six weeks, in all of which the Battalion took part, until at the end of September a move was made to Prince Koe's Palace in the Tartar City.

(Present Station : WANA.)

Designation altered to 40th Regiment (Shajehanpur) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1890 ; 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1892 ; 40th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 40th Pathans in 1903 ; 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

1904	<i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Tibet.
1908	<i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand.
1914-20	1914-15 <i>B.E.F., France.</i> —2nd Battle of Ypres, 1915—St. Julien, Aubers, France and Flanders, 1915.
	1916-18 <i>East Africa.</i> —Dar-es-Salaam—Narun- gombe.
	1919 <i>Afghanistan.</i>

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
General	Sir F. Campbell, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	C. Leslie-Smith	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	G. J. D. Kellie, <i>M.C.</i>	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Captain	C. L. L. Stokes	—
„	M. H. Hurford Jones	Cantonment Dept., Mhow.
„	W. F. Charter, <i>M.C.</i>	Coy. Commander.
„	K. C. B. Dawes	—
„	P. J. Doherty	Offg. Coy. Commander.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	H. K. Percy-Smith	On 12 months' leave ex- India, pending retire- ment from 10/5/32 to 9/5/33.
„	L. C. King, <i>M.C.</i>	—
„	W. A. Putnam	10/14th Punjab Regt.
„	G. C. G. Lewis	Quartermaster.
„	G. F. S. Keating	South Waziristan Scouts.
„	R. H. H. Scott	Adjutant.
„	T. L. T. Miller	Madras Guards, Madras.
Lieut.	R. T. Mills	—
2/Lieut.	S. P. Fearon	—
„	T. S. Taylor	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Surain Singh	—
Subadar	Kabul Singh	—
„	Sucha Singh	—
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Kapura	With 10th Bn.
„	Khan Beg	—
„	Sant Singh	—
„	Chuhr Singh	—
„	Barkat Shah	With 10th Bn.
Jemadar	Harnam Singh	—
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Sardar Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	—
„	Balwant Singh	—
„	Chatru	—
„	Rahim Khan	—
„	Mohd Aslam Khan	On probation.
„	Fateh Jang... ..	—
„	Chanan Singh	—
„	Painda Khan	—
„	Tor Khan	—
„	Amar Singh	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The year under review has seen the Battalion translated from the limelight, with its consequent glare, of Delhi to the comparative obscurity of semi camp-life in Wana. The bachelors (not many, these days) openly rejoice—the married ones are not quite so sure.

Another year in Delhi would have seen us either intimidating anarchists in Bengal (or being intimidated, perhaps), or doing something similar to Meos in Alwar State; the two infantry battalions now stationed in Delhi are so engaged at the moment. So perhaps on the whole we may congratulate ourselves. On arrival at Wana in October we were happy to find ourselves alongside the 4th Battalion, who received us very warmly. Unfortunately (for us) they did not complete their full two years in Waziristan, and to our regret left for Lahore early in November.

To revert to Delhi. The Battalion returned from Battalion and Brigade training shortly before Christmas (as already recorded) and after that settled down to ordinary routine without much incident to relieve it.

Captain Putnam relieved Captain King at the Training Battalion, and we received two welcome recruits in the persons of 2/Lieuts. S. P. Fearon and T. S. Taylor, both from the Unattached List. Captain P. J. Doherty was transferred to us from the 1st Battalion. Captain H. K. Percy-Smith decided to retire, much to our regret, and is now on one year's leave pending retirement. He has very unselfishly undertaken the arduous task of compiling a comprehensive history of the Battalion. The only history in existence at present is "The 40th Pathans in the Great War," which, as its title conveys, only deals with one period of the Battalion's history. He had already before leaving India conducted considerable research work, and we await his final results with much interest. It is hoped that all old officers of the Battalion will co-operate to the fullest extent possible.

In the arena of sports we were fairly successful.

In the Delhi (Independent) Brigade Area Sports we won the hockey and the athletics. "B" Company also won the Brigade Inter-Company Hockey Tournament.

We were unsuccessful in the 1st Brahmans Hockey Challenge Tournament, being beaten in the semi-final by the 10/2nd Punjab Regiment at Meerut, who employed shock tactics to a degree seldom seen off the field of battle !

Our greatest achievement was, perhaps, to effect a draw in a Delhi tournament with the Manavadas State team, who are one of the best civilian teams in India.

Captain Lewis unfortunately was hurt during the game and was unable to play in the replay. Largely owing to his absence, we were unable to hold them in the replay.

In the P.N.A. Tournament at Jhelum, we were again beaten by the 4/11th Sikh Regiment in the third round. They are now stationed with us in Wana and so far we are undefeated. We hope to get our own back in the Brigade and District Tournaments.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie-Smith won the Delhi Golf Championship and Captain Scott was runner-up in the Duncan Vase at Gulmarg. We are shortly to lose L/Naik Mohammad Zaman who is our outstanding hockey player and athlete generally. He has been nominated for a cadetship at the new Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun, and he will be greatly missed. L/Naik Pritam Singh also was nominated for a cadetship at the opening term last October.

To be stationed at Delhi means to be the plaything of Army Headquarters (though a lot of them are by no means sure in which direction cantonments lie !) and no less than three times during the past year were we "selected" to conduct experiments in various lines of cooking.

Firstly. Kitchen cars for Indian troops travelling by train. (They still much prefer the good old way.)

Secondly.—A dry ration for field service, of which the less said the better. (It would be better to make peace.)

Thirdly. Oil-cooking equipment. (Pre-war officers will be delighted to hear that the idea still flourishes.)

In view of the above we consider that "Coke's Rifles" should transfer their pet name of "Cookies" to us !

We had a happy send-off from Delhi on October 3rd and arrived at Wana on October 13th after an uneventful and not unpleasant journey, including a five day's march from Manzai to Wana.

Readers of the 3rd Battalion will be interested to hear that Captain Ali Beg and Subadar Kazim Khan met us at Mari Indus. The former is as lithe and tough as ever and nurses a perpetual grievance against the Civil ; the latter has two upstanding sons in this Battalion.

The weather during December, January and February is atrociously cold, but no doubt good for those who survive. Twice a week the Wana hounds (4- or 5-couple) meet and we have very good sport.

We mostly hunt a drag-line, but sometimes a bagged Jack from Manzai is let loose and that is better still. One gallant Jack gave us a run of thirteen miles and might have provoked an international incident by nearly succeeding in crossing the border into Afghanistan.

(The contractor at Manzai who traps the Jack has just sent in a bill to the Hunt Secretary "For transport of alive jackals and hire of same," but the poor Jack, let loose in strange country, never returns to his "hirer-out" !) For the rest, we play a lot of squash and hockey (we have started football too now in a small way), some golf on a course which proves that golf can be played even in rocky Waziristan (the Christmas regimental foursomes provided an all-5/14th final), and tennis on excellent courts—all for Rs7/8/-a month.

Finally, we are now fourteen strong in British officers, not counting seconded officers. No less than ten are taking home leave in 1933 in one form or another, so we hope to be well represented at the Regimental Dinner. We are very glad to record that Lieut.-Colonel A. R. O. Mallock, late Commandant, was awarded a Brevet-Colonelcy and Captain T. L. T. Miller passed into the Staff College, Camberley.

We are also very pleased to be serving again under Major-General S. B. Pope, *D.S.O.* (Commander, Waziristan District) who was our Brigade Commander when the Battalion was stationed at Bannu and Idak.

Subadar Khadi Sher (Afridi) has paid us several visits lately, prompted by a desire to buy several "bighas" of extra land and a hope that he may be excused the monthly payment of Rs7/8/- for the education of his son at the K.G.R.I.M. School at Jhelum !

TEA PARTY.

The 5th Battalion Tea Party was held on June 2nd, 1932, at Stewarts Restaurant in Regent Street. The following were present :—

Major and Mrs. Bonham-Carter, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, Major Munn, Lieut.-Colonel P. Murray, Major-General Sir Walter Ogilvie, Mrs. Preston, Brigadier-General, Mrs. and Miss Ridgway, Mrs. Leslie-Smith, Major and Mrs. Segar, Captain and Mrs. Thornton, Lieut.-Colonel and Miss Tyndall, Captain and Mrs. Wadeson, Major Waters.

Any officers or their wives who are at home on leave from India, and who wish to attend the next Tea Party, are requested to inform Lieut.-Colonel Tyndall, whose address will be found at the end of the book.

“ TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”

Mention was made in the last issue of the YEAR-BOOK of the numerous occasions on which the Battalion were employed as savage enemy for the training of other troops. Here follows a brief sketch of one of these occasions.

In February, 1902, while the Battalion were stationed at Jhansi, a Camp of Exercise, consisting of two infantry brigades, a cavalry brigade, and two brigades of artillery, was held in the vicinity. Besides the Battalion the infantry units were the South Lancers, the York and Lancers, the East Surreys' 21st P.I., 6th M.I., 1st Brahmins and a Bhopal battalion. After some days spent in Brigade training the force was divided into two mixed brigades and the Battalion were employed as savage enemy for three days against each of the mixed brigades. The country, consisting of undulating grassy plain with rocky ridges and “ kopjes ” scattered thickly over it, though quite suitable for the ensuing operations, did not provide such hard going as is to be found in typical Frontier scenery.

Careful preparations were made beforehand. Supplies of “ Mazharri ” palm were obtained from the Frontier, and each man received a pair of grass chaplis, which were made

in the Lines. British officers provided themselves with savage costume according to taste. Colonel Daniel, R.A., who accompanied the Battalion, attempted to disguise himself in a Dervish "Gibba," with broad-bladed spear complete, but he looked much too genial for a "Fuzzy-wuzzy." A couple of bell-mouthed blunderbusses, which made a distinctly "savage" noise when fired, were obtained from Peshawar. Standards were made. A special one for the C.O. and four for each Double Company. Each Double-Company had its standards of three distinctive colours. The Double-Company Commander's standard was of the Company Colours reversed. The savages' "Village" was located at the head of a long valley surrounded by hills and ridges. The order was more or less "go as you please," but the setting up of the C.O.s' or Company Commander's standard was the signal for the Battalion or Company concerned to assemble at that spot.

The "village" was attacked by the troops, who also practised posting and withdrawing picquets, rearguard actions, convoys, etc., and the villagers attacked the troops. Some of the operations were pre-arranged, and some were spontaneous, but the troops were kept in a state of constant activity and vigilance. Under the heading of "Spontaneous," an unrehearsed and alarming effect was produced by a junior savage officer with a small patrol, who, coming innocently round a corner, found themselves in the midst of the Brigade during the sacred midday dinner hour. Though striving to withdraw unobserved, they were discovered and the alarm given. Dinners were discarded, and the troops fell in and deployed. The guns opened fire and set alight to the long dry grass in the midst of which the Brigade had been resting, and the whole Brigade had to be employed to extinguish the conflagration. A justly incensed Brigadier demanded the immediate production of the culprit, who was only saved by the tactful support of Colonel Campbell.

The savages made a night attack on each brigade. The more dramatic one entailed a long and stealthy night march, led by the C.O.—Colonel Campbell. The savages actually deployed, in dead silence, round two sides of the camp, and

at some places not more than 100 yards from the perimeter without being detected, and, at a given signal opened fire. The signal to open fire happened to synchronize with the sounding of "Last Post" by massed buglers inside the camp. "Last Post" faded away into the shouting of orders, the rush of troops to their trenches, and a glorious firework display, punctuated by the blinding flashes of guns and the blood-curdling yells of the savages. Very lights were, of course, at that time a thing of the future.

The savages suffered many reverses but remember best their successes. As when an isolated battery in action was successfully stalked and surrounded in the presence of a smiling umpire.

On one occasion some friendly representations were made to the Artillery Brigade Commander about the number of savages wounded by his shrapnel. The following evening there arrived at the savages' Headquarters a bottle labelled "Medicine for shrapnel wounds," which was found, on examination, to be a bottle of the famous Gunner Madeira.

These exercises were considered to have been of undoubted value to the troops, many of whom had not had an opportunity of experiencing the rapid movements of lightly equipped enemy over broken ground. The relaxation of discipline was found to have had no ill-effect on the Battalion. But on the contrary, the change from routine, the novelty, and the excitement had a beneficial and stimulating effect on all ranks. In fact, a little well-organized savage campaign can be recommended for making brighter peace-time soldiering.

10th Battalion

(Station : FEROZEPORE.)

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjabis in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1858 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Yusufzai. |
| 1858-59 | <i>India.</i> —Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh. |
| 1862-63 | <i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Jynteah Field Force. |
| 1867-68 | <i>Abysinnia.</i> |
| 1878-79-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —Matun—Shutargardan Pass. |
| 1881 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mahshud-Waziri Expedition. |
| 1896 | <i>Soudan.</i> —Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin). |
| 1897-99 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass. |
| 1908 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand. |
| 1914-20 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> |
| 1915 | Operations against the Mohmands. |
| 1917 | Operations in South Waziristan. |
| | <i>Egyptian Expeditionary Force.</i> |
| 1918 | Palestine. |
| | <i>Army of the Black Sea.</i> |
| 1920 | Ismid. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
10 Lieut.-Col.	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
10 Major	B. H. Bonham-Carter	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
2 Captain	C. I. F. Maynard ...	—
4 „	C. J. Attfield ...	—
1 „	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
3 „	G. R. Pouncey ...	—
5 „	W. A. Putnam ...	—
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
4 Captain	P. H. M. Cann ...	Adjutant.
10 Lieut.	G. E. Foster ...	Quartermaster.
2 „	D. G. H. Hawes ...	Coy. Officer.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1933.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
10 Sub.-Major	Ali Akbar Bahadur ...	Subadar-Major.
2 Subadar	Pooran Singh ...	—
5 „	Kapur Singh ...	—
4 „	Mehar Singh ...	—
3 „	Negi Ram ...	—
5 „	Barkat Shah ...	—
2 „	Gandapur ...	—
1 „	Karam Khan ...	—
1 Jemadar	Muzaffar Hussain ...	Educational Jemadar.
4 „	Nur Muhammad ...	—
1 „	Bahadur Singh ...	—
3 „	Kanhaya Ram ...	Quartermaster Jemadar.
3 „	Sher Muhammad ...	—
10 „	Bhagat Singh ...	Head Clerk.
2 „	Jhunda Khan ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
1 „	Shah Muhammad ...	—
4 „	Nathu Ram ...	I.T.F. Staff.
1 „	Shah Khel Jan ...	I.T.F. Staff.

BATTALION NOTES.

The new lines have been completed this year and we are now busy improving the look of them by laying down grass and growing hedges in front of the office and the Quarter Guard. The effect is very good. The barracks were found to be not as cool as the old mud ones, but they have many other compensations—*e.g.*, pakka floors, etc. At this time of the year the men fully appreciate their good qualities, especially the luxury of fire-places and a free issue of coal.

Captain P. H. M. Cann took over Adjutant from Captain M. Glover in February. The latter sat for the Staff College Examination in which he qualified and received a well-deserved nomination for Quetta.

Captain T. R. Lee and Captain L. C. King, on completion of their tour of duty, were relieved by Captain C. J. Attfield and Captain W. A. Putnam respectively.

Captain G. R. Pouncey took over Company Commander from Major G. E. F. Shute, *M.C.*, the latter being retained here as s.p.t. 2nd-in-Command until December.

Major B. H. Bonham-Carter arrived in December from leave on medical certificate, taking over from Major G. E. F. Shute, *M.C.*, who returned to the 3rd Battalion after spending his Christmas leave here. We will all miss the latter very much.

This year we started Adam-Khel recruiting for the 2nd Battalion. Eighty-five were enrolled. It is early yet to give any opinion of them.

Total number of recruits enrolled during 1932 was 592, and number drafted to Active Battalions, 569.

In January two recruits were sent to Lahore to be tried for the Punjab Olympic Team. Recruit Nazar Mohd (1 Company) was chosen and sent to Madras where he won the Putting the Shot in the All-India Olympic Sports.

No. 2 Company won the Fane Shield with a safe margin of points.

We can now say that our Pipe Band has started. The Gordon Highlanders lent us two instructors with very satisfactory results. The pipers are still young and it will be some time before a good band can be expected, but they

have started well. The drums are really good, thanks to the excellent instruction they get.

The normal parade at the Memorials was held on Armistice Day. The Battalion buglers functioned for both this and the Church of England service. A pleasing compliment to the Training Battalion.

“TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”

The second move down country, in a period of just under forty years, to Jubbulpore, was fated to be a short one, as in five months the Battalion left for North China where it did garrison duty at Tientsin, with a detachment at Lutai, for the next three years, and acquired as permanent mementoes—(a) The Silver Bugle commemorating King Edward VII Coronation ; and (b) A shell case fired in the defence of Tientsin and presented by the Tientsin Provisional Government. Both these objects graced the Officers' Mess, the former meekly enduring attempts to produce a full blast “ G ” by male (and sometimes female) diners, and the latter hanging from a miniature Japanese Gateway modelled from that presented to the Indian Staff College at Quetta by the Japanese Army Headquarters.

The armament was twice changed in a period of five years, first in 1902 when proceeding to China from the old Martini to the Lee-Enfield, Mark I, and again in 1905 after return to Multan to the Short Lee-Enfield, and to complete the break with the century the old march past of “ We'll gang nae mair to yon toun ” gave way in 1910 to “ The young May moon is shining bright.”

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.

The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., c/o The Westminster Bank, Ltd., Brentwood, Essex.
- ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. C. C., 10, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.
- (20) ANSTEY, Major D., I.A.S.C., c/o H.Q., Bombay District, Bombay.
- (21) BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove.
- (40) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 116a, Western Road, Brighton.

B

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (5) CAMPBELL, Major F. G. C., M.C., 41, Longridge Road, London, S.W.5.
- (40) CHARLES, Capt. D. F., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Bruce Street, Bombay.
- (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.
- (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Carn Cottage, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
- (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Ashkirk House, Ashkirk, near Hawick.
- (22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., V.C., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Whitehaven, Great Shelford, Cambs.

(21) COX, Col. A. D., 5, Castlemain Avenue, Bournemouth East.
 (24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., C.B., C.M.G., The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

D

(19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., C.M.G., Ditchingham, Bungay, Suffolk.
 (21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, I.F.S.
 (22) DREW, Capt. J. D., Kenbrook, Starcross, Exeter, Devon.
 (20) DUNLOP, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Dunskeig, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
 (20) DUNSTERVILLE, Major-Gen. L. C., C.B., C.S.I., Swill Bridge, Watchet, Somerset.

E

(20) ELLIOTT, Major P. W., Oakleigh, Godstone, Surrey.
 (40) ELLIS, Capt. H. C., c/o Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
 (40) EVANS, Revd. E. A., The Chaplain's House, Abbott's Bromley, Staffs.

F

(20) FINNIS, Lieut.-Col. B. H., The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (20) FORDHAM, Brigadier W. M., C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C., Fouberts, Holland Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
 (40) FOWLE, Major T. C., C.B.E., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., (G.1), 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (22) FURNEY, Brig. J. L., C.B., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.

G

(24) GAULT, Revd. C., 1, Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.
 (19) GIPPS, W. F., Esq., 26, Grasmere Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.
 (40) GLASFURD, Col. A. I. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.
 (40) GRAVES, Col. S. H. P., Palazzo Norfolk, Allassio, Italy.

H

- (2) HAWES, Lieut.-Col. C. M., *D.S.O.*, Shurnhold House, Melksham, Wilts.
- (19) HAY, Major-Gen. C. J. B., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Flagstaff House, Lucknow, U.P., India.
- (21) HEPWORTH, Capt. M. A., 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch).
- (22) HIND, Capt. H. W., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lumley Cottage, Cheam, Surrey.
- (2) HORNSBY, Major R. W., Plymouth, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Kent.

J

- (40) JEPSON, Capt. S., The Editor, *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, Bombay.
- (40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thaymunde Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
- (21) JOHNSTON, Capt. R., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (19) JONES, M. Rowland, Esq., Kruger National Park, P.O. White River, E. Transvaal, S. Africa.
- (21) JONES, Revd. H. I. K., The Vicarage, Bagillt, Flintshire.
- (21) JONES, Capt. C. M. Percy, Linden Beeches Cottage, Bradbourne Park Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

K

- (1) KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Col. D. E., *D.S.O.*, c/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

L

- (40) LEE, Major M. G., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London.
- (4) LYNCH, Capt. J. A., 44, Sussex Gardens, London, W.2.

- (20) McCLEVERTY, Lieut.-Col. P. H., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.
 (1) MACRAE, Col., J. C., *D.S.O.*, c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W.1.
- (24) McWATERS, Col. H. C., *D.S.O.*, Homewood, Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset.
 (22) MAGNIAC, Major F. A., The Glen, Buckland Brewer, Bideford.
 (40) MAGNUS, Lieut. B. J., 20, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2.
 (21) MOYLE, Lieut. J. N. McF., Pelistree, Aurania Avenue, Norwich.
 (40) MUNN, Major F. L. R., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, The Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Lewes.
 (19) MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. C. C. R., Warwick House, Littlehampton, Sussex.
 (21) MURRAY, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., *D.S.O.*, Elmhurst, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.
 (5) MALLOCK, Bt. Col. A. R. O., c/o Army Headquarters, Simla, India.

O

- (40) OGILVIE, Major-Gen. Sir W. H., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *K.H.P.*, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

P

- PENNEFATHER-EVANS, Lieut.-Col. G., *C.B.E.*, c/o Barclay's Bank, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
 (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. C. H. K., *M.C.*, East Gate, Warwick.
 (24) PHILLIPS, Capt. W. W. A., Mousakandi Group, Gammaduwa, Ceylon.

R

- (20) RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (24) RAWLINS, Lieut.-Col. A. K., *C.I.E.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Villa Jancourt, St. Aubin-sur-Yonne par Cézay—(Yonne), France.
 (40) RIDGWAY, Brig.-Gen. R., *C.B.*, 5, Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.
 (1) ROSS, Col. D. B., *O.B.E.*, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (21) ROWLEY Capt. B. G., Royal Corps of Signals, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's Branch), London.

S

- (5) SEGAR, Major E., Southbourne, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.
 (20) SENIOR, Col. H. W. R., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (24) SKEEN, General Sir A., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.M.G.*, "Trinafour," Broadway, Worcs.
 (19) SMEETON, Capt. F. J., 42, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
 (4) SMITH, Lieut.-Col. C. W. J., *D.S.O.*, Robins Wood, Baughurst, Hants.
 (21) SMITHEIT, Capt. W. H., c/o The Bank of Australasia, Collins Str., Melbourne, C.I., Victoria, Australia.
 (19) SOADY, Brig.-Gen. G., *C.M.G.*, Silverthorne, Tunbridge Wells.
 (19) STEWART, Capt. F. W., *M.C.*, *I.C.S.*, c/o The Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
 (22) STEWART, Lieut.-Col. R. J. T., *O.B.E.*, 6, Boscobel Road, St. Leonards, Sussex.
 (20) ST. JOHN, Major-Gen. R. S., *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Alderley Cottage, Farnham Common, Bucks.

T

- (24) TANCRED, Lieut.-Col. J. Y., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (40) TEASDALE, D. G. W., Esq., *M.C.*, c/o Messrs. Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta.
 (21) THOMSON, Capt. J. W., Valentia, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
 (40) THORNTON, Capt. R. T., *M.C.*, Stone Street, Petham, Canterbury, Kent.
 (24) TREVOR, Lieut.-Col. A. C. H., Marton, Hitches Lane, Fleet, Hants.
 (1) TWEEDY, Capt. V. C., 11th Sikh Regt., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 (40) TYNDALL, Lieut.-Col. H. S., *D.S.O.*, Greenhurst, Storrington, Sussex.

W

- (40) WADESON, Capt. H. H., North Phen, Mitcheldean, Glos.
- (22) WALLACE, Major C. W., Erles Coombe, Abridge, Romsey, Hants.
- (21) WARDELL, Major C. V. G. M., Stonecroft, Richmond Road, Sherborne, Dorset.
- (40) WATERS, Major R. S., *O.B.E.*, Chancel End House, Heytesbury, Wilts.
- (22) WEBB, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, Abridge House, Abridge, near Romsey, Hants.
- (22) WILLIAMSON, A., Esq., 23, Belle Vue Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- (24) WOOLF, Capt. S. H., The Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly, London, W.
- (20) WOON, General Sir J. B., *K.C.B.*, Mostyn, Egerton Road, Weybridge.

Y

- (24) YARROW, Capt. T. B., *M.R.C.V.S.*, 110, Corve Street, Ludlow, Salop.

- CARPENDALE, Mrs. P. M., c/o Messrs. Fladgate & Co., 18, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- CRAWFORD, Mrs. G. R., 2, Beechworth Villas, Hales Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
- CHRISTOPHER, Mrs. L. DE L., 1, Moss Hall Crescent, London, N.12.
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- COOKE, Mrs. E. FOTHERGILL, Holmdale, Painswick Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
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- FANE, Lady K., Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex.
- JARRETT, Mrs., The Hayes, Woodchester, near Stroud, Glos.
- LESLIE-SMITH, Mrs. Gilbert, c/o Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.
- RENNICK, Mrs. F., Keramos, Devonshire Str., West Maitland, N.S.W., Australia.
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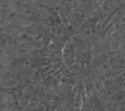
14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

(19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis and 40th Pathans)

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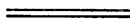
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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

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14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

HISTORY.

Formed on December 1st, 1922, by the amalgamation of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th Punjabis, and 40th Pathans into one regiment, with the 21st Punjabis as the Training Battalion with permanent headquarters at Ferozepore.

HONOURS DURING 1933.

- (1) Order of British India, 2nd Class : Honorary Lieutenant and Subadar-Major Massa Singh, *I.D.S.M.*
 - (2) Honorary Lieutenant : Subadar-Major Akhmad, 1st August, 1933.
 - (10) Honorary Lieutenant : Subadar-Major Ali Akbar, 1st August, 1933.
-

PROMOTIONS DURING 1932-33.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

- (2) Major J. N. Fenton, 24th January, 1932.

To be Major :

- (1) Brevet Major G. Pigot, *M.C.*, 11th November, 1932.
- (3) Captain J. Wickham, 17th April, 1933.
- (2) Captain C. I. F. Maynard, 3rd May, 1933.
- (4) Captain H. Y. Huthwaite, *M.C.*, 3rd May, 1933.
- (5) Captain C. L. L. Stokes, 3rd May, 1933.
- (1) Captain L. V. Fitzpatrick, 13th May, 1933.
- (2) Captain L. V. C. Hawkes, 8th June, 1933.
- (4) Captain H. E. Warry, 16th June, 1933.
- (2) Brevet Major W. E. H. Talbot, 4th August, 1933.
- (5) Captain W. F. Charter, *M.C.*, 20th October, 1933.
- (2) Captain B. J. Amies, 15th November, 1933.
- (3) Captain E. C. Pine-Coffin, 15th November, 1933.
- (4) Captain G. P. T. Dean, *M.C.*, 15th November, 1933.

To be Captain :

- (1) Lieut. Gurdip Singh Dhillon, 27th August, 1933.

To be Lieutenant :

- (2) 2/Lieut. G. A. C. Maunsell, 29th April, 1933.
- (5) 2/Lieut. S. P. Fearon, 29th April, 1933.
- (1) 2/Lieut. Khan Ata Muhammad Khan, 27th November, 1933.
- (1) 2/Lieut. Rajinder Singh Kalha, 27th November, 1933.
- (5) 2/Lieut. T. S. Taylor, 27th November, 1933.

To be Subadar-Major :

- (2) Subadar Puran Singh, 3rd October, 1933.

To be Subadar :

- (1) Jemadar Muhammad Akram, 21st December, 1932.
- (2) Jemadar Rup Singh, 1st April, 1933.
- (2) Jemadar Guran Ditta, 2nd June, 1933.
- (2) Jemadar Indar Singh, 3rd October, 1933.
- (5) Jemadar Sardar Khan, 23rd October, 1933.

To be Jemadar :

- (4) Havildar Hari Chand, 1st January, 1932.
- (3) Havildar Jagat Singh, 16th December, 1932.
- (1) Havildar Muhammed Akbar, 21st December, 1932.
- (2) Battalion Havildar-Major Mansur Khan, 3rd January, 1933.
- (2) Havildar (Head Clerk) Hari Singh, 1st April, 1933.
- (3) Havildar Gurbakhsh Singh, 1st April, 1933.
- (3) Havildar Khan Nawab, 1st April, 1933.
- (2) Havildar Jowand Singh, 2nd June, 1933.
- (2) Havildar Umar Din, 3rd June, 1933.
- (2) Havildar Mughal Baz, 3rd June, 1933.
- (2) Havildar Sansar Singh, 6th July, 1933.
- (5) Havildar Feroze Khan, 21st August, 1933.
- (2) Havildar Gul Rakhman, 3rd October, 1933.
- (5) Havildar Jodh Singh, 23rd October, 1933.
- (1) Bn. Qr.-Mr. Havildar Bainta, 26th October, 1933.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS DURING 1933.

- (1) Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Minniken, 1st July, 1933.
- (5) Captain H. K. Percy Smith, 10th May, 1933.
- (2) Hon. Lieutenant Akhmad, 10th October, 1933.

- (2) Subadar Gauri Saran, 1st April, 1933.
- (2) Subadar Chait Singh, 2nd June, 1933.
- (5) Subadar Sant Singh, 23rd October, 1933.
- (2) Jemadar Prem Singh, 3rd January, 1933.
- (3) Jemadar Udham Singh, 1st April, 1933.
- (3) Jemadar Gulamat Khan, 1st April, 1933.
- (2) Jemadar Bua Ditta, 6th July, 1933.
- (5) Jemadar Muhammed Khan, 21st June, 1933.
- (1) Jemadar Attar Singh, 26th October, 1933.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

- (5) Major M. Hurford Jones, to Cantonment Department, 4th April, 1933.
- (1) Major A. B. Craddock, posted to battalion, 1st July, 1933.
- (5) Captain G. F. S. Keating, from South Waziristan Scouts, 1st January, 1933.
- (2) Lieut. D. B. W. Hutchinson, from 1st Bn. The Corps of Sikh Pioneers, 9th January, 1933.
- (4) Lieut. R. F. L. Thomas, from The Corps of Bombay Pioneers, 11th January, 1933.
- (1) Lieut. Khan Ata Muhammad Khan, posted to battalion, 8th March, 1933.
- (1) Lieut. Rajinder Singh Kalha, posted to the battalion, 10th March, 1933.
- (4) Lieut. N. Ramsay, to Kolhapur State Infantry, 1st July, 1933, and to Political Department (on probation), 1st January, 1934.
- (4) 2/Lieut. J. K. L. Morton, from I.U.L., 8th March, 1933.
- (2) 2/Lieut. H. R. C. Pettigrew, from 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders, 6th April, 1933.

OFFICERS NO LONGER ON THE ROLLS OF THE REGIMENT, BUT STILL ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- (4) Brigadier A. B. Haig, M.C., Commander 7th (Dehra Dun) Infantry Brigade.
- (5) Colonel A. R. O. Mallock, G.S.O., 1st Grade, A.H.Q.

- (4) Lieut.-Colonel H. Hingston, *M.D.*, *I.M.S.*, Surgeon to H.E. The Governor of Bengal.
 - (4) Major H. M. Pim, *M.C.*, *I.A.S.C.*, 6th D.S.C., Bolarum.
 - (4) Major C. F. Scroope, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regt.
-

OBITUARY.

- (1) Captain N. V. Hart (by cable), 22nd February, 1934.
-

14TH PUNJAB REGIMENT DINNER CLUB. TENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The Tenth Annual Dinner was held at the Junior United Service Club on Tuesday, 6th June, when the following fifty-two members were present :—

Major-General L. C. Dunsterville (in the Chair). General Sir A. Skeen, Major-Generals Cummins, Sir W. Ogilvie, and St. John ; Brig.-Generals Costello and Ridgway ; Brigadiers Fordham and Furney ; Colonels Glasfurd, Haig, McWatters, and Macrae ; Lieut.-Colonels Clementi-Smith, Cochran, Hawes, Knollys, McCleverty, Matthews, Murray, Pemberton, Rawlins, Johnstone-Smith, Tancred, Trevor, Tyndall, and Webb ; Majors Campbell, Drummond, Hornsby, Schute, Segar, Stokes, Wallace, and Waters ; Captains Boyce, Charter, Gwyn, Hawkes, Hind, Huthwaite, Ingle, Johnson, Joyce, King, Lewis, Lynch, Miller, Percy-Smith, Swash, Wadeson ; and Mr. B. J. Magnus.

Good wishes for a successful evening were received by telegram from the 1st, 5th and 10th Battalions, and good wishes and regrets for inability to be present from General Sir J. B. Woon and Sir F. Campbell ; Major-Generals Fowler and Bruce Hay ; Brigadier-General Rattray ; Colonels Cox and Senior ; Lieut.-Colonels Anderson and Pennefather-Evans ; Majors Anstey, Kellie and Pigot ; Captains Gault, Jepson, Phillips, Thornton and Thomson.

After the toast of " The King " had been duly honoured, the Hon. Secretary communicated the apologies and the

President rose to propose the toast of the evening. He explained that his presence in that position was due to a decision of the Committee that, in future, the chair should be taken by the Colonels of the battalions, and Major-General Hay of the 1st Battalion, being absent on duty in India, the start of the new procedure fell to the 2nd Battalion, and he was very pleased to find himself welcoming such an excellent gathering.

Holding up two bound volumes of the YEAR-BOOK, he hoped all present would take the opportunity of looking at them, as they embodied what he believed no other unit of the Indian Army possessed in such a unique record—their Regimental History maintained up to date by the annual issue of the YEAR-BOOK. Referring to the announcement of the contents of the future volumes, he explained that the schedule given was going to be revised so as to allow more space for the “Years Ago” sections covering the period of the Great War, and he asked those responsible for contributing these most interesting reminiscences to avoid making them a severely official type of document, but to remember that what was wanted was not what would ordinarily appear in an official history, but would reveal the happy humorous side—perhaps more of the inside life of the battalions. Without wishing to make invidious comparisons, he would like to congratulate the 5th Battalion on this year’s contribution, as it gave such a delightful account of a phase, not generally understood outside, of a game which most of them had played at various times—“savage warfare.”

About finance he was not going to say anything, as that was the Hon. Secretary’s pigeon, but he thought they would all like to convey their thanks to Capt. J. Woods Thomson for the trouble he gratuitously undertook in auditing the annual accounts. If he might say so, a very important safeguard to their well-being.

In conclusion he appealed to all to cultivate a greater *esprit du Regiment*, by thinking and referring to themselves as members of the 14th Punjab Regiment. Battalion *esprit* was excellent and most desirable, but not if it was to make the part greater than the whole, and he asked all to

join with him in drinking to the long life and continued prosperity of the "14th Punjab Regiment," and the toast was enthusiastically honoured.

After a short interval the Hon. Secretary followed with his account of the year's progress, and thanked all those present for making everything so easy and straightforward and coming together in the total of fifty-two, which was equal to the record. (Subsequent search in the records proved that the record was fifty-three.)

As regards finance, he explained why they might still feel they were enjoying the "plus sixpence of opulence" and how the position had been considerably improved since their last meeting.

Referring to the President's remarks about regimental solidarity, he wished to make a suggestion which he considered would very much help that forward, and that was for more battalions to hold an annual tea-party in connection with the Dinner. He had had the very great privilege of attending three such parties of the 5th Battalion, who had responded so thoroughly to the suggestion thrown out some six years ago, and the one that afternoon had been a real cheery gathering. From their moves round among the battalions, active members and their wives were getting to know each other much more, and he was quite sure that many of the ladies would be only too pleased to have the chance of renewing past acquaintances. If one or more battalions would get their battalion gatherings really going, it would be quite easy to amalgamate them into a Regimental Reunion, such as many other units brought off, and after all, there was no compulsion on any member to attend if he did not wish to do so.

In connection with inquiries about the 1924 issue of the YEAR-BOOK, he could only say that it was out of print, but inquiries would be made and communicated as to the possibility of having a certain number of reprints made for those who wished to have their copies of the YEAR-BOOK bound complete—like the volumes shown by the President.

After dinner most of the company adjourned to the ante-room and enjoyed the advantages placed at their disposal by the Club, and a happy evening finally broke up in the neighbourhood of 1 a.m.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st January,				Printing, Postage and			
1933	105	9	11	Stationery	2	13	5
Commuted Subscriptions	6	0	0	Refund Commuted Sub-			
Annual Subscriptions	7	7	0	scriptions and Transfer	1	4	0
Balance from Dinner Ac-				Balance to Balance Sheet	116	18	10
count	1	19	4				
	<u>£120</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£120</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>

YEAR-BOOK ACCOUNT.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st January,			Gale & Polden for Year		
1933	18	11	Book	31	15
Subscriptions and Sales...	30	15	Ditto, for binding Year		
Advertisement	3	3	Book Volumes	1	15
Interest	4	7	Postage, etc.	2	2
			Balance to Balance Sheet	21	5
	<u>£56</u>	<u>17</u>		<u>£56</u>	<u>17</u>
		9			9

DINNER ACCOUNT.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Tickets	36	13	Cost of Dinner	30	6
			Printing	3	15
			Postage		12
			Balance to General Fund,		
			Balance Sheet	1	19
	<u>£36</u>	<u>13</u>		<u>£36</u>	<u>13</u>
		0			0

BALANCE SHEET.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Fund	116	18	By Cash with Honorary		
„ Year-Book Account...	21	5	Treasurer	8	11
			„ Cash at Bank	33	9
			„ £130 N.Z. 4½% Stock,		
			at cost	104	5
	<u>£138</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£138</u>	<u>3</u>
		10			10

January 18th, 1934.

(Signed) P. MURRAY, Lt.-Col.

Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the above statement with the books, accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

February 20th, 1934.

(Signed) J. WOODS THOMSON,

Corporate Accountant.

The record of attendances at the Dinner for the various years are :—

1924	...	...	40.	1929	...	...	44.
1925	...	...	25.	1930	...	...	44.
1926	...	...	43.	1931	...	...	49.
1927	...	...	53.	1932	...	...	40.
1928	...	...	46.	1933	...	...	52.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

The periods for the concluding instalments of the " Years Ago " series will be as under, and not as published in the last issue :—

1935 issue	...	1915 to 1916 inclusive.
1936 issue	...	1917 to 1918.
1937 issue	...	1919 to 1922.
1938 issue	...	1923 to date.

THE OFFICERS' ADVISORY SOCIETY.

The attention of readers is invited to the Officers' Advisory Society (President : Field-Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob, *G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.*).

The Council and Executive Committee of the Society include representatives of the Services and a number of selected civilians. The object of the Society is to enable officers to conduct their civil business as efficiently and economically as possible. Advice is given on all subjects, including :—

Legal matters. (Wills, leases, agreements, trusteeships, disputes.)

General Information.

House Property, renting, letting, buying and selling.

Finance. (Income Tax and Investments.)

Insurance.

Employment, etc.

All officers, serving and retired, are eligible for membership. Dependents of members are entitled to the benefits of the Society without payment.

Membership can be effected by life members, annual subscribers and unit membership.

For particulars apply to The Secretary, Officers' Advisory Society, 12, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

1st Battalion

(*Present Station* : SHAGAI, KHYBER.)

“ SHERDIL-KI-PALTAN.”

Formed at Phillour by Lieut. J. F. Stafford of four companies transferred from each of the 2nd and 7th Punjab Police Battalions, and designated the 7th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in 1857 ; designation altered to the 23rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861 ; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 19th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 19th Punjabis in 1903 ; 1st Battalion 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART, OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-58-59 *India*.—Gungharee—Puttiallee—Mynporee.
1865 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Bhutan—Bala Pass.
1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara (Reserve Column).
1878-79-80 *Afghanistan*.—Ahmed Khel.
1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzai.
1904 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Tibet.
1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand.
1914-20 *Seistan*.
1915-16 *Leradik*.
East Persian Cordon Field Force.
1917-18-19 *Dushak*.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. J. B. Hay, <i>C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	A. D. Bennett, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	A. B. Craddock, <i>O.B.E.</i> ...	D.A.A.G., Meerut District
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	G. Pigot, <i>M.C., p.s.c. (L)</i> ...	—
"	L. V. Fitzpatrick	—
Captain	T. R. Lee	—
"	L. S. Ingle, <i>M.C.</i>	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	V. D. W. Anderson ...	Adjutant.
"	F. Adams	With 10th Bn.
"	Gurdip Singh Dhillon ...	Quartermaster.
Lieut.	Sant Singh	—
"	S. P. P. Thorat	With 11th Bn.
"	Misri Chand	—
"	Muhammad Ayub Khan ...	—
"	Jamal Dar	—
"	Khan Ata Muhd Khan ...	—
"	Rajinder Singh Kalha ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLLS ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Hony. Lt. & Sub.-Major	Massa Singh, <i>I.D.S.M.</i> , Bahadur	—
Subadar	Godar Khan	—
„	Hukmat Khan	—
„	Kehr Singh	—
„	Banta Singh	—
„	Karam Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Fateh Muhammad	—
„	Kishan Singh	—
„	Muhammad Akram	Education Officer.
Jemadar	Painda Khan	—
„	Muzaffar Hussain	With 10th Bn.
„	Bahadur Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Sultaj	—
„	Ram Ditta	With 11th Bn.
„	Shah Khel Jan	—
„	Nand Lal	—
„	Kartara Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Gurdit Singh	—
„	Ghulam Haidar	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Shah Muhammad	—
„	Laurasab Khan	—
„	Munshi Ram	—
„	Muhammad Akbar	—
„	Bainta	Jemadar Quartermaster.

BATTALION NOTES.

The Battalion has nearly completed its last year in Aurangabad. Early in the year the Battalion won the Poona Area Athletic Championship.

The M.G. Company provided the demonstration and duty detachments at the Small Arms School, Ahmednagar Wing, until the middle of July. Company training took place in camp three miles away.

Battalion training was carried out from barracks, and ended with a forty mile march in eighteen hours, during which only three men fell out.

In September we were ordered to Peshawar District immediately, but the orders were subsequently cancelled, much to the chagrin of all ranks. Brigade training took place early in December at Loni, forty miles from Ahmednagar, and was followed by manœuvres against a Deolali force. The rôle of our force (11th Ahmednagar Brigade) was pursuit of the weaker Deolali force. On 15th and 17th December the Battalion was advanced guard to the Brigade. The Brigade Commander expressed his appreciation of the good work of the Battalion on both days. The Battalion returned to Aurangabad by train on December 20th, 1933, having received a fine tribute to its fitness and spirit from the Army Commander.

Xmas was spent quietly, with Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stewart as guests from Bellary.

The Battalion is due to leave Aurangabad for Shagai (Khyber) on 20th March, this year.

Congratulations are due to Major Pigot and Capt. Dhillon on getting married last year ; to Capt. Ingle on the birth of a son ; and to Mrs. Minniken on the well-earned award of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for her past welfare work in Aurangabad.

“YEARS AGO.”

1910—1914.

The Battalion was stationed at Dera Ismail Khan, where it had arrived early in 1909 by road from Jullundur.

A detachment, consisting of one double company, was found for three months at a time at Jandola Fort in rotation with other regiments in the station. While we were thus on "outpost" duty, the machination of the wily Mahsud and Bhitanni afforded an interesting experience and excellent training in North-West Frontier tactics for all ranks, particularly the young and therefore hot-blooded British officers, who were anxious to hear a shot let off in anger.

Various incidents of local interest at the time occurred, though hardly worth chronicling now. However, to quote two of them :—

(a) Heavy sniping on the fort during the day from long range by about 1,000 disgruntled Mahsuds, who hit nothing except the fort.

(b) A skirmish of Mahsuds versus Bhitannis, which took place close to the fort. The walls were lined by the double company who were interested spectators.

The Jandola Detachment on both these occasions was the double company commanded by Major G. P. Evans, with Lieut. E. H. Pemberton as double company officer.

In spite of the heat, particularly at night, very cheery hot weathers were spent in Dera Ismail Khan. Polo twice a week, weekly hockey fixtures against the other units in the station (40th Pathans, 47th Sikhs and 21st Kohat Mountain Battery), followed by entertaining to dinner or dining out with the unit concerned, passed the time very cheerily.

Besides, we were all from the Punjab, so everyone got on very well with everybody else.

Then there were the inter-unit matches for the Dera Ismail Khan champion jerimundulum, culminating in the finals (19th Punjab Infantry *v.* 47th Sikhs), which came off under an inverted finger-bowl after dinner in the Officers' Mess of the 47th Sikhs. Our representative had fought his way gallantly into the finals, but, alas! the doughty champion of the 47th (Kikar Singh) got ours by the neck and—well, that was that!

The Regiment moved from Dera Ismail Khan to the Malakand by rail and road on 15th January.

Gold slings and white gloves were introduced for British officers in review order.

On 1st November the Regiment relieved the 69th Punjabis at Chakdara and Dargai, Headquarters and the left wing proceeding to the former, and the right wing to the latter place.

The Regiment remained at Chakdara and Dargai throughout 1912 and 1913; the wings changed over every four months.

At Chakdara there was good fishing to be had in the Swat River, and good duck and snipe-shooting in the neighbouring rice-fields.

There were other things shot beside duck and snipe, including a fish, shot by a .303 carbine from the bridge, and also a crow.

With the connivance of the cook, the crow was produced at lunch on the sideboard as a cold chicken, and was eaten as such by a visiting C.M.S. Padre, much to the delight of the two young conspirators concerned.

In the ennui of the hot weather a young officer, with a collaborator, answered a matrimonial advertisement, thinking the advertisement was meant as a joke. He found it was not—but a veil had better be drawn over that, particularly as he sent a friend's photograph instead of his own. It is regrettable to record that the collaborator washed his hands of the whole affair when the girl wrote that her brother was coming to Chakdara to interview her correspondent.

In April, 1913, we lost our much revered C.O., Lieut.-Colonel L. N. Herbert, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment after commanding the Regiment for nine years. A very efficient officer, and also very popular as long as you were a good boy and much feared when you dropped a brick.

The Regiment left Dargai on 24th March, 1914, on relief for Quetta, marching to Nowshera; thence entraining on 29th March, and arriving in Quetta on 31st March.

On arriving at Nowshera we met the 24th Punjabis, who were stationed there. The result was a very hectic night,

of which few, if any, recollections remain, after twenty years time. There were also other hectic nights with other battalions, and many officers became teetotallers for about a fortnight after arriving in Quetta.

On the outbreak of the War, the Regiment was finding detachments at Hirok, Harnai and Mastung, and, being thus split up, was not available for service overseas as a complete unit.

A draft of 70 non-commissioned officers and men was dispatched to join the 24th Punjabis embarking at Karachi on 2nd November, *en route* to Mesopotamia. This detachment was present with the 24th Punjabis during the Siege of Kut, and shared the fate of the remainder of the garrison.

The following officers were detailed to proceed on field service in France :—

Major F. T. Duhan, who was on leave in the United Kingdom ; Major H. C. D. Jarrett ; Capts. E. C. Barnes, J. Y. Tancred and D. E. Knollys.

In December a draft of one complete double company of Sikhs, under the command of Major G. P. Evans, proceeded to join the 15th Sikhs in France. They embarked at Karachi on 15th January, 1915.

2nd Battalion

(THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) (BROWNLOW'S).

(*Present Station* : MIR ALI.)

Formed at Nowshera in 1857, by Lieut. C. H. Brownlow, of eight companies transferred from the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry; and designated the 8th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Became the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in 1861. Designation altered to 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1883; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry in 1901; 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) in 1904; 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1858 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Yusufzai.
- 1860 *China*.—Taku Forts—Pekin.
- 1863 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Umbeyla Campaign—
Eagle's Nest and Crag Picquets.
- 1868 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Hazara.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1878 *Afghanistan*.—Ali Musjid.
- 1882 *Egypt*.—Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884 Afghan Boundary Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1891 *Nilt*. (Detachment.)
- 1894-95 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan—Wano.
- 1895 Pamir Delimitation Commission. (Detachment.)
- 1896 *Soudan*.—Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent
at Suakin).
- 1897-98 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Shabkadr.
- 1900-01 *China*.—Capture of Peitang Forts and Paoting-Fu
Expedition.
- 1904 *Somaliland*.—(Mounted Infantry Detachment.)
N.E. Frontier of India.—Tibet (Mounted Infantry
Detachment.)
- 1914-20 *Mesopotamia*.—1914-17 Basra—Kut—Baghdad.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
- 1917-20 Palestine—Megiddo—Sharon—Nablus.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Maj.-Gen.	Lionel C. Dunsterville, C.B., C.S.I. ...	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	S. P. Williams, C.I.E. ...	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	R. A. P. Grant, M.C. ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	G. R. Kidd ...	With 11th Bn.
"	C. I. F. Maynard ...	On 10 months' C.L., ex- India (p.r.) from 7/10/33.
"	L. V. C. Hawkes, p.s.c. ...	Bde. Maj., 7th (Dehra Dun) Inf. Bde.
"	W. E. H. Talbot, p.s.c. ...	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Major	B. J. Amies, p.s.c. ...	G.S.O. III, Madras Dist.
Captain	T. Fleming ...	s.p.t. Coy. Commander.
"	M. J. A. Sheehan ...	On 7 months' C.L., ex- India, dated 17/1/34.
"	J. C. S. Hadaway ...	Offg. Coy. Commander.
"	W. J. Colyer, p.s.c. ...	G.S.O. III, Bombay Dist.
"	T. W. Boyce, M.C., M.M.	With 10th Bn.
"	G. E. Gray ...	Offg. Coy. Commander.
"	G. Brown ...	G.S.O. III, Waziristan Dist.
"	R. H. Le M. Lawrence ...	—
"	N. B. Swash ...	—
Lieut.	J. R. Shelley ...	Quartermaster.
"	D. G. H. Hawes ...	With 10th Bn.
"	S. C. H. Tighe ...	Adjutant.
"	D. B. W. Hutchinson ...	Attd. I.A.S.C., Mir Ali.
"	G. A. C. Maunsell ...	—
2/Lieut.	H. R. C. Pettigrew ...	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Maj.	Puran Singh	—
Subadar	Gulistan	With 10th Bn.
„	Haider Rahman	—
„	Ghufran Khan	—
„	Sowaran Singh	—
„	Gandapur	—
„	Rup Singh	—
„	Guran Ditta	—
„	Indar Singh	—
Jemadar	Gopal Singh	Indian Quartermaster.
„	Kartar Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Jahan Dad	Education Officer.
„	Jhunda Khan	With 10th Bn.
„	Hakim Khan	Indian Adjutant.
„	Abdullah Khan	—
„	Mansur Khan	—
„	Hari Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Jowand Singh	—
„	Umar Din	—
„	Mughal Baz	—
„	Sansar Singh	—
„	Gul Rakhman	—

BATTALION NOTES.

In comparison with our previous years in Jhelum, 1933 was comparatively undisturbed. The Battalion is now nearly up to strength, all the Afridi recruits having joined during the year from the Training Battalion. Our Pipe Band has shown a steady improvement.

The earlier part of the last year calls for little comment ; the hot weather was very mild compared with 1932, and the rains later were extremely heavy and prolonged.

In August the Mohmand—Bajaur operations took place and brought our normal life to a standstill, as the Jhelum Brigade was earmarked for Bajaur. It was necessary to recall almost everybody on leave or furlough to bring the Battalion up to strength. Finally, after all the alarms, excitement and strenuous preparations, the Brigade's move to Bajaur was cancelled, much to our regret ; leave and furlough were re-opened and matters reverted to normal.

After many conflicting rumours, the date of our move to Mir Ali was finally fixed as the 20th November. As company training had to be completed before we left Jhelum, and the Machine Gun Company had to attend a Divisional Concentration at Jhablat (near Hassan Abdal), there was very little time eventually left for packing up. At last, having handed over to an advance party of the 3rd/9th Jat Regiment, who were to relieve us, the Battalion entrained, on 20th November, for Bannu, arriving there on 22nd. We halted for the 22nd and 23rd in Bannu, the time being spent chiefly in baggage fatigues and, marched for Mir Ali on 24th with feelings of comparative relief after the crowded hours of the previous few days. Mir Ali was reached on 25th November, the intervening night being spent in a perimeter camp near Dreghundari.

The District Commander's valedictory order on the Battalion's quitting the Rawalpindi District was most complimentary to the Battalion, as also were letters received from Jhelum Brigade.

On arrival at Mir Ali we relieved the 5th/13th Frontier Force Rifles, who departed for Multan, and up to the end of

December were busily engaged in settling down, carrying out battalion training and a three-days' outing with Tocol to Sarghaluna Springs and Miramshah.

In addition, training had to be carried out for the Waziristan District Tournament, which was due to take place at Bannu early in January. The very heavy duties at Mir Ali were a considerable handicap in training the various teams, as it was not possible to get continuity owing to men being absent on duty.

There is every hope that Mir Ali will prove a good station in spite of the usual Waziristan difficulties such as minimum strengths, heavy duties and leave and furlough complications. The lines are good, and we are well catered for in the way of grounds for games, and the climate is reported to be reasonably good.

As regards work, duties are heavy, but the Battalion is together; there is excellent training ground at our door, and an occasional column provides an interesting variation.

Bannu is an easy hour's run by car, and we see a large number of people going through. Taken all round, Mir Ali has quite a lot in its favour. What we principally lack is the refining influence of the gentler sex.

We suffered a great loss in October last by the departure, on pension, of Subadar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Akhmad. His well-deserved promotion to Honorary Lieutenant was a source of great satisfaction to everybody.

During the year the Battalion has maintained its successful record at all forms of sport; first and foremost, winning the P.N.A.H.T. for the second year in succession. We beat the 10th/11th Sikh Regiment by 8—2 in the final. In the Rawalpindi District Tournament we won the Hockey, the Light-weight Tug-of-War, and were second in the Athletics Championship. Our football team succeeded in reaching the final of the District Football Tournament, but was beaten 3—0 by the 1st/6th Gurkha Rifles.

In the Waziristan District Tournament, held in Bannu early in January, 1934, the Battalion won the Best Unit, Athletics, and both Tug-of-War Cups. We lost the final of the wrestling by a very small margin.

In the finals of the Hockey we had to strike our colours to the 2nd/17th Dogra Regiment, who played at the top of their form. In the Football we were beaten in the semi-finals by the 2nd/3rd Gurkhas by 2—1. We were placed third in the Cross-Country.

At the 1st Indian Division Machine Gun Concentration in October, 1933, the M.G. Company won the 1st Indian Division Fire Control Cup by over a hundred points and put up a record score. A fine performance on the part of all concerned.

Sheehan has already gone, and, all being well, Hadaway and Maunsell go home on combined leave this year, and most other British officers are going home for their three months' privilege leave.

We look forward to a successful year in 1934, and conclude with the pious hope that the Battalion will be spared upheavals and "experiments" of any kind for a considerable period.

Editor's Note.—We again congratulate the 2nd Battalion on winning the P.N.A.H. Tournament the news of which we have just received. This is the third successive year they have captured this trophy.

" YEARS AGO."

1910-1914.

When the Battalion left Jhelum for Poona in February, 1914, they were ordered to detrain at Niphad and march to Poona via Nasik. The reason for this was, no doubt, that the Government thought it would be a good lesson for the Hindus of that region, who had been very troublesome, to see an up-country regiment marching through their district, an event which had not taken place for a long time. The fact that another up-country regiment had already made their mark in the Poona bazaar, to the secret joy of the politicals, probably had something to do with the decision. They did not, however, visualize what was to happen.

The march was through villages in which there were many ancient Hindu temples, filled with old and valuable stone

images. All went well for the first two or three marches, but one evening the headman of the village arrived and asked to see the C.O. He informed him that, since the arrival of the Battalion, one of the sacred images had been defaced. The C.O. was, of course, worried about this, and an inquiry was immediately instituted, but no trace of the culprits could be found. After the next march the same thing happened—more images had been damaged. Careful inquiries were of no avail, and the Mohammedans of the Regiment stoutly denied all complicity. As the march proceeded, the image-breaking proceeded, and when, finally, the head of a sacred bull was knocked off, things became serious. The police arrived and held long inquiries, but they were fruitless. The Battalion was in dire disgrace, and the C.O's. belief, backed up by the Hindus of the Regiment, that the Battalion was not responsible, was not credited by A.H.Q., who demanded somebody's blood! However, nothing was ever found out. Some time later there was a persistent rumour that the image-breaking had been traced to a seditionist who had followed the march and defaced the images with the view of getting the Battalion into trouble.

Our short stay in Poona was spent for the most part in mobilizing for Force "A," "B" and "D" in turn, and we eventually left for Mesopotamia on October 14th.

The voyage to Barhein Island was uneventful, except for a very large waterspout, which threatened to cross the convoy and had to be broken up by a shot from our escort. At Bahrein we waited for Turkey to declare war, and utilized the time by trying to teach the men to row. I do not suppose one could possibly find a clumsier lot of pupils at this work than most of the sepoys, especially the Pathans. The coxwains of the *Ocean*, old R.N.R. men, who were the instructors, were at their wits' ends. To see a boat-load under instruction was most amusing, and sometimes alarming as very often most of the crew were on their backs at the bottom of the boat—in one case a man even went overboard. However, after hard practice some of the crews did prove quite efficient and could even toss oars on command. It can be imagined how the substitution of new numbers upset

things, and the complaint of one old coxwain that " 'ere changing of my crew after all the trouble I've taken fair makes me 'eart bleed," was not without reason.

Eventually the ships steamed slowly up the river, preparatory to the landing at Fao, with their boats in tow, and the carefully trained crews ready to "pull for the shore" as soon as the ships dropped anchor. Unfortunately, however, the Marine transport officer had forgotten that there was such a thing as a tide, and when the ships anchored and swung completely round, the tows were, to say the least of it, disorganized. The boats, instead of proceeding in a line to the shore, as planned, were scattered in all directions, most of them showing signs of acute distress. However, with the aid of launches the boats were finally collected, and as there was luckily no opposition, no harm was done. Fao Fort was occupied that night by the left flank guard, also without opposition, while the main body was bivouacked out on the plain, unaware that the fort was already in our hands.

Next day the force re-embarked and proceeded upstream, and after various skirmishes and the action at Sunniyat, arrived at Busra. We found the Turkish camp standing after the battle of Sunniyat, and among the various things abandoned were four or five phaeton garris, with the horses still harnessed. These, we were informed, brought the senior officers to the battle. They were evidently in too much of a hurry to trust to this method of conveyance for their return home!

On arrival at Busra, the Battalion was quartered in the old Turkish barracks at Ashar. Among other livestock in the barracks, there was a perfect plague of cats. They raided the mess kitchen by scores. They kept us from getting any sleep by their nocturnal concerts, and were such an absolute pest, that we declared war on them. To begin with, we constructed two large wooden traps—boxes with drop doors—which we baited with meat and placed in the passage outside the Mess sitting-room in the evening. A long string was attached to the nail which kept the door from falling. As soon as a cat was in the trap, the string was pulled and down came the door. To show the efficiency of the trap and the number of cats, I may say that we caught about

fifteen the first evening. We were also driven to shoot them, and picked numbers of them off the roofs with a .22. Someone made a beautiful shot at one sitting on an open skylight at about a hundred yards. It fell like a stone down the skylight, but its disappearance was followed immediately by a yell from the street below and a crowd of people dashed out of a coffee shop. The corpse had landed on a table between two Arabs, playing draughts.

But there were other troubles besides cats. The city was in a disturbed state, and the Battalion was kept very busy. One of the favourite games of the bad hats was to attack the various posts around the city by night. It was difficult to deal with, and as it was an almost nightly occurrence, it was very annoying, and we were most anxious to bag one of the raiders. One night our luck was in—or rather, their luck was out. After attacking a post one of the raiders went down to a pond near by to get a drink, and rashly struck a match. One of the garrison fired at the light and found next day, by the blood marks, that he had scored a hit. Trackers were put on and eventually ran the culprit to earth. He had been hit in the sit-upon, and the tracking was easy as, every time he sat down, he left a mark. He was badly wounded, but his wound proved to be his salvation. He was sentenced to death, but escaped being hanged as he could not stand up. By the time we left Busra, the city was well in hand.

3rd Battalion

(*Present Station* : PESHAWAR, under orders for WAZIRISTAN.)

Formed at Multan in 1857, by Capt. E. S. Denniss, of eight companies transferred from the 1st Sikh Infantry and 3rd Punjab Police Battalion, and designated the 11th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1901; 22nd Punjabis in 1903; 3rd Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN
PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- 1857-8 *India*.—Operations in the Googaira District—
Multan.
- 1860 *China*.—Operations against the Taiping Rebels—
Actions at Nang Radza, Tserpoo, Nazain,
Kading and Tsingpoo Najow, Cholin, and
Nazain (1862).
- 1872 *N.E. Frontier of India*.—Looshai.
- 1877 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Jowaki.
- 1879-80 *Afghanistan*.—Khyber L. of C.
- 1891 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Miranzaï.
- 1892 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Waziristan.
- 1897 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Relief of Malakand—
Operations in Mohmand—Actions of Nawagai
and Bedmanai Pass—Tirah.
- 1898 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Raid on Para Chamkannis.
- 1900 *China*.—Relief of Pekin (Det. with 24th P.I.).
- 1902 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations in Kabul
Khel country.
- 1908 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Mohmand—Actions of
Darwazagai, Lakari, Kergha and Khan Beg Kor.
- 1910 *Central India*.—Suppression of Civil Rebellion in
Bastar.
- 1914-20 1914-16 *Mesopotamia*.—K u r n a h, E s S i n n,
Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut-el-Amara.
- 1916-17 *Bushire*.
- 1919 *Afghanistan*.—Storming of Fort Spin
Baldak.
- 1920 *N.W. Frontier of India*.—Operations of
Kohat—Kurram Force.
- 1927 Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Major-Gen.	C. A. Fowler, <i>C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.</i>	
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	W. F. Haynes	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	L. R. Messum, <i>p.s.c.</i> ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	D. Beanland, <i>O.B.E., p.s.c.</i>	D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Burma District.
„	G. E. F. Shute, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
„	J. Wickham	—
„	E. C. Pine-Coffin	With 11th Bn.
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	M. Glover	Staff College, Quetta.
„	W. D. Joyce	C.C., S.P.T.
Bt. Maj.	C. J. Hathaway	C.C., S.P.T.
Captain	R. P. Beamish	—
„	G. R. Pouncey	C.C., 10th Bn.
„	C. F. S. Langridge	Tochi Scouts
„	C. C. Furney	With 11th Bn.
„	G. F. M. Stray, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Adjutant, 1/6/31.
„	H. Dracott	—
„	A. C. Wilson	Instr., Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.
„	J. G. Davis... ..	—
Lieut.	J. H. G. Chapman	Quartermaster, 1/9/31.
„	L. F. Steele	Signalling Officer.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Dalel Singh	—
Subadar	Muhabbat Khan	—
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Tukhar Chand	—
„	Prem Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Muhammad Sarwar	—
„	Negi Ram	—
„	Bhagat Ram	—
„	Kartar Singh	—
Jemadar	Muhammad Zafaran	Head Clerk.
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Gulzara Singh	—
„	Sher Wali	Jemadar Quartermaster, 1/5/33.
„	Kanhaya Ram, <i>I.D.S.M.</i>	—
„	Jaswant Singh	Jemadar Adjutant, 1/12/31.
„	Sher Muhammad	With 10th Bn.
„	Hazara Singh	—
„	Bhagat Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Shirin Khan	—
„	Turra Baz Khan	—
„	Nirpal Chand (on probation.)	—
„	Jagat Singh	—
„	Gurbakhsh Singh	Education Officer.
„	Khan Nawab	—

BATTALION NOTES.

The first two months of 1933 were spent on the Kajuri Plain, where the Battalion occupied the usual posts of Bara and Fort Milward. On return to Peshawar in March, the annual inspection took place and the Battalion received an excellent report. A good start was then made with individual training, but was soon interrupted by the construction, with sepoy labour, of brick barracks in the Kajuri Posts to replace tents. A party of some eighty men were sent out to assist in this work in June and July. At the end of July this party was hurriedly recalled to rejoin the Battalion for the Mohmand Operations, and only reached Peshawar the night before the Battalion moved.

MOHMAND OPERATIONS.

Although a warning of the probability of the Battalion being required was received three days beforehand, only twenty-four hours' notice of the actual move was received, and all officers and men had to be recalled from leave. The column moved out on a "light" scale, the allowance of 20 lb. of kit (including bedding) per British officer, 10 lb. per Indian officer, and 6 lb. per Indian other rank, was strictly enforced. British officers, however, found the ground in Mohmand country so hard to lie on that camp beds were brought up on the third day out, and the Quartermaster, as usual, found transport.

The Battalion moved out independently by mechanical transport to Pirkala on 28th July, and marched on the following day to Kiligai, six miles beyond the old Mohmand blockade line, where a perimeter camp was established. The remainder of the Peshawar Brigade (known, now, as "Mohcol") marched out and joined us when Dand was reached on 31st July. On 1st August we formed the rear-guard and left camp at 10 a.m. for the march over the Karappa Pass (2,500 feet) to Ghalanai in the Gandao Valley, a distance of nine miles over very bad country. The day was excessively hot, and the road was a mere mountain track. Mules had to be unlinked and led or driven singly. The Karappa Pass was reached by 3.30 p.m.

The retiring picquets suffered badly from the heat, and several stray transport animals, whose drivers had succumbed, were collected and taken on. The Field Ambulance, with only stretchers and riding mules was soon filled up. "C" Company, with some machine gunners, were left on the top of the Pass to bring in two bad cases of heatstroke of the 1st/7th Rajputs, and the whole Battalion finally reached camp at 6 p.m. We were lucky in having no heatstroke cases this day, and Mohcol were luckier still that there was no opposition on the Pass. At Ghalanai was formed the standing camp which was occupied by Mohcol throughout the operations. Our time, thereafter, was spent in reconnaissances of the surrounding country, on road protection duties and in road making. First a camel track and later the mechanical transport road was constructed and carried to the bottom of the Nahakki Pass, six miles to the north of Ghalanai.

Enemy opposition was confined to the areas near the Nahakki and Khapak Passes, and consisted chiefly of long-range and continuous sniping. Ghalanai was often sniped at night, but only a sais was hit. On 19th August the Battalion left camp at 1 a.m., and with Guides on our right reached the Nahakki Pass (3,200 feet) soon after dawn. The expected opposition was not forthcoming, owing to the Upper and Lower Mohmands having signed a truce the evening before. From the top of the Pass a good view was obtained of the country over which the Battalion, as the 22nd Punjabis, operated in 1908, and the scene of the fight at Kasai Piquet could be seen, only four miles distant. On 16th September the Battalion was engaged below the Nahakki Pass. The M.G. Company did excellent work, and considerable enemy casualties were reported. On other days reconnaissances were carried out over the Khair-uddin (2,800 feet) and Karghajala Passes (3,000 feet), and on three occasions the Battalion bivouacked out the night at Lagham in the Burhankhel country. But our most common "walk" was up to Katsai or Yusuf Khel, below the Nahakki, and one had usually only to go round the corner at Katsai to start a "war." On 3rd September "B" Company formed the guard of honour to the Governor's jirgah

at Ghalanai. The Battalion returned on 28th September via the Pindiali route over the Burjina Pass (3,000 feet) and reached Peshawar on 1st October.

We had then about a fortnight's grace in cantonments before being sent once more to the Kajuri Posts for a further two months. At this juncture news was received that our next station was to be Waziristan. The Battalion was "thrilled to the core" at the thought of going on the Frontier for two years with every likelihood of active service conditions, after our four years in a peace station. Our second tour of the year on the Kajuri passed off quietly in white-washing and lipaing the new barracks and making bricks for cookhouses. Field firing was carried out at Fort Milward, and the M.G. Company went straight on to a concentration which finished just before Xmas.

BRITISH OFFICERS.—Langridge joined the ranks of the married establishment in December. Stray was successful in passing into the Staff College at Quetta, and joins Glover there in February. Davis goes to join the Zhob Militia in February, 1934. We have to say good-bye, with much regret, to Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Haynes who finishes command in June, 1934, and is succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Messum.

SPORT.—Hockey started well this year, and both our "A" and "B" teams were doing very well in the hot weather tournament. But all was interrupted by the Mohmand operations, and that, combined with a four months' absence on the Kajuri has rendered training for games difficult. Battalion sports have been put off till the beginning of 1934, and we again hope to enter for the P.N.A.H. Tournament.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. T. STEWART, O.B.E.

Lieut.-Colonel R. J. T. Stewart, *O.B.E.*, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, who for some years was an officer of the 3rd Battalion, died on 2nd July, 1933. He passed through Sandhurst and was commissioned in June, 1891.

He was attached to the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, and was transferred to the 9th Madras Infantry in 1894. In January, 1897, he joined the 22nd Punjab Infantry. He saw active service with the Regiment on the North-West Frontier, India, in 1897-98, in Malakand, Mohmand, Bajaur and Tirah (Medal and clasps). He went to South Africa in 1899 with Indian transport personnel and received the Queen's Medal with three clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps. He again saw service in the Darwesh Khel Expedition, in 1902, with the Regiment. In 1907 he was seconded for service with the Supply and Transport as a Registration Officer, and in 1913 he transferred permanently to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department. During the war he returned to military service as a transport officer in Quetta. During the Afghan War, of 1919, he was Cantonment Magistrate in Peshawar. He was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1926 as a reward for his services as Cantonment Magistrate. He retired in March, 1926.

“ YEARS AGO.”

1910-1914.

In November, 1909, the Battalion moved by rail from Jhelum to Jubbulpore. The departure was marked by some memorable farewell nights in Jhelum. The 13th Lancers presented the Battalion with a “ Loving Cup ” in memory of friendship and many hard-fought games of polo. The Battalion reciprocated with a similar presentation.

In February, 1910, a rebellion broke out in the State of Bastar in the Central Provinces. The inhabitants were aborigines and armed with bows, arrows and spears. The country was covered with impenetrable jungle.

A double company, with a machine gun detachment under Major Blois Johnson, was sent to aid the civil power. It reached Dhamtari by rail on February 19th, where urgent instructions were received to push on to Jagdalpur

(the capital) as soon as possible. After collecting bullock carts and supplies, the detachment started on February 20th, and reached Jagdalpur at 6 p.m. on February 24th. It had accomplished a march of 140 miles in four and a half days with bullock transport. In the course of the march it had to cross the River Indravati on a ferry, which entailed the unloading of all carts. On February 26th the rebel camp was surrounded before daylight by the detachment and the police. There was no opposition, and 500 rebels were captured. The detachment then marched through the eastern part of the state and into the Mariah Hills. Some villages were burnt, but there was no opposition. The detachment was relieved by a similar one under Major Gronow Davis in order to release leave and furlough men. The detachment returned to Jubbulpore on April 30th and received a very complimentary letter from the Chief Commissioner.

At Jubbulpore duties were light, and there was unlimited opportunity for all forms of games and sport. Nearly all officers played polo, and the regimental team was well mounted (principally on Arabs). Well captained by Captain J. L. Furney, the team, after many hard-fought tournaments, achieved success in the Barton Cup in 1912. The final game was memorable, in that decision was only arrived at after three chukkers with widened goals. The opponents were the 12th Cavalry, and the final score 4 goals to 3. The whole Battalion turned out to see this match, and the enthusiasm was terrific.

The Battalion left Jubbulpore for Benares by route march in November, 1912. It had a great send off and farewell breakfast in the Mess of the 97th Infantry, and the whole station turned out to bid the Battalion good-bye. The march took a month, and included a visit to the city and palace of Rewah. The main room in the palace was full of tiger skins and articles from Birmingham and London, mostly with the prices still affixed. Some of the officers tried shooting duck off state elephants, but without much success.

Benares was a dull place, the only other troops being a detachment of the Royal Scots.

In September, 1914, Colonel C. A. Fowler, *D.S.O.*, completed seven years' tenure of command. No Commanding Officer left so great a mark upon the history of the Battalion, both from the point of view of training and administration. A very high standard of efficiency was reached under his guidance, and the Battalion was in the very first rank of Indian units.

The Battalion proceeded to Dacca in April, 1914, where it was split up into double company detachments and engaged in the maintenance of law and order and the suppression of banditry, which was rife at the time. At the outbreak of the Great War the Battalion was still at Dacca without much hope of seeing active service. However, on October 11th it received orders to mobilize at Lahore. It embarked at Karachi on November 18th for Mesopotamia. It arrived at Basrah on 27th November, and formed part of the 17th Brigade of the 6th Poonah Division. During December the Battalion was employed in the construction of defences at Maghil and occupied No. 3 section of the defence line. On 29th December a party of fifty rifles, under Captains Clifford and Wallace, proceeded up the new bed of the Euphrates and brought in rifles collected by the Sheik of Gurmat Ali. There were no complications, and up to the end of the year war service proved uneventful.

4th Battalion

(Present Station : LAHORE.)

Raised in Peshawar in 1857 by Capt. G. N. Cave, as the 16th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Became the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861.

Designation altered to 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861 ; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 24th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 24th Punjabis in 1903 ; 4th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1857 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Narinji in Eusafzai. |
| 1859-60 | <i>India.</i> —Central India under Sir Hugh Rose. |
| 1863 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Umbeyla. |
| 1878-9-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —2nd Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
Kabul—Kandahar March, 1880.
Battle of Kandahar, September 1st, 1880. |
| 1888 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Hazara (Black Mountain). |
| 1897-98 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Defence of Malakand and Relief of Chakdara. |
| 1900-01 | <i>China.</i> —Relief of Peking, August 14th, 1900. |
| 1914-20 | 1914-15 <i>Egypt.</i> —Suez Canal.
1915-16 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Basra, Shaiba, Nasariya, Ctesiphon, Defence of Kut.
1917-18 <i>Mesopotamia.</i> —Euphrates Operations
Khan Baghdadi.
1918-19 <i>Salonika.</i>
1919 <i>South Russia.</i>
1919-20 <i>Anatolia.</i> —Ismid, June 15th, 1920. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
Lieut.-Gen.	Sir S. H. Climo, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	C. H. Jackson	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	C. F. Mackenzie	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	H. Y. Huthwaite, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
„	H. E. Warry	—
„	G. P. T. Dean, <i>M.C.</i> ...	—
Captain	A. B. Miller	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
Captain	T. R. Lee	Coy. Commander, 1/14th Punjab Regt.
„	C. J. Attfield	With 10th Bn.
„	A. P. Cunningham, <i>M.C.</i> ...	Staff College, Quetta.
„	H. G. P. Stubbs	Burma Military Police.
„	P. E. C. J. Gwyn	—
„	J. C. Cotton	Gujerat Circle State Forces.
„	J. Exshaw	Burma Military Police.
„	P. H. M. Cann	With 10th Bn.
„	J. R. Booth	Tochi Scouts.
Lieut.	S. Goodchild	Adjutant.
„	N. Ramsay	Political Dept. Personal Assistant to the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad.
„	J. W. R. D. Ashdown	Quartermaster.
„	R. F. L. Thomas	—
2/Lieut.	J. K. L. Morton	—

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Karam Ilahi, <i>I.O.M.</i> ...	—
Subadar	Shamsher Singh ...	—
„	Feroze Khan ...	—
„	Mohd Ashraf ...	—
„	Bahadur Singh ...	—
„	Mehr Singh ...	—
„	Nadar Khan ...	—
„	Jai Singh ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Ghulam Haidar ...	—
Jemadar	Atta Mohd Shah ...	Head Clerk.
„	Nur Muhammad ...	—
„	Nathu Ram ...	With 11th Bn.
„	Shukar Singh ...	Jemadar Adjutant.
„	Bansi Ram ...	—
„	Hayat Muhammad ...	Jemadar Quartermaster
„	Abdul Rashid ...	—
„	Hari Singh ...	—
„	Ram Singh ...	—
„	Fauja Singh ...	—
„	Gurbakhsh Singh ...	—
„	Iqbal Khan ...	With 10th Bn.
„	Rakhim Dad ...	—
„	Hari Chand ...	Education Officer.

BATTALION NOTES.

Little of interest has happened to the 4th Battalion during 1933. Lahore has been remarkably peaceful, and we have not once been called out in aid of the civil power.

Thanks to this satisfactory state of affairs it has been possible to get down to training far more thoroughly than is usually the case in Lahore.

Throughout the hot weather individual training was carried out without interruption, each company being struck off all duties for two months at a time.

Collective training, which started on 15th October, was not quite so thorough, as it had to be completed before Xmas, but all companies had a fortnight in camp, whilst the whole Battalion (less the Governor's guard and a big depot for duties) went into camp at Kasur from the 1st to 19th December. This latter period comprised Battalion training, Brigade training and a "war" against the Sialkot Cavalry Brigade. In this "war" the Battalion was spread along eighteen miles of road as line of communication troops, and so far as British officers were concerned the work was neither interesting nor very instructive. On the other hand platoon commanders had ample opportunity of acting on their own initiative, and most of them did so successfully. At the conclusion of the "war" the Battalion was tested in two exercises by the Brigade Commander, who expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with its efficiency.

On 19th December the Battalion marched back to Lahore, a distance of thirty miles, in just over twelve hours (including a two-hour halt about half way), thus completing a very successful three weeks' training.

In the matter of sports and games there is little of interest to report. The Battalion entered a hockey team for the Punjab Native Army Hockey Tournament, at Jhelum, but we unfortunately met the runners-up in the first round and were knocked out. The same team took part in the Brigade Hockey Tournament at Lahore, and was beaten by one goal by the 10th/8th Punjab Regiment, who were the eventual winners. An effort is now being made to get new blood into the team, and it is hoped that, in the near future, we shall improve.

Polo, which was not possible during the time the Battalion was in Wana, is now being revived, and there are at present six officers playing. The main difficulty has been to collect ponies, but we have succeeded in bringing the total up to ten during the year, and are now ready to take part in small low-handicap tournaments. It is hoped to play the Guides Infantry for the Punjab Native Infantry Cup in March, 1934.

Two new officers have been posted to the Battalion during 1933—Lieut. Thomas, from the Bombay Pioneers, and 2/Lieut. Morton from the Unattached List. On the other hand, Captain Lee has been seconded to the 1st Battalion for four years, and Lieut. Ramsay has gone to the Political Department, so the Battalion is still two under strength.

“ YEARS AGO.”

1910-1914.

Nineteen-Ten found the 24th still at Saugor, though under orders for Bannu. While at Saugor we had plenty of time for systematic military training. In addition, the “ Young Entry ” came on well at polo, with the advantage of playing with the 2nd Bengal Lancers and the Cavalry School ; and the shikaris had opportunities of which they took full advantage. Tiger were not very numerous in the Saugor jungles, but one at any rate was determined to fall to the rifle of one of our officers. This officer went out shooting with a civilian friend, and one day they got “ khabar ” of a natural kill. They determined to sit up for the tiger. About 4 p.m. the “ machans ” were ready. Our officer had borrowed a very large and heavy double-barrelled black powder rifle, and, in clambering up to his machan he let this off, making a tremendous “ Bang ! ” Normally, one would have thought that the noise would have deterred the tiger from coming for his evening meal. This one, however, was merely curious, and twenty minutes later poked his head and chest out of the jungle at eighty yards range. Trevor (it is useless to disguise his name any longer), taking

careful aim, let off both barrels together, and was very nearly knocked backwards out of his machan. He scored a "bull," however, in its chest, and so secured a fine tiger.

We both worked and played energetically in those days, and the result was that we went to Bannu in good form. We did not relieve a battalion there, as we were sent as an additional unit. We went into the "horn-work" of the fort, which had not been occupied by troops for some time, and was, even for those days, out of date as regards standard of accommodation.

We came under a General at Bannu who was keen on certain things, among which may be mentioned (a) Musketry and fire control; (b) Physical fitness and endurance; (c) Strong Burma cheroots, and hot curries and condiments.

With regard to (a) we became his "blue-eyed boys," and finally won his cup for a field firing exercise, the sub-unit selected having to be under the command of an Indian officer. With regard to (b) all the units in Bannu had, perforce, to be very fit physically. We had a Deputy Commissioner who asked for the troops very freely, both for chasing raiders and for "baramtas." The exertions of the troops earned him his *C.I.E.*, but we were never very sure that he appreciated the work of the troops—or even liked us. The General was fond of saying that it was a good test to go for twenty-four hours with practically no food, at the same time undergoing great physical exertion. We did not have to go without food, as each man carried his little bag of parched gram and gur. We were, however, very mobile, and our power of endurance was good. Looking through the "Digest," here are some of the best performances:—86 miles in 72 hours in March; 40 miles in 24 hours (this was in the middle of May, with 470 rifles of the 24th out); 45 miles in $21\frac{1}{2}$ hours in September; a "gasht" in the Tochi of 14 hours in July, on the move practically the whole time.

With regard to (c) the General gave a dance one night, to which all and sundry were bidden. We eventually sat down to a very good supper, the first item on the menu being devilled bones. All fell to with a will, but in a few minutes everyone was sweating profusely and looking wildly

round for something to drink. None being forthcoming at the moment, we were reduced to stuffing bread into our mouths in an endeavour to lessen the burning pain.

We were pretty successful at polo in those days and succeeded in winning, in February, 1912, the Indian Infantry Polo Tournament, defeating our old rivals, the Guides Infantry. In the Xmas tournament at Peshawar, in 1913, we fought out the final with the Guides Infantry, who won after extra time. This tournament, in those days, was a six-chukka one, and there was no handicap. It was a good performance for two Indian infantry battalions to meet in the final. We beat The Royal Sussex Regiment, 25th Cavalry, 31st Lancers and Durham Light Infantry on our way to the final, and doubtless the Guides had to win as many rounds.

It was in Bannu, in February, 1912, that Colonel A. L. Lindesay (who died last year, to the regret of all who knew him) gave up command of the Battalion and was succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir Skipton Climo.

After three happy and strenuous years we moved in relief to Nowshera, marching the whole way. As we were marching through the Kohat Pass we passed through a "war" area in which the inhabitants of certain villages were bickering. One village had been burnt, and the inhabitants were lurking in the hills watching for a chance to shoot up their enemies who were more comfortably housed in their own homes. We were passing a village, and the martial sound of the pipes or band (whichever was playing) drew a number of the women out on to the flat roofs to watch the Battalion march by. This was too good an opportunity and quite a fusillade was fired by their enemies at the watching women. The fact of the women having been shot at was a small matter, but for their display of bad manners in shooting across the heads of a Regular infantry battalion the offenders were rightly fined by the political authorities.

A few days after arriving in Nowshera, in February, 1914, we found ourselves again actively engaged. The offenders were some of the Bunerwals. To deceive them the Peshawar and Nowshera Brigades were ostensibly to take part in

manœuvres in the vicinity of Mardan and Rustam, complete with blue pagri bands and ball ammunition-boxes sewn up in red cloth. The Nowshera Brigade did most of the work and went up the Malandrai Pass. The Guides led the way to the top of the Pass, and the 24th passed through and burnt the village of Nawa Kili, some three miles on the far side. The amount of smoke which rose from the burning village was astonishing to those who had not seen the operation previously. We covered fifty-six miles in thirty-five hours. The weather was bad, and fifty miles of the distance was off metalled roads through mud, along nalas in flood, and over considerable ascents and descents. The men were carrying two days' food and greatcoats, in addition to 100 rounds of ammunition.

On the outbreak of war in August, 1914, all officers on leave in India were recalled. Great interest was naturally taken in the early fighting in the war. Telegraphic bulletins, issued by the Fauji Akhbar and the *Peshawar Chronicle* in the vernacular, were issued daily to companies. The views of the Mess as to the prospect of going on service were gloomy in the extreme. We all thought that the war would not last for long, and further, that battalions in frontier stations would not be sent overseas. However, we received orders on the 11th October to mobilize, and in due course embarked at Karachi and arrived in Suez on the 18th November. Our Brigade (the 30th) was destined originally for France, but we were eventually detained in the Suez Canal as war with Turkey had been declared.

The 30th Brigade was responsible for the defence of the Canal from Suez to Little Bitter Lake. One and a half battalions held posts on the east bank of the Canal, while the remainder were in camp at the beginning of the desert beyond the town of Suez. We spent about a month in Suez on first arrival in Egypt and got through a good deal of training. There was not very much in the way of amusement, either for men or for officers, but we used to "go bust" sometimes on Sunday evenings by having dinners at an hotel in Port Tewfik, which produced very good prawns, and then on to a cinema.

Xmas Day, 1914, found us in the outposts, which we took over on Xmas Eve. While in the posts there was a good deal to be done in the way of improving the defences and our only other interest was in watching the shipping go through. Nineteen-Fourteen thus ended in our not being actively engaged. Nineteen-Fifteen was to be a very different story.

(Present Station : WANA.)

Designation altered to 40th Regiment (Shajehanpur) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864 ; 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885 ; 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1890 ; 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1892 ; 40th Punjab Infantry in 1901 ; 40th Pathans in 1903 ; 5th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

1904	<i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Tibet.
1908	<i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand.
1914-20	1914-15 <i>B.E.F., France.</i> —2nd Battle of Ypres. 1915—St. Julien, Aubers, France and Flanders, 1915.
	1916-18 <i>East Africa.</i> —Dar-es-Salaam—Narun- gombe.
	1919 <i>Afghanistan.</i>

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
	<i>Colonel.</i>	
General	Sir F. Campbell, K.C.B., D.S.O.	—
	<i>Commandant.</i>	
Lieut.-Col.	C. Leslie-Smith	—
	<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>	
Major	G. J. D. Kellie, M.C. ...	—
	<i>Company Commanders.</i>	
Major	C. L. L. Stokes	—
"	W. F. Charter, M.C. ...	—
Captain	K. C. B. Dawes	—
"	P. J. Doherty	—
	<i>Company Officers.</i>	
"	L. C. King, M.C.	Asst. Recruiting Officer, Jullundur.
"	W. A. Putnam	10/14th Punjab Regt.
"	G. C. G. Lewis	—
"	G. F. S. Keating	Offg. Adjutant.
"	R. H. H. Scott	Adjutant.
"	T. L. T. Miller	Staff College, Camberley.
Lieut.	R. T. Mills	—
"	S. P. Fearon	—
"	T. S. Taylor	Offg. Quartermaster.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1st, 1934

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Sub.-Major	Surain Singh	—
Subadar	Kabul Singh	—
„	Sucha Singh	—
„	Ali Mardan Khan	—
„	Kapur Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Chuhr Singh	—
„	Barkat Shah	With 10th Bn
„	Sardar Khan	—
Jemadar	Harnam Singh	Head Clerk.
„	Muhammad Khan	—
„	Indar Singh	With 10th Bn.
„	Balwant Singh	—
„	Chatru	—
„	Rahim Khan	—
„	Mohd Aslam Khan	—
„	Fateh Jang... ..	—
„	Chanan Singh	—
„	Painda Khan	—
„	Tor Khan	—
„	Amar Singh	—
„	Feroze Khan	—
„	Jodh Singh	—

BATTALION NOTES.

Nineteen-Thirty-Three will pass down to history as one which records no striking event affecting the Battalion closely.

The Khost rebellion in Afghanistan, in February, made things lively for a while in Northern Waziristan, but South Waziristan was not so closely affected by events.

The Governor of the North-West Frontier Province held a jirga in Wana, arriving by air escorted by three squadrons of the R.A.F.—a fine sight, and one which, combined with plainer speaking from the Governor than the tribesmen have experienced for many years back, no doubt influenced the maliks in recalling their lashkar from Khost.

With a considerable confiscation of rifles, which were very promptly handed over, the affair eventually fizzled out. Since then things have been very quiet, not even the assassination of King Nadar Shah having so far produced the liveliness which is generally associated with such events across the border.

So, so far from having any bloody battles to report, we have but the efforts of one sniper to record who scored a hit on "Raspberry Hall"—in other words, the Brigade lecture-room.

With the opening of the new Wana—Razmak road to light traffic, which has just occurred, Razmak is brought nearer to Wana by a good forty miles than the former route via Jandola, and Mahsud territory effectively dominated.

It is remarkable how quickly the country has become pacified, and it is possible that, within a few years, we shall see families in Wana and Razmak where a very few years ago the Wazir and Mahsud reigned supreme. (This with due regard to the fact that, on the other hand, we may be fighting for our lives next week !)

The hot weather was not too trying (Wana has an altitude of 4,500 feet), thanks mainly to the abnormal rainfall this year, which kept the temperature under control from 15th July onwards.

Per contra, the winter, so far, has averaged a daily temperature of six to seven degrees warmer than last year, so we are well content with that rather dull—to other people—subject, the weather.

We have seen a good deal of the surrounding country on column during the year, and have opened up new country not previously visited by troops—or anyhow, not for many years.

We (British officers, at least, the men are not so pleased) received the news of our move next winter to Poona with much satisfaction, and it is perhaps as well that we shall have passed the preceding two years in such a money-saving station as Wana—for Poona has the reputation of being hideously expensive. We hope to move there in October.

In the realm of sport we have had but a moderate year, and are in need of new blood in the athletic line to replace the old hands who are getting past their prime.

We were successful in winning the Inter-Unit Brigade Hockey Tournament, beating on the way our old rivals the 4th/11th Sikh Regiment (36th Sikhs) after two very strenuous games (the first a draw). They got their own back on us, however, in the Inter-Company Hot Weather Tournament.

In the Brigade Sports we were only placed third. The District Hockey Tournament and Athletics were cancelled owing to trouble in Khost.

In the Cross-Country run we were also placed third.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie-Smith and Major Warry (4th Battalion) won the Regimental Foursomes at Gulmarg.

A second squash court has now been built at Wana—a great boon.

Also Army Headquarters, in a fit of benevolence, have allotted Rs.1,100 for the improvement of the local golf course—so niblicks may not be subjected to quite so much wear and tear in future!

We have the following (with congratulations) to record :—

Captain and Mrs. Lewis, on the birth of a son (1932); Major Stokes, on his marriage; Captain and Mrs. Putnam, on the birth of a daughter, and Captain Putnam on passing

into the Staff College ; Rev. E. A. Evans (late 40th), on his appointment as Principal of the Sanawar School ; Subadar-Major Surain Singh, on admission to the Order of British India, 2nd Class.

Captain Keating rejoined from the South Waziristan Scouts in January.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of many Xmas greetings and cards from old officers of the 40th, including our Colonel, General Sir Frederick Campbell, their wives and other old friends of the Regiment.

Note.—The old colours which are inscribed “ 40th The Shahjehanpore Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry,” and which were presented in 1875 and withdrawn on reconstitution in the year 1890 have now been suitably mounted and framed and placed in the Mess.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL S. H. P. GRAVES.

The announcement of the death of Colonel S. H. P. Graves, on the 26th January, at Alassio, Italy, at the great age of 87, brings to memory the raising of the 40th Pathans.

In 1891, Major Graves, of the 26th Punjab Infantry, was appointed to the command of the 40th Baluchis. After an unsuccessful attempt to enlist the sympathies and support of the Baluchi chiefs in the formation of this corps, the Government of India decided to undertake the novel experiment of raising a regiment composed entirely of trans-frontier Pathans to be formed at Peshin, Baluchistan. So successful was Major Graves in this experiment that, in less than a year, Lord Roberts was able to inspect a well-drilled and efficient body of men who, in his stated opinion, were magnificent.

The credit of this achievement was in a very great measure due to the wise administration, efficient organization, and broad outlook of Major Graves. To those who had the honour of serving under him, it was impossible to avoid recognizing that they were working with one who possessed great wisdom, kindness and intense consideration for all under his command. He was a sincere friend, who had the wholehearted loyalty of every officer and man. Colonel

Graves had command of the Regiment for eight years until 1898, when, after being employed as D.A.Q.M.G. in the Northern Command, he was appointed Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, retiring on completion of his command.

TEA PARTY.

The 5th Battalion Tea Party was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, 6th June, 1933, at Stewart's Restaurant in Regent Street. The following were present :—

Major F. G. C. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Charter, Lieut.-Col., Mrs. and Miss Cochran, Mrs. Dalmahoy, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Haji, Captain and Mrs. King, Mrs. Leslie-Smith, Captain and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, Captain and Mrs. Miller, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P. Murray, Major-General Sir Walter Ogilvie, Captain and Mrs. Percy-Smith, Mrs. and Miss Rennick, Brig.-General, Mrs. and Miss Ridgway, Major E. Segar, Major and Mrs. Stokes, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Trevor, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Tyndall, Captain H. H. Wadeson and Major and Mrs. Waters.

“ YEARS AGO.”

1910-1914.

Raiders, the chief of whom were the Mullah Powinda, Jaggar, Jalotai, and Kamil, with their followers, kept our spirits from flagging in the hot weather while the Battalion was stationed at Dera Ismail Khan. On more than one occasion the movable column was sent out the three marches to Tank, which consisted of a police post and Rest House, “for the use of military officers only,” and spent days among the insanitary purlieus of some threatened village, or in some airless ravine trying to catch these elusive gentry in heat “that made your eyebrows crawl.”

Raiding of villages inside the border was very bad at this time. In previous years much less provocation had led to punitive measures against the tribesmen, but now the Government of India was suffering from a worse than usual attack of financial stringency, and the orders were to avoid hostilities but to stop the raiding as far as possible. Troops

were consequently not allowed to pursue raiders over the border. This rule was an unfair addition to the rules of the ancient game of catching raiders, for it favoured the visiting team at the expense of the troops representing the home side. The raiders were able to sally out, carry off their victims and return to the safety of their hills before anyone in authority heard that a raid had taken place. When the raiding got too bad the movable column was dispatched to deal with the situation.

Let us follow the movable column on one of its excursions. On a sultry evening, after polo and tennis, at the time when most people were sitting under the hand-pulled punkahs outside the club at Dera Ismail Khan, occupied with conversation to the accompaniment of tinkling ice in tumblers, a message came from the Brigade Office ordering the movable column to march at 9 p.m. As everything was kept in a state of readiness there was very little to do but change into uniform, swallow some dinner and fall in. The column consisted of a half battalion, squadron of cavalry, and a section of guns. The half battalion consisted of Nos. 1 and 2 Double Companies, 40th Pathans (No. 1 Double Company was composed at this time of Orakzais, and No. 2 Double Company was "C" Company Punjab Mohammedans from the Salt Range, and "D" Company Punjab Mohammedans from the Murree Hills), a squadron 1st Lancers, under Captain Chamberlain, and one section No. 21 Kohat Mountain Battery which was limbered up and drawn behind tongas for the march so as to save men and mules. The column was commanded by Major Maclachlan, 40th Pathans. Three night marches and two hot days brought us to Tank. Here the cavalry was ordered to patrol in the direction of Pezu.

Information of the movements of gangs of raiders was brought into Tank by shepherds, who grazed their flocks on the hills which were out of bounds for us. Being the chief sufferers, they were always ready to bring in news of raiders. In due time the arrival of a gang was reported at a certain spot in the hills which, from its position, threatened either one of two villages. One double company was consequently sent to each village. It was a morning of stifling heat and

dust haze as the companies marched off. It is sufficient to say of No. 2 Double Company that they spent the night barking up the wrong tree and returned to Tank the next day. No. 1 Double Company found their destination to be one of the usual type of mud-walled villages, not far from the hills, whence a ravine wandered across the raghza and past the village, and appeared to be the obvious line of advance for anyone who, for reasons of his own, wished to approach the village unseen.

It was the policy of the Government at this time to give a few rifles to each village on the border to defend themselves with. It was therefore explained to the lumbadar with the greatest care that, on this occasion, whatever happened, the local defence force was not to open fire. After this important detail had been attended to, the company was disposed in broken ground outside the village commanding all approaches and particularly the nullah, and settled down to wait with such patience as they could muster. As the afternoon wore on the heat became more and more intense, with that peculiarly oppressive feeling which suggests that something is bound to happen soon.

And it did. Just as someone noticed the dark shadow across the horizon behind us which denoted a sandstorm, someone else spotted three or four armed figures, the advanced guard of the raiders, coming speedily and stealthily down the ravine in front of us. Orders were quickly passed to let the advanced guard come as close as possible, so as to allow the main body to appear, but in the meanwhile the sandstorm was coming up and towered behind us like a black wall, and the sound of its horrid rushing could be heard distinctly. In fact, the raiders were rapidly coming nearer in front and the sandstorm was still more rapidly advancing from behind, and it was even betting which would come in contact with the company first. The atmosphere was growing tense.

It was too much for the armed villagers, who had not enjoyed the advantages of military training. They probably thought they were the best judges of who should open fire and when. They may also have wanted to acquire some of

the merit. Anyhow, it was at this stage in the proceedings that they opened very inaccurate fire on friend and foe alike with lofty impartiality and, as the alarmed raiders vanished into the distance, the comments of the company were fortunately smothered in the darkness and uproar of the storm.

10th Battalion

(Station : FEROZEPORE.)

Formed at Kohat in 1857, by Lieut. N. E. Boileau, of eight companies, transferred from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, and designated the 9th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Designation altered to 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1861; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1864; 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry in 1885; 21st Punjab Infantry in 1901; 21st Punjabis in 1903; 10th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment in 1922.

EXPEDITIONS IN WHICH THE BATTALION HAS TAKEN PART OR HAD A DETACHMENT PRESENT.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1858 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Yusufzai. |
| 1858-59 | <i>India.</i> —Rampur Kussiah, and operations in Oudh. |
| 1862-63 | <i>N.E. Frontier of India.</i> —Jynteah Field Force. |
| 1867-68 | <i>Abysinnia.</i> |
| 1878-79-80 | <i>Afghanistan.</i> —Matun—Shutargardan Pass. |
| 1881 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mahshud-Waziri Expedition. |
| 1896 | <i>Soudan.</i> —Dongola Expedition (Indian Contingent at Suakin). |
| 1897-99 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Malakand—Utman Khel—Buner, Tanga Pass. |
| 1908 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> —Mohmand |
| 1914-20 | <i>N.W. Frontier of India.</i> |
| | 1915 Operations against the Mohmands. |
| | 1917 Operations in South Waziristan. |
| | <i>Egyptian Expeditionary Force.</i> |
| | 1918 Palestine. |
| | <i>Army of the Black Sea.</i> |
| | 1920 Ismid. |

BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
<i>Commandant.</i>		
10 Lieut.-Col.	F. M. Matthews, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	—
<i>2nd-in-Command.</i>		
10 Major	B. H. Bonham-Carter	—
<i>Company Commanders.</i>		
4 Captain	C. J. Attfield	—
3 „	G. R. Pouncey	—
2 „	T. W. Boyce, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>M.M.</i>	—
5 „	W. A. Putnam	—
1 „	F. Adams	—
<i>Company Officers.</i>		
4 Captain	P. H. M. Cann	Adjutant.
10 Lieut.	G. E. Foster	Quartermaster.
2 „	D. G. H. Hawes	Coy. Officer.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE ROLL ON JANUARY 1ST, 1934.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
10	Hony. Lt. & Sub.-Maj. Ali Akbar	Subadar-Major.
2	Subadar Gulistan	—
3	" Prem Singh	—
5	" Kapur Singh	—
5	" Barkat Shah	—
4	" Jai Singh	—
1	" Karam Khan	—
5	" Inder Singh	Quartermaster Jemadar.
1	Jemadar Muzaffar Hussain	Educational Jemadar.
1	" Bahadur Singh	—
2	" Kartar Singh	—
3	" Sher Muhammad	—
10	" Bhagat Singh	Head Clerk.
2	" Jhunda Khan	Jemadar Adjutant.
4	" Iqbal Khan	—
4	" Nathu Ram	I.T.F. Staff.
1	" Ram Ditta	I.T.F. Staff.

BATTALION NOTES.

Captain F. Adams took over No. 1 Company from Captain L. S. Ingle, *M.C.*, in March, and Captain T. W. Boyce, *M.C.*, *M.M.*, relieved Major C. I. F. Maynard in September. The latter went home direct from the Training Battalion on ten months' leave pending retirement, greatly to our regret.

Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Matthews, *M.V.O.*, *O.B.E.*, took eight months' leave at home, returning in October.

In the hot weather Lieut. S. P. P. Thorat (1st Battalion) was attached to us from the 11th Battalion during the non-training season of that Battalion. Major B. H. Bonham-Carter attended the Senior Officers' School course at Belgaum this year. Captain W. A. Putnam obtained a competitive vacancy at the Staff College, Quetta.

Total number of recruits enrolled during the year was 652, and number drafted to Active battalions, 451.

THE FANE SHIELD.—It has now been decided that, as shields are awarded for all individual events, the Fane Shield shall be awarded for what it was originally—viz. : weapon training.

An Inter-Company Old Soldiers' Rifle Competition has been drawn up, and the shield is awarded for this. This year, No. 2 Company carried it off.

The usual Inter-Company Recruits' Games and Athletic Tournaments have been held throughout the year.

The Pipe Band has had a final seven weeks' training at Peshawar with the Gordon Highlanders with considerable success. It has played out at several local entertainments, and has also been sent to Montgomery, by request, for three days' performances. Buff belts, with brass badges, by Potter & Co., now complete their uniform.

The usual parade was held at the memorials on Armistice Day, and was this year attended by the Brigade Commander.

“YEARS AGO.”

1910-1914.

Two years, 1910 and 1911, spent at Bannu, are only remarkable for the alternation of “taking over the out-

posts " and dashing off on " baramtas," in which it seems to have been quite an ordinary show to cover forty miles in eighteen hours as a little interval between two phases of the annual inspection.

Subadar-Major Mobin Khan went to England as a member of H.M. King George V Coronation Contingent, and in after years often referred, somewhat wistfully in comparison with his own stony district, to his impressions of " that fat, green land."

A distinctive Battalion detail of the headdress, worn in 1873, but fallen into disuse, was revived by the addition of a scarlet silk flash to the puggarees of the British officers' helmets. For field service this was replaced by an oblong scarlet patch, with a white " XXI " embroidered on it, sown on to the puggaree fringe.

In the cold weather of 1913-1914 occurred one of those delightful incidents when a " Bhai bund " battalion is entertained whilst passing through to their new station. The 24th, on their way through Peshawar to Nowshera, were bidden to a feast on the day of their arrival. Unfortunately they were held up by torrential rain for thirty-six hours so the feast was perforce eaten by the hosts, and a fresh one prepared for the day on which they did eventually arrive, with every stitch of clothing and bedding soaked through and through. The Indian ranks were dried, cleaned and feasted in the lines, the British officers being similarly dealt with in the Mess and various officers' quarters. One of the younger officers was seriously ill, verging on pneumonia, and was taken in charge by one of the married officers, popped between hot blankets, whilst his kit was dried, his guns cleaned and his dogs groomed and fed. Later the Commandant attempted to get this officer away to hospital, but met with the firm intimation by the bungalow chatelaine that " He was in her house from which he would not move until she was satisfied that he was fit to travel." So the Commandant had to retire defeated, probably the only occasion in his long and distinguished military career.

ADDRESSES

The names of Officers still on the rolls of the Regiment have not been included, in order to economize space.

The Editor will be grateful for notification of change of address and any names which have been omitted.

A

- (19) ADAMS, Lieut. R. F. G., c/o The Westminster Bank, Ltd., Brentwood, Essex.
- (20) ANSTEY, Major D., I.A.S.C., c/o H.Q., Bombay District, Bombay.

B

- (21) BROWNLOW, Brig.-Gen. d'A. C., C.M.G., C.I.E., 58, Wilbury Road, Hove.
- (40) BUNBURY, Major W. C. H., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 116a, Western Road, Brighton.

C

- (40) CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir F., K.C.B., D.S.O., Tigh-an-Rudha, Ardrishaig, Argyll, N.B.
- (5) CAMPBELL, Major F. G. C., M.C., 41, Longridge Road, London, S.W.5.
- (40) CHARLES, Capt. D. F., c/o The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Bruce Street, Bombay.
- (22) CLEMENTI-SMITH, Lieut.-Col. E., c/o The National Provincial Bank (Gray's Inn Branch), Holborn Hall, London, W.C.1.
- (22) CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. R., Dromard, Kesh, Co. Fermanagh, Ulster.
- (24) CLIMO, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. H., K.C.B., D.S.O., c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (40) COCHRAN, Lieut.-Col. A. C. P., Ashkirk House, Ashkirk, near Hawick.
- (22) COSTELLO, Brig.-Gen. E. W., V.C., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., 28, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, Sussex.

- (21) COX, Col. A. D., 5, Castlemain Avenue, Bournemouth East.
 (24) CUMMINS, Major-Gen. H. A., C.B., C.M.G., The United Services Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- D**
- (19) DALE, Brig.-Gen. G. A., C.M.G., Ditchingham, Bungay, Suffolk.
 (21) DOYLE, Capt. P. J., Waterfall Lodge, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, I.F.S.
 (22) DREW, Capt. J. D., Kenbrook, Starcross, Exeter, Devon.
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 (22) FOWLER, Major-Gen. C. A., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
 (22) FURNEY, Brig. J. L., C.B., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.
- G**
- (19) GAULT, Revd. C., 146, Clarendon Street, London, W.2.
 (40) GIPPS, W. F., Esq., 26, Grasmere Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.
 (40) GLASFURD, Col. A. I. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., The Old Court, Cranleigh, Surrey.

H

- (4) HAIG, Col. A. B., *M.C.*, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Cox's & King's Branch), 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
- (2) HAWES, Lieut.-Col. C. M., *D.S.O.*, Shurnhold House, Melksham, Wilts.
- (19) HAY, Major-Gen. C. J. B., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Inspector-General, Iraq Army, The Citadel, Baghdad, Iraq.
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J

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- (40) JOHNSON, Capt. E., Thaymunde Estate, Mudis P.O., Coimbatore, S. India.
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K

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O

- (40) OGILVIE, Major-Gen. Sir W. H., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *K.H.P.*, 3, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh, 10.

P

- PENNEFATHER-EVANS, Lieut.-Col. G., *C.B.E.*, c/o Barclay's Bank, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
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R

- (20) RATTRAY, Brig.-Gen. C., *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, 77, Mt. Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey.
- (24) RAWLINS, Lieut.-Col. A. K., *C.I.E.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, Le Revestel, Cassis sur Mer, Bouches du Rhone, France.

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T

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- (22) WILLIAMSON, A., Esq., 23, Belle Vue Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
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Y

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